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The statistical summary of Taiwan /

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GENERAL REMARKS

1. The present work has been compiled with the object of presenting a general outline of the condition of administration in Taiwan. It is made up for the most part of statistical tables and photographs, interspersed with brief descriptive statements.

2. The descriptive statements mainly refer to the conditions in 1911 or in the fiscal year 1911 (which ended in March 31, 1912). But where necessary, mention is made of antecedent train of circumstances and also of what is planned for the future.

3. The statistical tables contain not only the latest general data, but for convenience of comparison there are appended to them totals for a certain number of the preceding years, together with index numbers and percentages. And where necessary, data are provided for comparison or distribution by localities.

4. The photographs are inserted to render intelligble what can not be explained in writing or by statistics.

The Government-General
of Taiwan.

November, 1912.

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION 1

The Central Organ 1
The Local Organ 8
Special Organs 12

I. LAND 13

Geography 13
Taxable Lands 13
Irrigation Reservoirs and Canals 14

Statistical Tables

Extremes of Longitude and Latitude 17
Circumference and Area 17
Taxable Lands 18
Untaxed Lands 18
Untaxed Wild Lands 19
Untaxed Reclaimed Lands 19
Irrigation Works 20

II. FORESTS AND WILD LANDS 21

General Conditions of Forests 21
Preservation Forests 21
Lease or Sale of Government Forests or Wild Lands........................ 22
Afforestations and Nurseries 23
Forestry Experiment Station 23
Training of Forestry Experts 24
Surveys of Forests and Wild Lands 24
Arisan Forests 24

Statistical Tables

Forests and Wild Lands 29
Government Forests and Wild Land Leased or Provisionally Sold 29

PAGE
Standing Timber: Their Diameter, Number and Quantity. 30-31
Afforestation 32
Income from Forests 32

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 33

History 33
Local Administrative Divisions 33

Statistical Tables

Location of Prefectural Offices 35
History of the Distribution of Administrative Divisions.. 36-37
Area of Prefectures 38
Size of Prefectures 38
Districts under the Jurisdiction of Respective Prefectures. 39-40
Location of Sub-Prefectural Offices 41-42
Number of Sub-Prefectures, of Offices of the Chiefs of Cities, Towns and Villages, and of Counties, Districts, Cities and Towns 32

IV. CLIMATE 45

General Remarks 45
Present Condition 46

Statistical Tables

Meteorological Observatories 47
Storm-Warning Signal Stations 48
Average Atmospheric Pressure 49
Average Temperature 50
Maximum Temperature 51
Minimum Temperature 52
Average Humidity 53
Velocity of Wind 54
Average Amount of Clouds 55
Total Amount of Rain and Snow 56
Number of Rainy or Snowy Days 57
Number of Days With Thunder and Lightning.......... 58
Number of Foggy Days 59
Number of Fine Days 60
Number of Cloudy Days 61

PAGE
Number of Stormy Days 62
Number of Earthquakes 63

V. POPULATION 65

Races 65
Census 65
Population 65

Statistical Tables

Dwellings, Families, and Population per Square *Ri* 67
Population by Localities 68
Actual and Permanent Population by Localities......... 69
Population According to Sexes........................ 70
Distribution of Population 70
Actual Households 71
Actual Households in Aborigine Region 72
Density of Population 73
Actual Population 74
Actual Population (Percentage) 75
Actual Population (By localities) 76
Actual Japanese Population 77-79
Towns with 5,000 or Upward of Population 80
Actual Aboriginal Population (According to localities) .. 81
Actual Aboriginal Population (According to races) 82
Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces 83
Percentage 84
Index Number 85
Births 86
Deaths 87
Death Age 88
Suicides and Deaths by Accidents (Classification)........ 89
Suicides and Deaths by Accidents (By months)......... 90-91
Suicides and Deaths by Accidents (By races) 92
Japanese Going to and Returning from Taiwan (By occupations) 93-94

VI. EDUCATION 95

"Shō-gakko" or Elementary Schools 96
"Kō-gakko" or Public Schools 97
The "Kō-gakko" for Aborigines 98

PAGE
Kindergartens ... 98
Middle Schools ("Chū-gakko") ... 98
The Girls' High School ... 99
The National Language School ... 99
The Training Institute for Policemen and Prison Officers .. 100
The Medical School ... 101
The Agricultural Experiment Station ... 101
The Sugar Industry Experiment Station ... 101
The Training Class in Practical Forestry ... 102
Private Schools ... 102
The "Shōbo" ... 102
Public Libraries ... 102
Publications ... 103

Statistical Tables

Primary Schools ... 104
Primary Schools (Movement of pupils) ... 105
Public Schools ... 106
Public Schools (Movement of pupils) ... 107
Public Schools for Aborigines ... 108
Public Schools for Aborigines (Movement of pupils) ... 109
Kindergartens ... 110
The Middle School ... 111
Girls' High School ... 112
National Language School ... 113
Medical School ... 114
Training Institute for Policemen and Prison Officers ... 115
Private Schools ... 116
The "Shōbo" ... 117
Library (Private establishments) ... 118
Newspapers, Periodicals, Their Kinds and Circulation ... 119

VII. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS 121

Statistical Tables

Temples and Shrines ... 122
Sectarian Offices and Preaching Halls ... 122

PAGE

VIII. JUDICIARY SYSTEM 123

Courts of Justice 123
Administration of Justice 124
Law Practitioners and Notaries 125
Land Registration 126

Statistical Tables

Judiciary Officials 127
Civil Cases for Mediation 128
Civil Cases of First Instance Received and Settled........ 129
Civil Cases Adjudged of First Instance Classified........ 130
Civil Cases of Second Instance Received and Adjudged... 131
Civil Cases Adjudged of Second Instance Classified...... 132
Bailiff Cases 133
Cases Disposed of by Public Procurators of Local Courts.. 134
Preliminary Trial Cases 135
Criminal Cases of First Instance Received and Adjudged.. 136
Criminal Cases of Second Instance Received and Adjudged. 137
Fines, Collections and Confiscations 138

IX. POLICE SYSTEM 139

Distribution of Police 139
Preservation of Peace 141
Administration of Justice 144

Statistical Tables

Police Offices and Police Officers Under Police Affairs Office 147
Burglaries 148
Fires 149
Fire Percentage by the Season 150
Police Rescues Classified 151
Summary Judgment Cases Received 152
Number of Persons Flogged 153

X. ABORIGINE AFFAIRS 153

History of Aborigine Administrative Organs 153
The Aborigines 153

PAGE
Domestication of the Aborigines 155
Subjugation Work 157

Statistical Tables

Police Stations and Police Officers Attached to the Aborigine Affairs Office 162
Victims of Aborigines 163
Casualties of Police and Aiyus on Guard Line Service.... 164
Aiyu Line (Length) 165
Education of Aboriginal Children........................ 166

XI. PRISONS 167

History 167
Prisons 167
Prisoners 168
Pardons 168
Sanitation 169
Convict Works 169
Protection of Ex-Convicts 170

Statistical Tables

Prison Officials 171
Prison Inmates 172
Patients and Deaths in Prisons 173
Convicts Classified 174
Convicts Classified by Sentence 175
New Offenders Classified by Nature of Offences......... 176
Criminal Defendants 177
Extended Number of Convicts in Prison Workshops and Their Receipts 178

XII. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS AND SETTLERS 179

Rice 180
Rye and Barley 182
Peas and Beans 182
Sweet Potato 182

PAGE
Peanut 182
Sesame 183
Tea 183
Sugar Canes. 183
Indigo 184
"Moku-ran" 184
Ramie 185
Jute 185
Pine-apple Fibres 185
China Grass 185
Tobacco 186

Statistical Tables

Cultivated Filds: Area.......................... 191
Farmers: Part 1 192
Farmers: Part 2 193
Farm Produce I: Part 1 194
Farm Produce I: Part 2 195
Farm Produce II: Part 1 197
Farm Produce II: Part 2 198
Rice Crop (By the Crop) 200
Rice Crop (By the Locality) 201
Fruits 202
Land Fit for Government, Private Company or Free Individual Colonization 203
Land Fit for Free Individual Colonization in Western Taiwan 203
Immigrant Population 204

XIII. STOCK FARMING 205

Cattle 205
Pigs 206
Goats 206
Live Stock Diseases 207

Statistical Tables

Stock Farming (Heads) 208
Stock Butchered (Quantity) 209
Stock Butchered (Value *yen*) 210
Stock Epidemic (Heads) 211

PAGE

XIV. MARINE PRODUCTIONS 213

General Remarks 213
Promotive Measures 213
Fishery 215
Fish Breeding 215
Manufactures 215

Statistical Tables

Those Engaged in Marine Product Industry............. 216
Fishing Craft and Fishing Nets 217
Marine Catches (Quantity *kin*)...................... 218-219
Marine Catches (Value *yen*)........................ 220-221
Marine Product Manufactures (Quantity).............. 222
Marine Product Manufactures (Value *yen*)............ 223
Salt Manufacturing 224
Fish Breeding 225
Yields of Fish Ponds (Quantity *kin*)................ 226
Yields of Fish Ponds (Value *yen*).................. 227

XV. MINERALS

229

Statistical Tables

Number of Mining Districts 230
Mining Districts Reduced into *tsubo*................. 231
Mineral Outputs 232

XVI. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

235

Tea Making 235
Sugar Making 236

Statistical Tables

Business Done by Reformed Native Sugar Factroies.... 238
Business Done by the Old Native Sugar Factories in 1911 Fiscal Year 239
Indigo 240
Hemp 240
Paper Making 240
Vegetable Oils 241

PAGE
Vermicelli 241
Hat Making 242
Kiln Works 243
Bamboo Works 243
Tinned Pine-apples and Fruit Juices 244
Weights and Measures 244

Statistical Tables

Principal Factories 246-249
Tea 250
Unrefined Sugar 251
Refined Sugar 252
Indigo Ball 253
Indigo Cake 254
Weights and Measures 254
Weights and Measures, and Their Reparing.......... 255
Sale of Weights and Measures 255

XVII. WAGES 257

Statistical Tables

Wages 258

XVIII. ELECTRICITY 259

General Remarks 259
Electric Lights 260
Electric Fans 260
Power Electricity 260

Statistical Tables

Electric Lights 261
Electric Fans 261
Power Electricity 262
Electricity Account 262

XIX. MONEY MARKET 263

General Remarks 263
Banks 263

PAGE
Credit Associations 265
Pawnbrokers 265
Others 266

Statistical Tables

Bank Drafts 267
Banking Transaction in 1911.. 267
Banks 268-269
Bank Deposits 270
Bank Loans 271
Actual Bank Accounts in 1911.. 271
Interest on Bank Deposits: Part I 272-273
Interest on Bank Deposits: Part II 274-275
Bank Loan Interest: Part I 276
Bank Loan Interest: Part II.. 277
Interest, Money Market Rate 278-281

XX. PRICES OF COMMODITIES 283

Statistical Tables

Average Market Price of the Principal Products of the Island 285
Average Market Price of Principal Japanese Products.... 286
Average Market Price of Principal Foreign Imports...... 287

XXI. FOREIGN TRADE 289

General Remarks 289
Exports and Imports 289
Shipping 290

Statistical Tables

Exports and Imports—Value (*yen*).. 291
Exports and Imports of Specie and Buillon—Value...... 292
Exports—Value (By the ports *yen*).. 293-294
Imports—Value (By the ports *yen*).. 295
Exports—Value (By the countries *yen*) 296-297
Imports—Value (By the ports *yen*).. 298
Export of Specie, Paper Currency and Buillon........... 299
Imports—Value: Table I (By the countries *yen*)........ 300-301

PAGE
Imports—Value: Table II (By the countries *yen*)...... 302-303
Import of Specie, Paper Currency and Buillon.......... 304
Dutiable and Free Exports—Value (*yen*).............. 305
Dutiable and Free Imports—Value (*yen*).............. 306
Customs Duties, Tonnage Dues and Sundry Receipts.... 307
Foreign Trade Shipping Returns—Cealring Harbor 308
Foreign Trade Shipping Returns—Entering Harbor 309

XXII. TRADE WITH JAPAN 311

Trade With Japan Proper 311
Trade With Chosen 311
Shipping 312

Statistical Tables

Trade Between Taiwan and Japan Proper—Value (*yen*).. 313
Exports to Japan Proper—Value (By the harbor *yen*).... 314-315
Exports to Japan Proper—Value (By the month *yen*).... 316-317
Imports from Japan Proper—Value (By the harbor *yen*). 318-319
Imports from Japan Proper—Value (By the month *yen*). 320-321
Export to or Import from Japan Proper of Gold or Silver Currency and Buillon and Paper Currency.......... 322
Export to Japan Proper of Gold or Silver Currency and Buillon and Paper Currency 323
Import from Japan Proper of Gold or Silver Currency and Buillon and Paper Currency 324
Shipping Returns in Connection with Trade with Japan Proper 325
Shipping Returns in Connection with Trade with Japan Proper 326

XXIII. ROADS 327

Statistical Tables

Roads and Bridges 328

XXIV. RAILROADS 331

History and Conditions Along the Lines 331
Present Railway Service 336

PAGE
Future Plan 340

Statistical Tables

Railway Lines and Rolling Stock 341
Railway Passengers 342
Railway Freight 343
Passenger and Freight Receipts 344
Railway Revenue and Expenditure 345

XXV. POSTAL SERVICE 347

General Observation 347
Postal Routes 348
General and Parcel Post Service 349
Postal Money Order, Postal Savings Bank, Postal Collection on Delivery and Postal Book Transfer 349
Government Pensions 351

Statistical Tables

Post Offices and Agencies 352
Ordinary Mail Matter, Domestic and Foreign I.......... 353
Ordinary Mail Matter, Domestic and Foreign II......... 354
Parcel Posts Service, Domestic and Foreign I.......... 355
Parcel Post Service, Domestic and Foreign II.......... 356
Postal Money Order Service, Domestic and Foreign...... 357
Postal Money Order Service, Domestic (By Formosans).. 358
Postal Savings Bank Depositors and Deposits 359
Postal Savings Bank Deposit and Payments I............ 360
Postal Savings Bank Deposit and Payments II........... 361

XXVI. TELEGRAPH SERVICE 363

Line Routes 363
Progress of Business 364

Statistical Tables

Telegraph Lines 366
Telegraph Messages Sent and Received, Domestic and Foreign I 367
Telegraph Messages Sent and Received, Domestic and Foreign II 368

PAGE

XXVII. TELEPHONE SERVICE 369

Telephone Service 369
Telephone Business 369

Statistical Tables

Telephone Service 371
Telephone Service I................................ 372
Telephone Service II................................ 373

XXVIII. SHIPPING 375

Subsidized Lines 375
Registration of Ships 376
Buoys and Signals 377
Harbor Construction 378

Statistical Tables

Passengers, Cargo, Passage Fare and Freight on Taiwan —Japan Liners I................................ 385
Passengers, Cargo, Passage Fare and Freight on Taiwan —Japan Liners II................................ 386
Passengers, Cargo, Passage Fare and Freight on Taiwan Coastwise Liners I................................ 387
Passengers, Cargo, Passage Fare and Freight on Taiwan Coastwise Liners II................................ 388
Passengers, Cargo, Passage Fare and Freight on Taiwan —China and Fuchow Hongkong Liners 389
Light-houses and Buoys 390-391
Vessels Registered in Taiwan 392
Buoys and Signs 393
Harbor Construction 394

XXIX. FINANCE 395

Statistical Tables

Revenue of the Government General of Taiwan (*yen*).... 396
Expenditure of the Government General of Taiwan (*yen*). 397
Local Tax Revenue (*yen*) 398
Local Tax Account Expenditure (*yen*)................ 399

PAGE

XXX. PUBLIC HEALTH 401

Medical Organs 401
Patients 404
Epidemic and Their Prevention 404
Vaccination 407
Venerial Disease 407
Quarantine 407

Statistical Tables

War on Malaria 408-409
Prohibition of Opium Smoking.................................... 410
Water Works 410

Statistical Tables

Patients Classified by Diseases 412-413
Public Health Organs 414
Eight Kinds of Epidemics, and Patients 415
Percentage for the Preceding Table is as Follows.................................... 416-417
Eight Kinds of Epidemic, and Deaths 418
Percentage for the Preceding Table is as Follows.................................... 419
Vaccination (No. of persons) 420
Water Works 421
Medical Examination of Lincensed Prostitutes 422
Quarantine 423
Lincensed Opium Smokers and Eaters 424
Opium Habitués Deaths and Abandonment of Habit.................................... 425
Average Per Day Per Person, Quantity of Opium Smoked or Eaten by Opium Habitué 425

XXXI. MONOPOLIES 427

Opium Monopoly 427
Table Salt 428
Camphor 429
Tobacco 431

Statistical Tables

Manufacture of Paste Opium 433
Paste Opium Sold (Quantity) 434

PAGE
Paste Opium Sold (Value) 435
Salt Farms and Salt Manufacturers 436
Table Salt Turned in 437
able Salt Remuneration 438
Table Salt Sold and Delivered, or Paid Out 439
Table Salt Sold and Delivered 440
Camphor and Camphor Oil Output 441
Camphor and Camphor Oil Remuneration 443
Tobacco Raising and Crop 444
Leaf Tobacco Received and Charges 445
Tobacco Manufacture Account 446

XXXII. CHARITY WORKS 447

Statistical Tables

Calamity Rescue Fund 449
Finance of Charity Organizations 450
Friendless Strangers Ill and Dead 451

XXXIII. ADMINISTRATION SERVICE 453

Statistical Tables

Officials 454
Officials by Their Rank 455
Officials' Salaries 456
Annuity, and Pension, Recipients and Amounts 457

The Statistical Summary of Taiwan

INTRODUCTION

VARIOUS political organs are established for the administration of the affairs of Taiwan. These administrative organs are divided into two classes, the central and local. Apart from these there are special organs for attending to special affairs.

(1) THE CENTRAL ORGAN. The central administrative organ of Taiwan is the Government General which exercises control over Taiwan and Hōko-tō. As for its functions and constitution, an idea may be formed from the existing Official Organization (November, 1912) mentioned below :—

The Official Organization of the Government-General of Taiwan.

ART. I. The Government-General of Taiwan shall be presided over by a Governor-General.

THE GOVERNOR-GERERAL SHALL HAVE JURISDICTION OVER TAIWAN AND HŌKO-TŌ.

ART. II. The Governor-General shall be of the *Shinnin* rank, and shall be appointed from among the Generals, Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals or Vice-Admirals.

ART. III. The Governor-General shall, within the limits of delegation, command the military and naval forces. He shall administer all public affairs, subject to the supervision of the Minister President of State.

Art. IV. The Governor-General shall be subject to the direction of the Minister of State for War, of the Minister of State for the Navy in regard to military affairs or to the personal matters of the officers and men belonging to the Army or the Navy; to that of the Chief of the General Staff Office, or the Chief of the Naval Board of Command in regard to measures of defence or plans of mobilization; and to that of the Inspector-General of Military Education in regard to the education of military forces.

Art. V. The Governor-General shall have the power, in virtue of his official competency or of special delegation, to issue Ordinances containing punitive provisions for imprisonment with hard labor, confinement or detention of not more than one year or a fine or imposition of not more than two hundred yen.

Art. VI. The Governor-General shall attend to the defence of the territory under his jurisdiction.

Art. VII. The Governor-General shall have the power to use military or naval forces in case he considers such a step necessary for the maintenance of the peace and order within his jurisdiction.

In the case mentioned in the foregoing clause, the Governor-General shall at once report the matter to the Minister President of State, the Minister of State for War, the Minister of State for the Navy, the Chief of the General Staff Office, and the Chief of the Naval Board of Command.

Art. VIII. [Rescinded.]

Art. IX. The Governor-General may, within territorial limits he may deem necessary, order the commander of the local garrison or the resident officer to attend to the civil affairs of the locality in addition to their proper military duties.

ART. X. In case an order issued by the chief of a prefecture or a measure carried out by him is considered to be contrary to rules or detrimental to the public good or exceeds his official competency, the Governor-General may suspend or recall such order or measure.

ART. XI. The Governor-General shall exercise control over the functionaries under him. With regard to the officials of the *Sonin* rank, he shall make representations to the Throne, through the Minister President of State, concerning their appointment or dismissal. As for the officials of the *Hannin* rank and downward, he shall have the power to appoint or dismiss them at his sole discretion.

ART. XII. The Governor-General shall make representations to the Throne, through the Minister President of State, concerning the bestowal of Court ranks or decorations upon the civil functionaries under him.

ART. XIII. The Governor-General shall have the power to carry out disciplinary measures against the civil functionaries under him. Where such measures concern officials of the *Chokunin* rank or where the dismissal of an official of the *Sonin* rank is involved, a representation should be made to the Throne, through the Minister President of State. In all other cases, the Governor-General may carry out such measures at his sole discretion.

ART. XIV. At the Government-General there shall be established a Governor-General's Secretariat.

To the Governor-General's Secretariat, there shall be appointed two Aides de Camp and two Private Secretaries. These functionaries shall attend to confidential affairs.

The Aides de Camp shall be appointed, each from among the Army or Naval officers of or below, the rank of Colonel or Captain.

The Private Secretaries shall be of the *Sonin* rank.

ART. XV. At the Government-General there shall be established a Civil Department, a Military Department, and a Naval Office.

The Regulations concerning the Mititary Department and the Naval Office shall be determined separately.

ART. XVI. The Civil Department shall have charge of all matters relating to administration and justice.

ART. XVII. At the Civil Department there shall be established the following four Bureaus, two Offices, and three Divisions :—

The Financial Bureau.
The Communications Bureau.
The Industrial Bureau.
The Engineering Bureau.
The Central Police Office.
The Central Aborigine Affairs Office.
The Local Division.
The Judicial Division.
The Educational Division.

The Communications Bureau shall have attached to it Observatories and Lighthouses.

ART. XVIII. The apportionment of business between the Governor-General's Secretariat and the different Bureaus, Offices and Divisions as well as the subdivision of these into sections, shall be determined by the Governor-General.

ART. XIX. At the Government-General, there shall be appointed the following functionaries :—

	Number	Rank
Civil Governor	1	*Chokunin*
Directors of Bureaus...	4	"
Police Inspector-General	1	"
Superintendent of Aborigine Affairs	1	"
Councillors	4	*Sonin* (1 may be of *Chokunin*)
Secretaries	14	"
Police Inspectors	8	"
School Inspector	1	"
Official Writer	1	"
Taxation Officers	2	"
Experts	35	*Sonin* (2 may be of *Chokunin*)
Marine Officers	2	"
Translators	3	"
Clerks	453	*Hannin*
Police Sergeants		
Assistant School Inspectors ...		
Assistant Writers		
Assistant Experts		
Interpreters...		

At the Observatories there shall be appointed one Observatory Expert and 20 Assistant Observatory Experts, and there shall be appointed 41 keepers at the Lighthouses. The Expert shall be of the *Sonin* rank, and the Assistant Experts and the Keepers of the *Hannin* rank.

ART. XX. The Civil Governor shall assist the Governor-General and exercise general control over the affairs of the Civil Department. He shall supervise the affairs of the various Bureaus, Offices and Divisions.

ART. XXI. The Directors of Bureaus shall attend to affairs within their respective provinces, subject to the instructions of the Governor-General and the Civil Governor. They shall exercise direction and control over the affairs of the different sections in their respective Bureaus.

ART. XXII. The Police Inspector-General shall preside over the Central Police Office, and the Superintendent of Aborigine Affairs over the Central Aborigine Affairs Office. They shall attend to affairs within their respective provinces, subject to the instructions of the Governor-General and the Civil Governor. In carrying out such affairs, they shall exercise direction and control over the Chiefs of Prefectures and police officials.

ART. XXIII. Each Division shall be presided over by a Chief appointed from among the higher officials of the Government-General.

The Chiefs of Divisions shall attend to the affairs of their respective Divisions, subject to the instructions of the Governor-General and the Civil Governor.

ART. XXIV. The Councillors shall attend to the examination and drafting of rules and regulations, subject to instructions by their superiors.

The Councillors shall, by the order of their superiors, assist in the management of the affairs of the Governor-General's Secretariat and the various Bureaus, Offices and Divisions.

ART. XXV. The Secretaries shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to the affairs of the Governor-General's Secretariat and the various Bureaus, Offices and Divisions.

ART. XXVI. Police Inspectors shall belong either to the Central Police Office or the Central Aborigine Affairs Office, and shall attend to their respective affairs under orders of their superiors.

ART. XXVI. (A) The School Inspectors shall belong to the Educational Division, and shall attend to the inspection of schools and affairs concerning education.

ART. XXVI. (B) The Official Writer shall belong to the Educational Division, and shall attend, under orders of his superiors, to matters relating to the compilation and examination of text-books.

Art. XXVI. (C) The Taxation Officers shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to affairs connected with taxation.

Art. XXVII. The Experts shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to technical matters.

The Experts shall, under orders of their superiors, assist in the management of the affairs of the various Bureaus, Offices and Divisions.

Art. XXVII. (A) The Marine Officers shall belong to the Communications Bureau, and shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to marine affairs.

Art. XXVII. (B) The Observatory Expert shall, under orders of his superior, direct the affairs relating to meteorological observation, and the Assistant Observatory Experts shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to the afore-mentioned affairs. The Lighthouse keepers shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to the guarding of navigation marks.

Art. XXVIII. The Translators shall, under orders of their superiors attend to translation.

Art. XXIX. Each Section shall be presided over by a Chief appointed from among the officials of the *Sonin* or *Hannin* rank.

The Chiefs of Sections shall, under orders of their superiors, direct the affairs of their respective sections.

Art. XXX. The Clerks, Assistant Experts, and Interpreters shall, under orders of their superiors, attend respectively to general business, matters of specialities, and interpretation.

Art. XXXI. The Police Sergeants shall belong either to the Central Police Office or the Central Aborigine Affairs Office, and shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to the affairs of the respective Offices.

ART. XXXI. (A) The Assistant School Inspectors shall belong to the Educational Divison, and shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to the inspection of schools and affairs relating to education.

ART. XXXI. (B) The Assistant Writers shall belong to the Educational Division, and shall, under orders of their superiors, attend to matters relating to the compilation and examination of text-books.

ART. XXXI. (C) The names and location of the Observatories and the Lighthouses shall be determined by the Governor-General.

(2) THE LOCAL ORGAN The local administrative organ of Taiwan is constituted by the Chiefs of Prefectures, Sub-Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages. Below is a translation of the Local Official Organization of Taiwan :—

THE LOCAL OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF TAIWAN.

ART. I. There shall be established in Taiwan Prefectural Offices as mentioned below and their location and territorial limits shall be determined by the Governor-General :—

Taihoku Prefectural Office
Giran ,, ,,
Tōyen ,, ,,
Shinchiku ,, ,,
Taichu ,, ,,
Nantō ,, ,,

Kagi	„	„
Tainan	„	„
Akō	„	„
Taitō	„	„
Karankō	„	„
Hōko	„	„

ART. II. At each Prefectural Office there shall be appointed the following functionaries :—

A Chief	*Sonin*	rank.
Clerks	*Hannin*	„
Police Sergeants	„	„
Assistant Experts	„	„
Interpreters	„	„
Assistant Police Sergeants	„	„

Apart from the functionaries mentioned in the foregoing clause, there may be appointed to the Prefectural Offices altogether fifteen Secretaries, Eleven Police Inspectors, and Twelve Experts.

The Secretaries, Police Inspectors and Experts shall be of the *Sonin* rank.

ART. III. The Maximum number of the Prefectural officials of the *Hannin* rank shall be 1557, taking all the Prefectural Offices together. The maximum for each Prefectural Office shall be determined by the Governor-General, while the maximum number of the officials of the respective classes at each Prefectural Office shall be determined by the Chief of that Office, subject to the approval of the Governor-General.

ART. IV. The Chiefs of the Prefectural Offices shall, under the direction and control of the Governor-General, carry out the laws and ordinances and superintend the conduct of administrative affairs of their respective territories.

Art. V. The Chiefs of Prefectural Offices shall have the power, in virtue of their official competency or by special delegation, to issue ordinances applicable throughout the respective territories or to part thereof, with punitive provisions of a detention or an imposition.

Art. VI. When the use of military forces is rendered necessary for the maintenance of the peace and order in the territory under a Prefectural Office, the Chief thereof shall make representations to the Governor-General. In case of an urgent emergency, he may apply for despatch of troops directly to the nearest Brigade Commander or the commanding officer of the nearest garrison.

Art. VII. The Chiefs of Prefectural Offices shall exercise supervision over the officials under them, and as for the appointment and dismissal of those of the *Hannin* rank, they shall represent the matter to the Governor-General.

Art. VIII. The Chiefs of Prefectural Offices shall have the power to enact bye-laws for the regulation of business at their respective Offices.

Art. IX. In the event of the disablement of a Chief of Prefectural Office, his place shall be taken by the senior official under him, be the latter a Secretary, Police Inspector, Clerk or Police Sergeant.

A Chief of Prefectural Office may for a time delegate part of his duties to an official under him.

Art. X. The apportionment of the affairs of the Prefectural Offices into various Sections shall be determined by the Governor-General.

Art. XI. A Chief of Prefectural Office may, with the approval of the Governor-General, establish Sub-Prefectural Offices.

A Sub-Prefectural Office shall be presided over by a Secretary, Police-Inspector, Clerk or Police Sergeant.

ART. XII. In the event of the disablement of the Chief of a Sub-Prefectural Office, his place shall be taken by the senior official under him.

ART. XII. (A) Secretaries shall, under orders of the respective Chiefs of Prefectural Offices, attend to the affairs of the respective Offices.

ART. XII. (B) The Police Inspectors shall, under orders of the respective Chiefs of Prefectural Offices, control police affairs and exercise supervision over the officials under them.

ART. XII. (C) The Experts shall, under orders of Chiefs of Prefectural Offices, attend to technical matters.

ART. XIII. The Clerks shall belong to a Section or Sub-Prefectural Office, and shall, under direction of their superiors, attend to general business.

ART. XIV. The Police Sergeants shall belong to a Section or Sub-Prefectural Office, and shall, under directions of their superiors, attend to police business. They shall exercise direction and control over the policemen and assistant policemen under them.

Assistant Police Sergeants shall belong to a Section or Sub-Prefectural Office, and shall assist in the duties of Police Sergeants.

ART. XV. The Assistant Experts shall belong to a Section or Sub-Prefectural Office, and shall, under directions of their superiors, attend to technical matters.

ART. XVI. The Interpreters shall belong to a Section or Sub-Prefectural Office, and shall, under directions of their superiors, attend to interpretting.

ART. XVII. The Rules relating to the policemen and assistant policemen shall be determined separately.

Art. XVIII. At each Prefectural Office there shall be appointed Police Surgeons of either the *Sonin* or *Hannin* rank.

The Police Surgeons shall attend to affairs of medical police.

Art. XIX. At Prefectural Offices there may be appointed Advisers.

The number of the Advisers at any Prefectural Office shall not exceed ten. They shall be accorded the status of the *Hannin* rank.

The Advisers shall be appointed by the Chiefs of Prefectural Offices from among men of learning and influence in the territories of the respective Offices.

Art. XX. The Advisers shall, when so directed by the respective Chiefs of Prefectural Offices, express their views upon administrative affairs of the respective territories.

The Advisers may, under orders of the respective Chiefs of Prefectural Offices, attend to affairs of the respective Prefectural Offices.

(3) Special Organs. Besides those mentioned thus far, there are in Taiwan a number of permanent or temporary official institutions, under the direct or indirect control of the Governor-General, charged with the discharge of special affairs. To this category belong the Courts of Law, the Public Procurators' Offices, the Railway Department, the Monopoly Office, the Works Division, the Factory, the Customs Office, the National Language School, the Middle Schools, the Girls' High Schools, the Hospitals, the Medical School, the Training School for Police and Jailors, the Post Offices, the Harbor Offices, the Prisons, the Agricultural Stations, the Institute of Research, the Arisan Workshop, and so forth.

I. LAND

(1) Geography. Taiwan is the general name for the main island of Taiwan, the Hōkō-tō group (the Pescadores) and the adjacent islands. It is situated between 21° 45′ and 25° 38′ N. latitude and between 119° 18′ and 122° 6′ E. longitude. It has a circumference of 398 *ri*, and an area of 2,332 sq. *ri*, being neary equal to the island of Kyushu. The main island is oblong, stretching from north to south, with mountain ranges extending throughout its length. These mountains constitute a watershed, sending short rivers to the east and the west. These rivers have rapid currents and wide beds, and as they are fed by numerous tributaries, they afford facilities for irrigation. The soil is rich, bearing annually two crops of rice. Of the mountains several are over 10,000 ft. high, such, for instance, as Niitaka Yama, Gun-dai San, Sylvia San, Tan-dai San. Zen-zan, and Kwan-zan. Among these the Niitaka is the highest, being 13,020 ft. above sea level. On the plains are found wide stretches of rich cultivated fields, while the mountains are covered with primeval forests, shielding natural resources of great value.

(2) Taxable Lands. On January 1, 1912, the taxable lands amounted to 672,722 *ko*, non-taxable lands to 139,733 *ko*, uncultivated lands exempted from taxation to 1,982 *ko*, and newly reclaimed lands exempted from taxation to 161 *ko*. These figures compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, show an increase in the area of taxable lands and of uncultivated lands exempted from taxation, but a decrease in the other items.

(3) IRRIGATION RESERVOIRS AND CANALS. As may be expected in an agricultural country with rice as its chief crop, Taiwan possesses a highly developed system of irrigation. The geographical condition of the island is such that it is extremely rare to find places where rice fields can be irrigated with water from natural springs. If there is a sufficient supply of water throughout the year, two crops of rice can be raised, but where there is no such supply only one crop can be obtained by utilizing the rainy season. Hence it is that great pains have been taken to construct reservoirs and canals for purposes of irrigation. Among these reservoirs and canals, the oldest ones date back to two hundred years ago, and larger ones among them irrigate lands extending for more than 10,000 *ko*. That the production of the rice in Taiwan amounts annually to as much as four million *koku* (of unhulled rice) must be attributed to the excellent system of irrigation in existence there.

The work of irrigation had formally been left to the private enterprise of individual farmers. In order, however, to secure further extension and completion of the system in response to the requirements of general advance in civilization, the Government of Formosa considered it undesirable to leave it to private management. Consequently in 1901 there were issued the Rules for Public Reservoirs and Canals. In accordance with these Rules, the Government assumed supervision over the management of those irrigation works, which, are intimately connected with the interests of the public in general. In 1901, the number of irrigation works under official supervision was 21, irrigating 18,038 *ko* of lands, but the number of such works increased year after year, till in 1911 there were 180 of them, irrigating a cultivated area of 158,679 *ko*. Apart from these, the number of the irrigation

The Shishito (Lion's head) aqueduct, Akō Prefecture (View 1)

The Shishito (Lion's head) aqueduct, Akō Prefecture (View 2)

works not coming under the scope of the Rules mentioned above in 1911 was 12,369, which irrigated 72,874 *ko*. Besides assuming supervision over specified irrigation works, the Government has granted aid in the case of those new irrigation undertakings or the repairing of old works which were deemed to be productive of permanent benefits.

But these indirect efforts on the part of the Government were felt to be inadequate to meet the growing demand for irrigation caused by the necessity of increasing the yield of rice and improving the quality of the cereal. Then again improved facilities of irrigation were required for the raising of the better kinds of sugar canes. In view of this, the Government came to see the necessity of constructing new reservoirs and canals at its own expense and under its immediate control. In 1909, therefore, it adopted a plan of government irrigation works, involving the disbursement of 20,000,000 yen for the purpose, spread out in thirteen successive years. According to this scheme, fourteen irrigation works are to constructed, which are expected to irrigate 118,000 *ko* of lands. In this system of irrigation will be included about 30,000 *ko* of paddy lands, already yielding two crops of rice, about 51,000 *ko* of the same, already yielding one crop of rice; and other lands which are at present either dry farms or wild lands; but all are expected, when the work is completed, to become good paddy lands yielding two annual crops of rice. The lands thus irrigated will be liable to pay water-tax, which will be rated differently according to the degree of benefits derived from the irrigation system. The works already completed as part of the scheme are those at Shishi, in Taichu Prefecture, at Shishito, in Ako Prefecture and at Kori in Taichu Prefecture. The water-rates have been levied at Shishi since 1910, and at Shishitō from 1912, while at Kori it is to be collected from 1913. Moreover at Shishito and Kori the water power at an upper portion of the canals will be utilized for generating electricity to be conducted to important cities and towns of the island for lighting as well as for supplying power. There are three other places included in the scheme where streams will be similarly utilized besides serving the primary object of irrigation. When the scheme is fully completed it is expected that there will be generated 10,750 H. P. of electricity. The following are the statistics relating to lands :—

EXTREMES OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE

Land		Cardinal Points	Localities	Degrees
Taiwan	Extremes of Longitudes	Extreme East	Eastern extremity, Menka-sho, Taihoku Prefecture.	122°6′15″
		Extreme West	Western extremity, Shinkō-shō, Sensampo, Kagi Prefrecture.	120°2′16″
	Extremes of Latitudes	Extreme South	Southern extremity, Shichiseigan, Shikori, Ako Prefecture.	21°45′25″
		Extreme North	Northern extremity, Hōka-sho, Taihoku Prefecture.	25°37′53″
Hōko-tō	Extremes of Longitudes	Extreme East	Eastern extremity, Saruo-sho, Rintō-ō, Hōku Prefecture.	119°42′54″
		Extreme West	Western extremity, Ka-sho, Suian-ō, Hōko Prefecture.	119°18′3″
	Extremes of Latitudes	Extreme South	Southern extremity, Tai-sho, Mōanō, Hōko Prefecture.	23°9′40″
		Extreme North	Northern extremity, Mokuto-sho, Kitsupai-ō, Hōko Prefecture.	23°45′41″

N. B. Longitudes are calculated eastward from Greenwich, England, and Latitudes are all north.

CIRCUMFERENCE AND AREA

Land	Number of Dependent Islands	Circumference			Area		
		Main Islands	Depen-dent Islands	Tota	Main Islands	Depen-dent Islands	Total
		ri cho	*ri cho*	*ri cho*	sq. *ri*	sq. *ri*	sq. *ri*
Taiwan	14	290.03	25.20	315.23	2,318.51	5.65	2,324,16
Hōko-to ...	63	29.06	54.02	83.07	4.17	4.06	8.23
Total... ..	77	319.09	79.21	398.30	2,322.68	9.71	2,332.39

TAXABLE LANDS (On January 1 of each year)

Calendar Year	Area	Land Tax	Index Number	
			Area	Land Tax
	ko	*yen*		
1905...	633,014	2,981,087	100	100
1906	630,750	2,977,340	100	100
1907...	636,422	2,999,662	101	101
1908...	644,564	3,033,822	102	102
1909	652,568	3,063,737	103	103
1910...	661,988	3,096,245	105	104
1911...	668,184	3,112,470	106	104
1912...	672,722	3,121,058	106	105

UNTAXED LANDS (On January 1 of each year)

Calendar Year	Under National Treasury	Under Local Treasuries	Private Property	Total	Index Number	Percentage		
						Under National Treasury	Under Local Treasuries	Private Property
	ko	*ko*	*ko*	*ko*			(0.01)	
1905...	51,511	19	96,749	148,279	100	34.7	0	65.3
1906... ...	51,077	177	96,410	147,664	100	34.6	0.1	65.3
1907...	51,212	205	95,052	146,469	99	35.0	0.1	64.9
1908	51,205	219	94,403	145,827	98	35.1	0.2	64.7
1909...	49,823	249	92,555	142,627	96	34.9	0.2	64.9
1910	49,375	249	91,249	140,873	95	35.0	0.2	64.8
1911...	49,898	262	91,617	141,778	96	35.2	0.2	64.6
1912...	49,681	221	89,830	139,733	94	35.6	0.2	64.2

UNTAXED WILD LANDS (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Paddies	Dry Farms	Fish Ponds	Total	Index Number	Percentage		
						Paddies	Dry Farms	Fish Ponds
	ko	*ko*	*ko*	*ko*				
1904...	1,000	2,138	54	3,191	100	31.3	67.0	1.7
1905	1,158	4,018	409	5,585	175	20.7	72.0	7.3
1906...	1,120	3,676	482	5,277	165	21.2	69.7	9.1
1907...	942	3,090	436	4,468	140	21.1	69.1	9.8
1908...	565	1,278	452	2,296	72	24.6	55.7	19.7
1909...	401	719	92	1,213	38	33.1	59.3	7.6
1910...	491	368	46	905	28	54.2	40.7	5.1

UNTAXED RECLAIMED LANDS (On December 31 of each year)

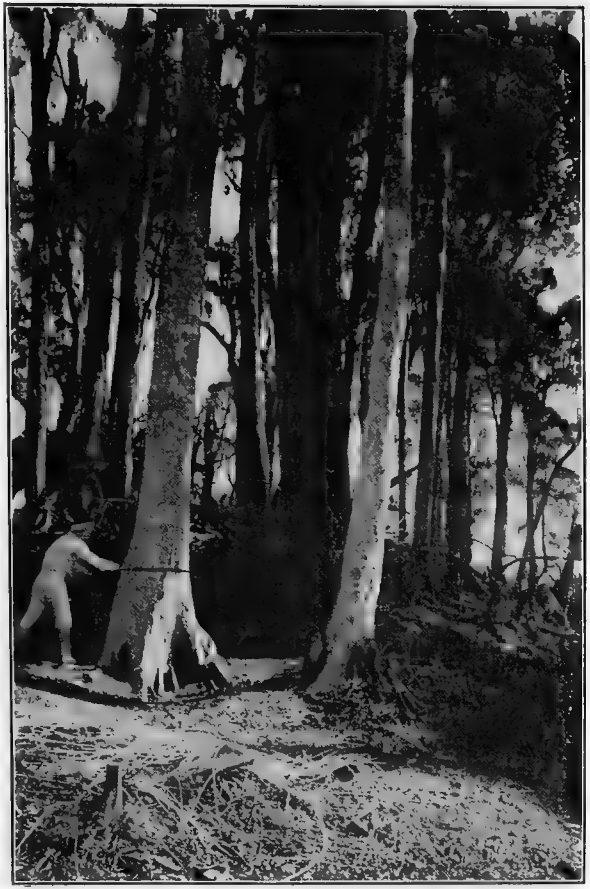
Calendar Year	Paddies	Dry Farms	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Paddies	Dry Farms
	ko	*ko*	*ko*			
1905	87	89	176	100	49.4	50.6
1906	317	416	733	416	43.2	56.8
1907	341	453	794	451	42.9	57.1
1908	390	470	860	489	45.3	54.7
1909	351	267	617	351	56.8	43.2
1910	315	128	443	252	71.1	28.9

IRRIGATION WORKS

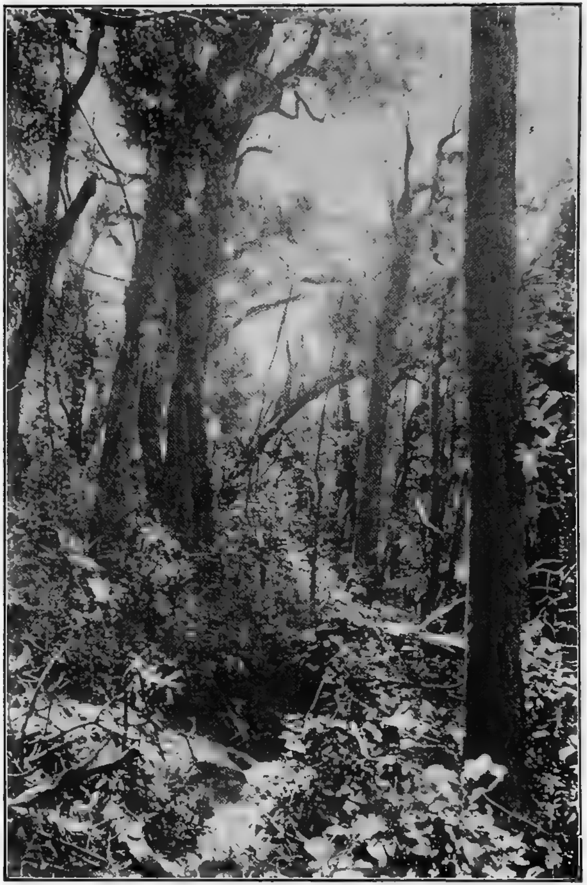
(On March 31, 1912, i.e. end of the fiscal year 1911)

Prefectures	Irrigation Area				Proportions of Irrigation per 100 *ko* of Paddies			
	Govern-ment Works	Supervised Private Works	Unsupervised Private Works	Total	Govern-ment Works	Supervised Private Works	Unsupervised Private Works	Others (by rain, creeks, etc.)
	ko	*ko*	*ko*	*ko*				
Taihoku	—	13,887	7,085	20,972	—	42.3	21.5	36.2
Giran	—	17,405	84	17,490	—	92.3	0.5	7.2
Tō-yen	—	2,743	30,204	32,946	—	8.1	89.5	2.4
Shinchiku ...	—	15,977	9,068	25,045	—	50.0	28.4	21.6
Taichu	3,893	54,405	4,668	62,966	5.4	75.7	6.5	12.4
Nantō	—	5,831	2,017	7,848	—	48.0	16.6	35.4
Kagi...	—	23,281	6,581	29,862	—	37.8	10.7	51.5
Tainan	—	13,570	3,590	17,160	—	30.2	8.0	61.8
Akō	4,351	11,330	8,702	24,383	14.2	37.1	28.5	20.2
Taitō	—	250	322	572	—	10.0	12.9	77.1
Karenkō	—	—	552	552	—	—	12.5	87.5
Total	8,244	158,679	72,874	239,797	2.4	46.0	21.1	30.5
Fiscal Year 1910...	3,817	154,522	74,496	232,835	1.1	45.1	21.7	32.1
1909...	—	153,977	74,166	228,144	—	44.5	21.7	33.8
1908...	—	148,633	75,367	224,000	—	43.4	22.1	34.5
1907...	—	139,942	73,930	213,872	—	42.8	22.6	34.6
1906...	—	114,185	92,757	206,942	—	35.5	28.8	35.7
1905...	—	93,491	108,062	201,553	—	29.4	34.0	36.6

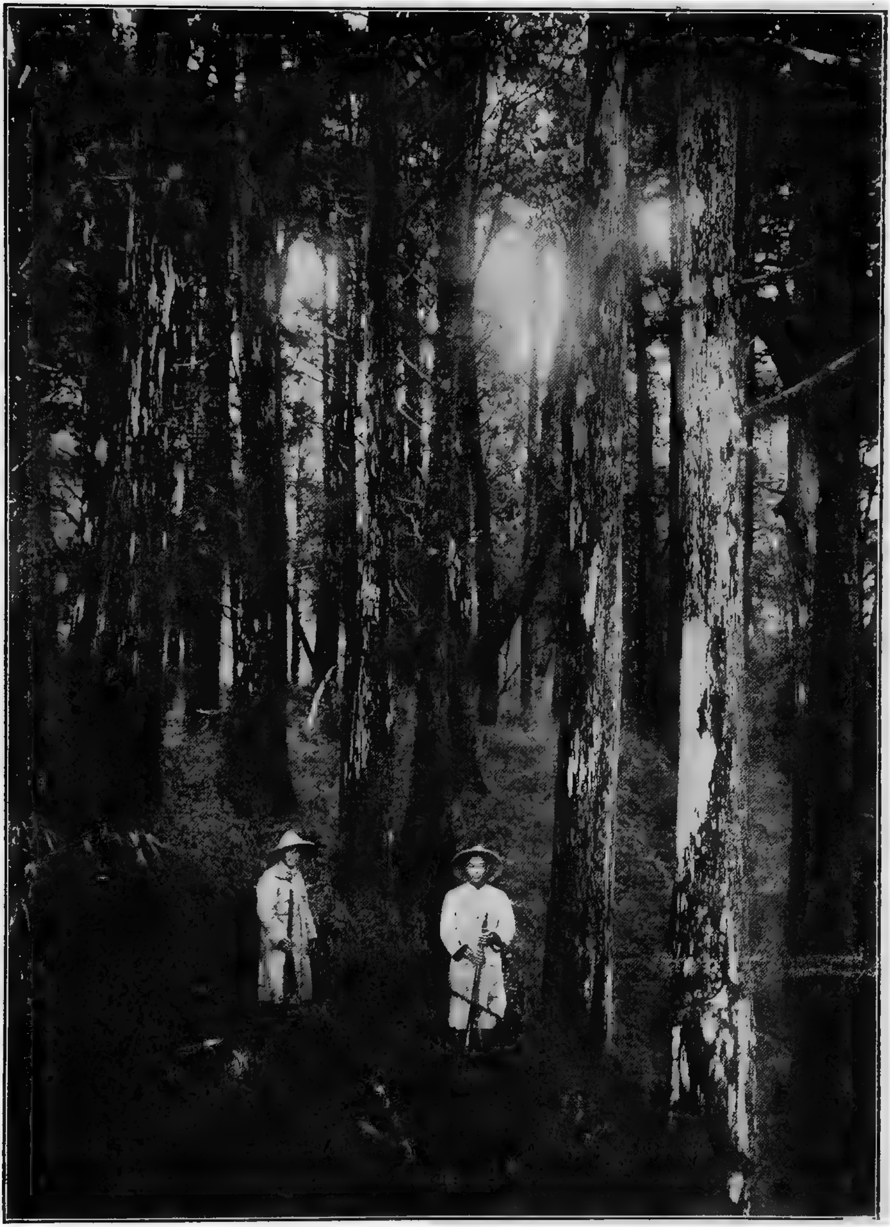
* A fiscal year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 the following year. Thus the fiscal year 1910 ends on March 31, 1911.



A representative forest, Taiwan (A temperate zone forest of broad-leaf ever greens)

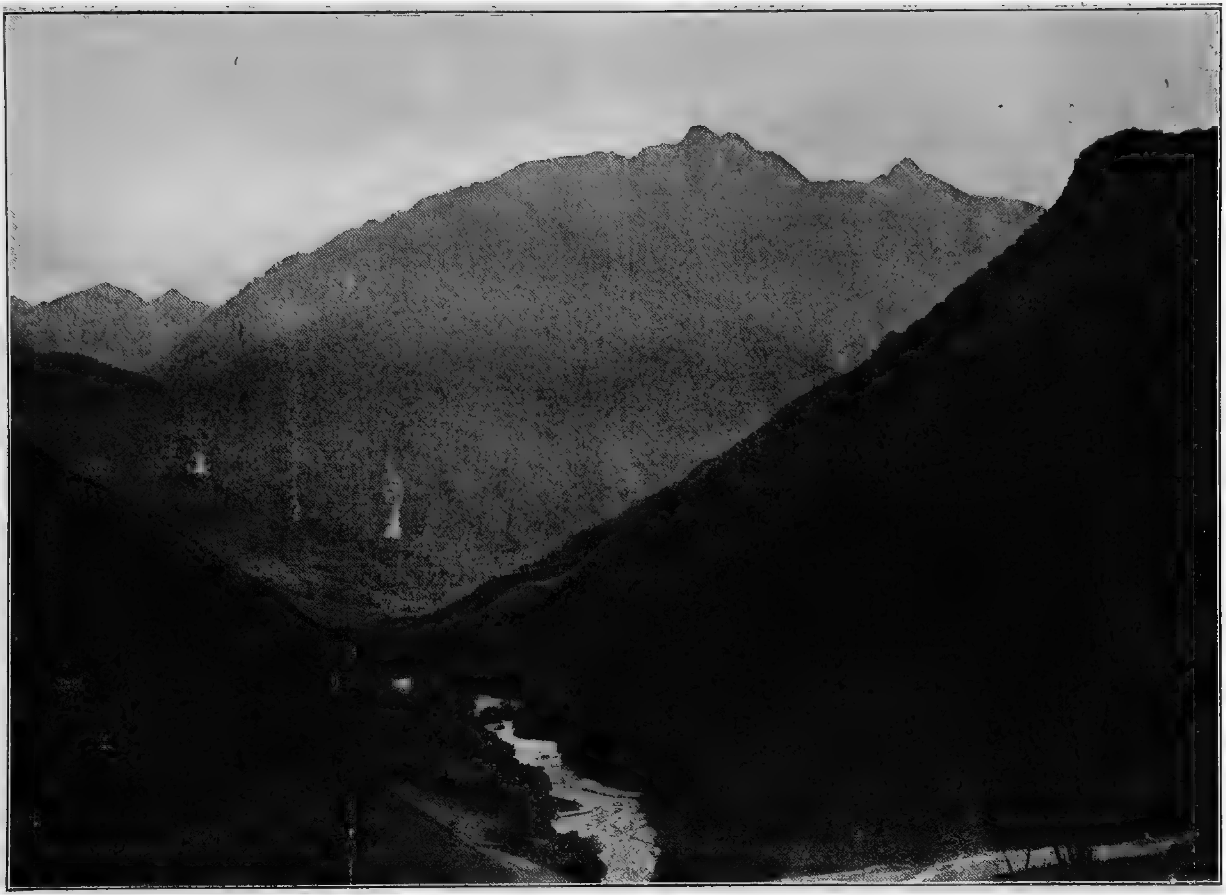


A representative forest, Taiwan (A forest of hairy persimon trees in the tropics)



A representative forest, Taiwan (A cypress tree forest on the Hassen Mountain, sub-temperate zone)

A representative forest, Taiwan (A frigid zone forest of Niitaka pine trees, the Niitaka Mountain, 12,000 ft. above sea level)



Mountain forest, the Niitaka Mountain

II. FORESTS AND WILD LANDS

Taiwan is rich in forests, and it is not deficient in unreclaimed lands on the borders of those forests. No accurate statistics of the area covered by forests and wild lands are obtainable, but a fairly reliable estimate has put the figures at 2,900,000 *ko* (as covering forests, wild lands and river beds traversing them).

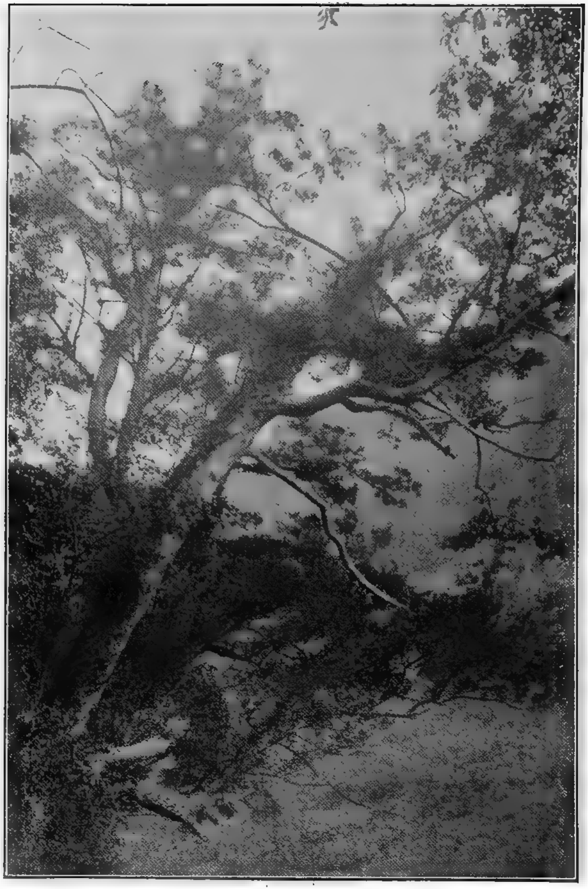
(1) General Conditions of Forests. The forests of Taiwan comprise, owing to high altitudes of some of the mountains and to great variations in meteorological conditions, all sorts of vegetations belonging to tropical, sub-tropical, temperate and even to semi-arctic climate. The forests in the civilized parts of the island had under the Chinese rule been to a large extent cleared of trees, owing partly to reclamation for agricultural purposes and partly to fires and indiscriminate felling for timber and fuel without any attempt at reforestation. Of late years, however, the work of reforestation has been encouraged and a great improvement is already noticeable. On the other hand, the lands within the savage frontiers are, except small patches cultivated by the savage tribes, nearly all covered with primeval forests, in which abound *hinoki* (obtuse ground-cypresses), camphor-trees and *kashi* (pointed oak).

(2) Preservation Forests. The utilization of forests in Taiwan is still in a state of infancy. In the past the only use made of private owned forests has been the customary cutting of trees for fuel and timber for repair work. As for the official exploitation of forests, the camphor industry is the only enterprise worth mentioning. Under these circumstances the income

which the Government-General of Taiwan gets from the forests under its control is still very small. The indiscriminate felling of trees and the deforestation of mountain sides for purposes of reclamation have alrealy been carried so far as to cause grave fears as to the proper caring of the river courses. It consequently follows that, while it is desirable to secure increased exploitation of forests, it is at the same time important to set apart certain forests as Preservation Forests, to the end that river sources may thereby be better nourished and that disastrous inundations may be averted. The Government-General is, therefore, pursuing the policy of establishing Preservation Forests, the area of such forests already amounting to 24,119 *ko*.

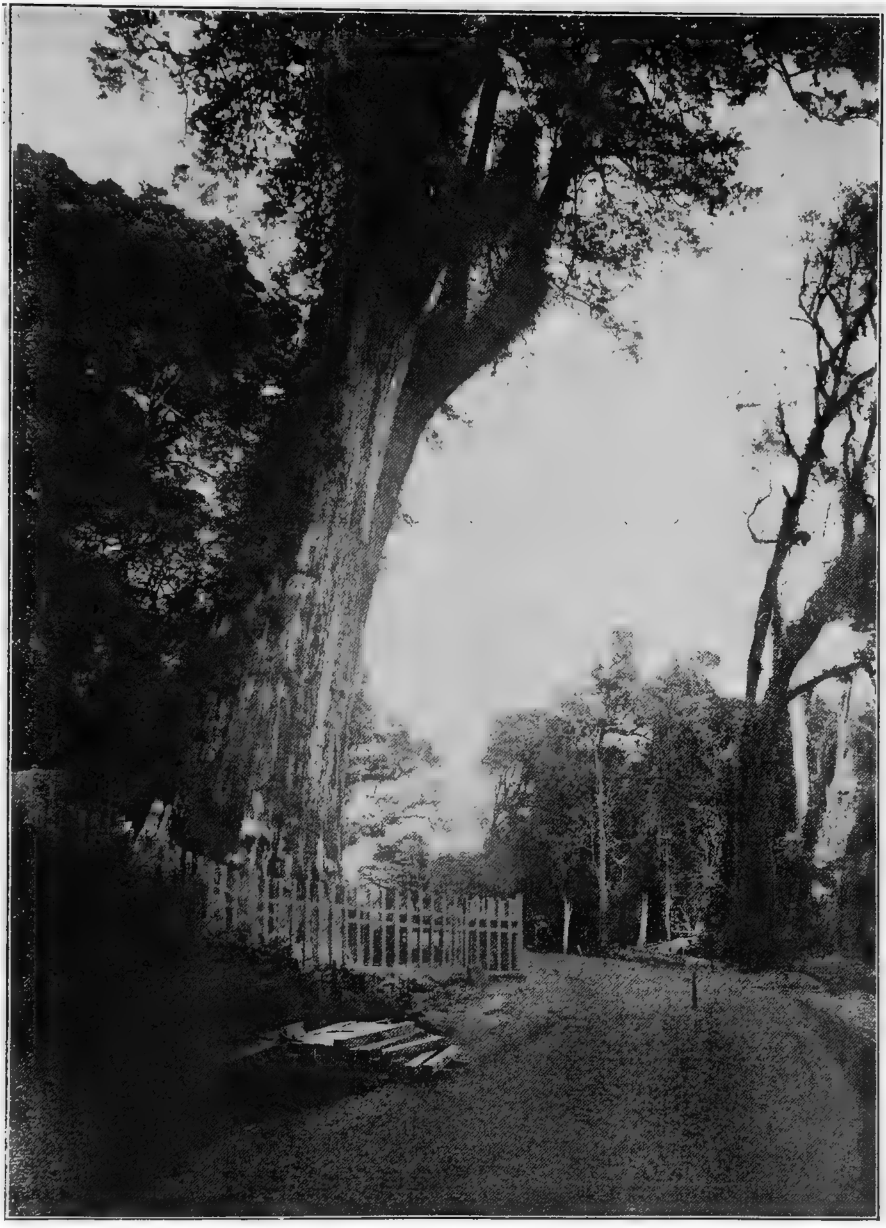
(3) LEASE OR SALE OF GOVERNMENT FORESTS OR WILD LANDS. The lease and sale of forests and wild lands is carried out under different regulations according to the purposes for which such forests or lands are to be used. But the largest number of such transactions formerly took place under the Regulations for the Provisional Sale of Forests and Wild Lands, the total area disposed of thus up to the close of 1910 amounting to 55,000 *ko*. Next in area come those dealt with according to the Regulations for the Encouragement of the Cultivation of Camphor Trees. In 1911, however, more forests and wild lands were sold by the Government under the latter Regulations than the former, and larger than either was the area leased under the Regulations for Leasing of the Government Forest and Wild-lands. The total area of forests and wild lands either sold during 1911 according to the various Regulations mentioned above, amounted to 5,200 *ko*. The total area thus transferred from the beginning up to the end of 1911 amounted to about 126,800 *ko*.

Special forest trees, Taiwan, No. 2:
Taiwan cryptomeria



Special forest trees, Taiwan, No. 1: Shonan

Special forest trees, Taiwan, No. 3: Yusan cryptomeria



Special forest trees, Taiwan, No. 4: Benihi or red cypress

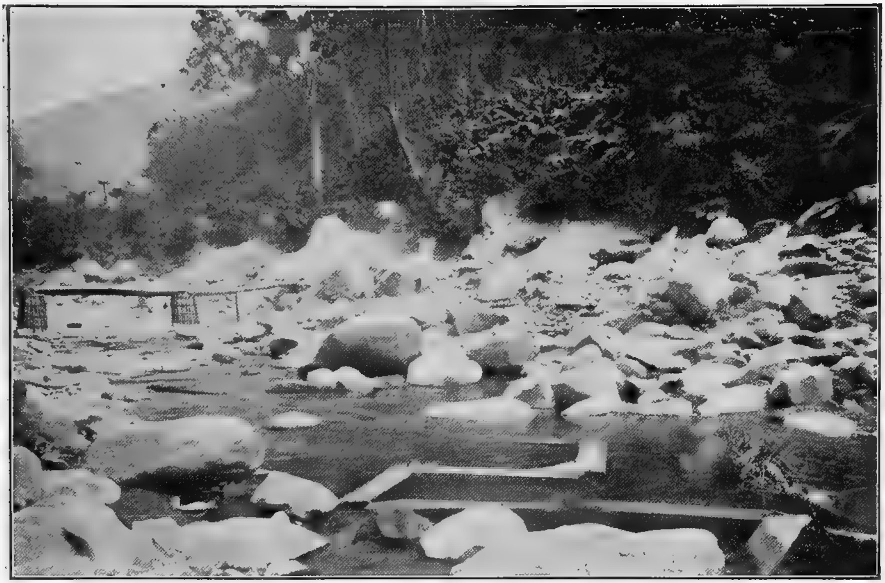
Afforestation, Taiwan, No. 1: Young cryptomeria

Afforestation, Taiwan, No 2: Young camphor trees

Afforestation, Taiwan: Sisal hemp plantation

Utilization of forest produce: The native making charcoal

Utilization of forest produce: The Arisan Railway passing through a broad leaf-tree forest



Utilization of forest produce: The natives sending lumbers down stream

Utilization of forest produce: Bamboo rafts on the Seisuikei stream

The Dendorogical Laboratory

(4) AFFORESTATION AND NURSERIES. With a view to restoring denuded hillsides and preserving national lands, the Government is not only conducting afforestation on its own account, but is giving encouragement to private parties to engage in the same useful work. The kind of trees thus planted consist of camphor-trees, *soshi-ju* (Acacia confusa, Merrill), pines, cryptomerias and other trees both needle-leaved and broad leaved which make raw material for various industries, or which make good timber or fuel. At the close of 1911 the camphor forests and other forests, in charge of both the Government and private parties, amounted to about 16,000 *ko* in total area and the extent of newly planted forests is increasing year after year.

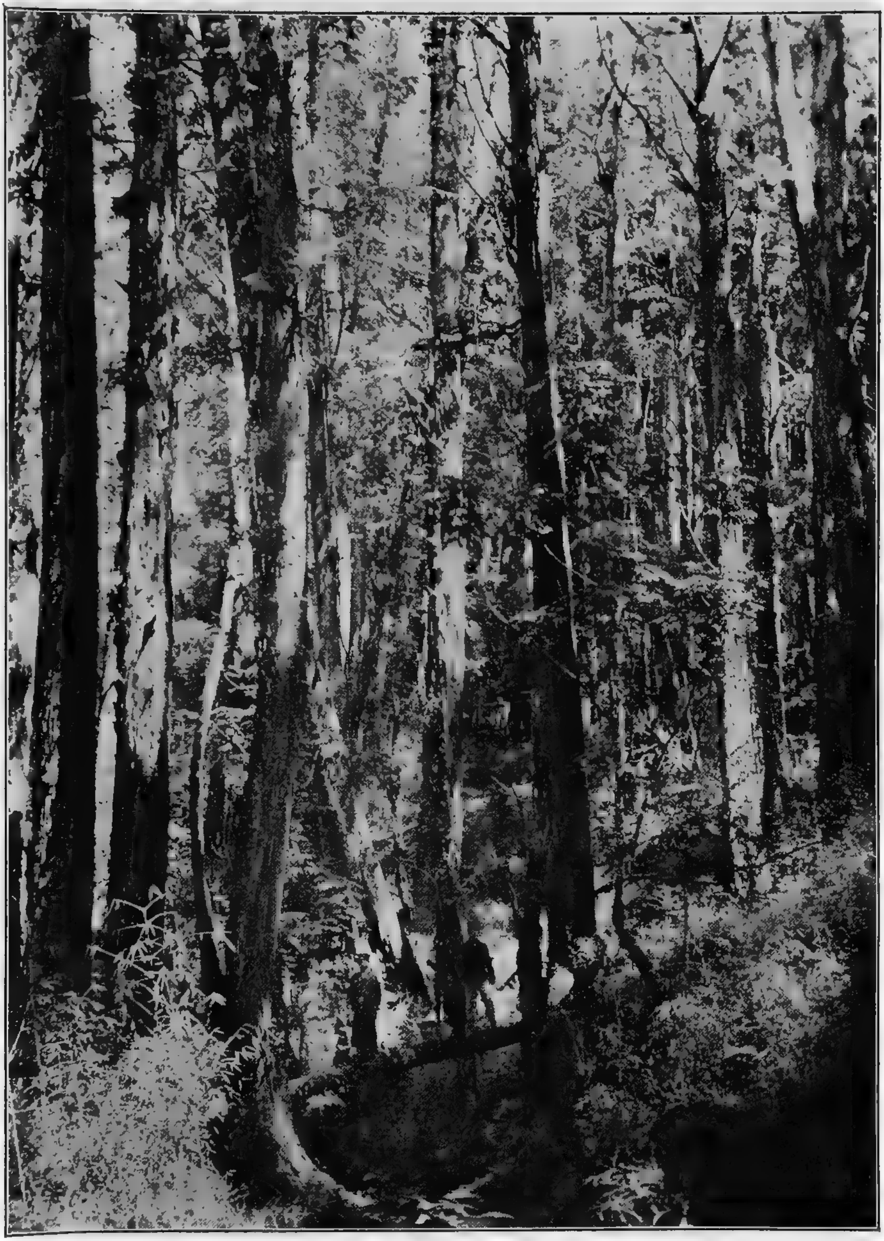
(5) FORESTRY EXPERIMENT STATION. As the vegetation of the island comprises all the different kinds ranging between the tropical and cold regions, the trees composing the forests of Taiwan are necessarily different from those in Japan Proper. It thus follows that the experience in forestry industry gained in Japan can not be at once applied to practice in Taiwan. For this reason in May 1911 the Industrial Section of the Department of Civil Affairs established the Forestry Experiment Station at Taihoku with branch stations at Kagi and Koshun. According to the Rules for the Forestry Experiment Station, the station is to engage in the following work:—

1. Investigation and introduction of useful plants both from Japan and foreign countries.
2. Investigations and experiments connected with afforestation as well as with the exploitation and preservation of forests.
3. Improvement of seedlings and their distribution.

(6) TRAINING OF FORESTRY EXPERTS. The forestry industry of the island being yet in its initial stage, there is a general lack of knowledge and experience among the people. In order therefore to supply this need, the Government commenced in 1908 to train men for the work, so that fifteen experts instructed in elementary subjects of the forestry work may be supplied annually to both local government offices and private parties.

(7) SURVEYS OF FORESTS AND WILD LANDS. The Government of Taiwan completed the surveys of lands some years ago. The work was, however, confined to cultivated lands and did not cover the forests and wild lands. In the case of the forests and wild lands, therefore, the boundaries between those owned by the Government and those owned by private individuals still remain in a state of uncertainty. This has entailed much inconvenience in the carrying on of the forestry administration and colonization schemes. In October 1910, therefore, the Rules for Investigating Forests and Wild Lands were issued, and the surveys and investigation of forests and wild lands were completed in that year in the Prefectures of Kwarenko and Taito. The following year the work was extended to the Prefectures of Kagi, Nanto, Taichu, Tainan and Shinchiku. In that year, the surveys were completed in Kagi and Nanto Prefectures, and more than half finished in Taichu Prefecture, while preliminary investigations were started in Shinchiku and Tainan Prefectures.

(8) ARISAN FORESTS. The famous Arisan forests, which are being exploited by the Government of Taiwan, are situated within the savage land limits, in the east of Kagi Prefecture. The forests limits comprise, a total area of 11,000 *cho,* contain-



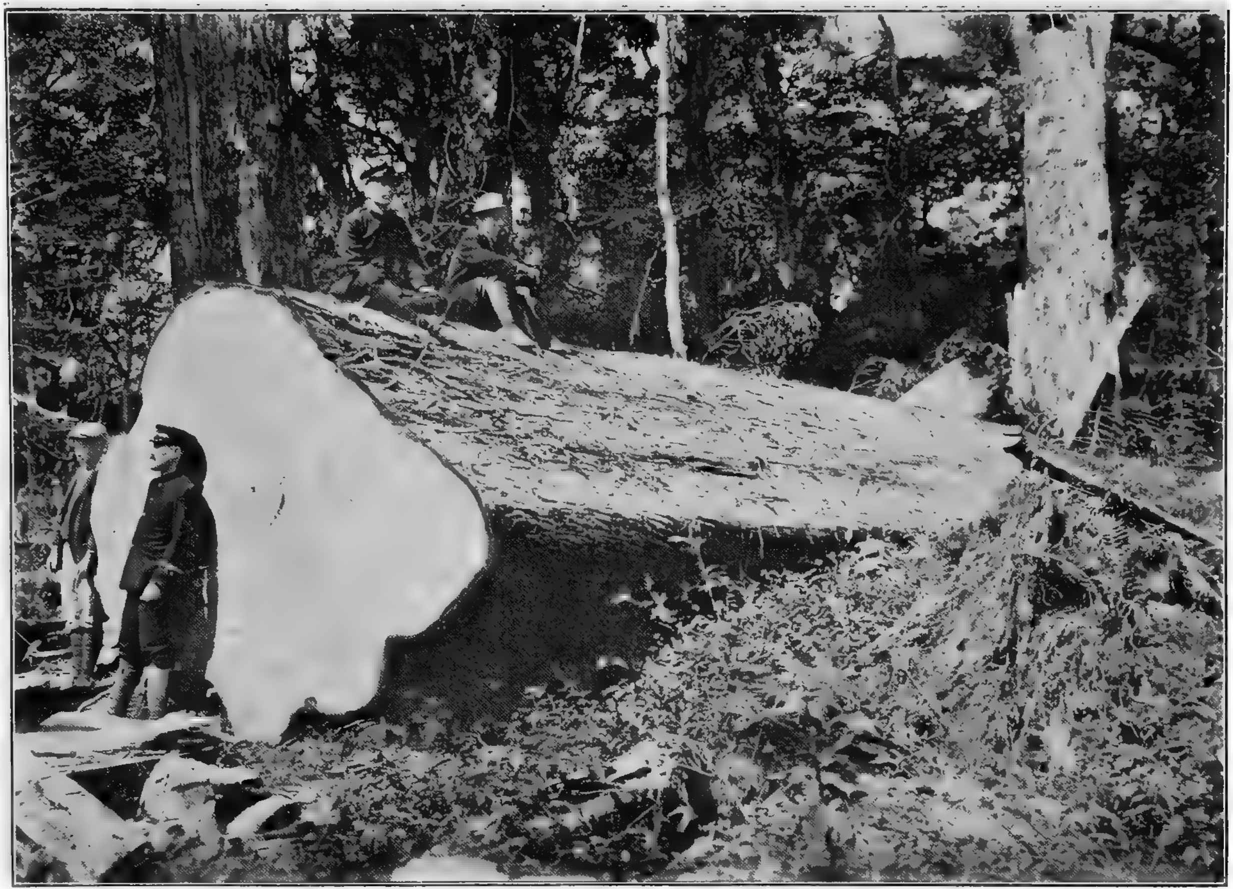
A primitive forest of cypress trees, Banzai Mountain in the Ari-san range

ing timber estimated at 18,200,000 *shaku-jima.* The forests are found in the midst of central mountain ranges, at altitudes ranging between 2,800 ft. and 8,700 ft. above sea level, and are reached by a forestry railway of 41 miles from Kagi Station on the trunk line. The exploitation of these forests was originally started as a private undertaking, but was transferred to the Government through purchase in 1910. The undertaking is yet in an initiary stage, and a brief sketch of the work will be given below.

a. FORESTRY RAILWAY. The railway extends from Kagi Station to Nimanpei, Arisan (41 miles). It is a mountain line, going up as high as 6,600 ft. above sea level, with a guage of 2 ft. 6 in. and the greatest gradient of $\frac{1}{20}$. The work of construction of the first section between Kagi and Jujiro, a distance of 34 miles, was commenced early in July, 1910; and of this, the part between Kagi and Chikutoki (8 miles and 68 chains) was completed on October 1 of the same year and provisionally opened to traffic. As for the rest of the first section, i.e., Chikutoki and Jujiro, the work was pushed on with the object of completing it within the same year. By February 12, 1911, tracks were laid as far as Shonoryo (which is 5 miles 46 chains from Chikutoki) and trains were run for conveying materials needed for construction. The progress of the work was, however, greatly impeded on account of the damages caused by floods in August, necessitating much repair work and unexpected expenses, so that it was only on February 12, 1912, a further distance of 7 miles and 5 chains (Shonoryo—Korikihyo) was ready for the running of construction trains, the total length thus far completed from Kagi to Korikihyo being 21 miles. By

March 31, 1912, the end of the forty-fourth fiscal year of Meiji the laying of rails was completed as far as Fusuio, which, is 24 miles from Kagi. In the Second Section between Jujiro and Nimanpei, a distance of 7 miles, the work was commenced July 30, 1911, and the earth work, with the exception of part of tunneling and bridging, was completed by the end of the same fiscal year.

b. CONDITIONS OF MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS. The foundation rocks underlying the Arisan forests belong to the Tertiary formation. The strata rise to the south and dip to the north and are generally covered with clay, which renders the surface liable to be washed away by water. As a result of the peculiar inclination of the rock strata, the hillsides to the north of a stream are as a rule precipitous and in many cases rise up so abruptly that they are devoid of vegetation. On the other hand, the hillsides to the south of a stream slope down gently and are covered with a luxuriant growth of trees, thus affording a wide scope for forestry industry. Although Arisan is directly under the tropic of cancer, yet on account of its high altitude, the mountain sides are suited for the growth of trees belonging to the temperate and sub-tropical climates. On the lower slopes, we find camphor trees, oak, *hannoki* (Alnsis maritima, Nutt. var. Formosana, Burkill), *inukusu* (Machilus Thunbergii, S. et Z.), *shiinoki* (Quercus cuspidata, Thunb.), etc., which are of the broad-leaved kind, while on the upper portions, there grow excellent timber trees like *benihi* (Camaecyparis Formosensis, Mats.) and *Taiwan-hinoki* (Camaecyparis obtusa, S. et Z. form. Formosana, Hay), mixed with cedars, *himekomatsu* (Pinus Formosana, Hay) and *toga* (Tsuga Sieboldii, Carr.). There are found *benihi* and *Taiwan-hinoki* which are 20



Felling the cypress trees in the Ari-san

ft. in circumference, and they yield timber that favorably compare with anything of the kind in any part of the world.

c. TIMBER FELLING. These primeval forests, where the sound of an ax has seldom been heard, contain many old trees which have passed beyond their mature stage. These should be felled as soon as possible, or they will become worthless as timber. The Government has, therefore, adopted the plan of entirely renovating the Arisan forests in thirty-five years, by felling certain portions each year and reforestating them afterward. According to this plan the average felling each year will amount to 250,000 *shaku-jima* of the needle-leaved kind and 100,000 *shaku-jima* of the broad-leaved kind together, amounting to 350,000 *shaku-jima* of timber. But in the first year, 1912, these were felled only 130,000 *shaku-jima* of needle-leaved trees; and in 1913 there will be cut 240,000 *shaku-jima*, consisting of 200,000 *shaku-jima* of needle-leaved trees and 40,000 *shaku-jima* of broad-leaved ones. From the third year on, it is hoped that the fixed annual amount mentioned above will be felled each year. The timber thus felled will be brought over to a convenient spot on suspended cables by means of grappling irons, this method having been adopted after a careful comparative study of the different methods in vogue in Europe and America.

d. RAILWAY IN THE FORESTS. From Nimanpei, the terminus of Kagi-Nimanpei Forestry Railway, a railway is being built to the neighborhood of Manzai-yama. The survey of this section was completed in 1911, and the work on road bed was completed to a distance of 2,343 *Ken.* The railway in the forests will be extended at the rate of two miles a year, according to the progress of felling trees.

e. SAW MILL. It is intended to establish a saw mill outside the North Gate of Kagi. For this purpose a site has been chosen and the plan for the buildings drawn up, and orders have been placed abroad, for machinery. In this mill will be placed the most up-to-date machinery. In the choice of machinery and in making plans for the arrangement of the mill yard, the object kept in view was the economy of labor in the handling of timber. When this saw mill is completed, it is expected to turn out annually 200,000 *shaku-jima* of prepared lumber. The buildings which will be of steel-concrete frame will be fire proof. There will be two big saws, able to cut a large timber of 6 ft. diameter; and the whole machinery will be moved by electric power. Timber will be brought to the mill on suspended cables, by means of grappling irons; while inside it will be moved about by an automatic apparatus. Saw dusts and clapboards will be used as fuel for producing electricity; these being first collected into a store-yard and carried in portions as they are needed to the mouth of the furnace, all these operations being performed automatically. The clapboard will be crushed into small pieces on the way to the store-yard. There will be provided a drying room, where prepared lumber will be dried by artificial means, so they will never be in danger of shrinking or cracking afterward.

f. SEED BEDS. In order to supply sprouts of useful trees for reforestation there have been laid out at Taraen seed beds, where in 1912 there were sown 3 *to* and 3 *cho* of obtuse ground cypress seeds from the Kiso forest, Japan, and 2 *to* and 4 *cho* of cryptomeria seeds from the Yoshino forests, Japan, and 2 *to* of obtuse ground cypress seeds from the Arisan forests.

g. STATISTICS. The kinds of timber trees and their amount contained in the Arisan Forests will be found in the following statistical table :—

FORESTS AND WILD LANDS

Fiscal Year	Preservation Forests	Other Forests & Wild Lands	Total
	ko	*ko*	*ko*
1907	2,068	2,925,041	2,927,109
1908	17,627	2,909,482	2,927,109
1909	18,278	2,908,831	2,927,109
1910	18,278	2,908,831	2,927,109
1911	24,119	2,902.990	2,927,109

The figures relating to forests and wild lands are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT FORESTS AND WILD LANDS LEASED OR PROVISIONALLY SOLD

Calender Year	Granted in respective years		Outstanding at end of respective years	
	No. of Items	Area	No. of Items	Area
		ko		*ko*
1896	1	102	1	102
1897	...	...	1	102
1898	3	10,254	4	10,356
1899	4	1,710	8	12,066
1900	3	434	11	12,500
1901	16	1,383	27	13,883
1902	27	635	53	14,512
1903	50	2,088	101	16,238
1904	58	1,574	153	17,795
1905	165	4,322	289	21,497
1906	830	90,967	966	30,555
1907	582	13,528	1,407	43,118
1908	666	29,648	1,790	70,161
1909	1,248	18,853	2,731	87,331
1910	545	25,245	3,185	103,981
1911	486	5,224	3,591	126,884

STANDING TIMBER: THEIR DIAMETER,

	Trees	Number and Quantity	Diameter 5 sun to 9 sun	Diameter 1 shaku to 1 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 2 shaku to 2 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 3 shaku to 3 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 4 shaku to 4 shaku 9 sun
Needle-leaved trees	Obtuse ground-cypress	Number	27,669	47,153	39,822	23,133	9,837
		Quantity	16,823	256,881	813,906	958,600	715,247
	Red-cypress... ...	Number	23,985	44,384	40,001	26,658	12,552
		Quantity	15,851	255,659	805,423	1,073,450	903,585
	Cryptomeria ...	Number	756	1,083	1,094	982	646
		Quantity	425	5,335	19,797	38,744	43,349
	Small-flowered pine	Number	1,537	5,657	4,075	2,083	455
		Quantity	1,041	31,459	79,544	85,766	32,454
	Toga	Number	8,710	20,903	13,287	3,446	570
		Quantity	4,949	109,311	262,011	140,279	40,349
	Total	Number	62,657	119,180	98,279	56,302	24,060
		Quantity	39,089	658,645	1,980,681	2,296,839	1,734,984
Broad-leaved trees	Pointedoak	Number	17,263	171,766	61,899	14,488	1,742
		Quantity	17,189	827,957	1,168,688	558,443	115,482
	Pointed pasania...	Number	5,544	161,123	61,200	17,297	2,208
		Quantity	5,736	782,928	1,166,190	679,900	150,178
	The black alder...	Number	21,926	22,417	1,601	51	3
		Quantity	21,988	94,235	31,030	2,125	203
	Camphor	Number	3	1,014	727	417	175
		Quantity	3	4,591	15,574	17,044	12,021
	Miscellaneous ...	Number	70,387	380,316	79,046	16,407	2,554
		Quantity	65,887	1,706,685	1,174,807	543,321	145,206
	Total	Number	115,123	736,636	204,473	48,660	6,682
		Quantity	110,803	3,416,396	3,556,289	1,800,833	423,090
	Grand Total ...	Number	177,780	855,816	302,752	104,962	30,742
		Quantity	149,892	4,075,041	5,536,970	4,097,672	2,158,074

NUMBER AND QUANTITY

Diameter 5 shaku to 5 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 6 shaku to 6 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 7 shaku to 7 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 8 shaku to 8 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 9 shaku to 9 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 10 shaku to 10 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 11 shaku to 11 shaku 9 sun	Diameter 12 shaku or over	Total
3,215	980	376	153	61	30	17	36	152,482
342,494	152,807	75,793	40,980	21,278	12,741	8,767	27,582	3,443,899
4,167	2,108	892	564	193	105	47	127	155,783
455,759	326,040	188,983	151,766	66,030	44,522	23,795	93,597	4,404,460
282	136	53	40	12	5	—	2	5,091
29,109	20,463	10,678	10,566	4,114	2,183	—	1,272	186,035
63	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	13,876
6,696	753	—	266	—	—	—	—	237,979
64	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,998
6,555	2,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	566,333
7,791	3,247	1,321	758	266	140	64	165	374,230
840,613	502,942	275,454	203.578	91,422	59,446	32,562	122,451	8,838,706
191	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	267,363
19,486	2,433	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,709,678
170	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	247,548
17,693	805	192	—	—	—	—	—	2,803,622
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,998
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149,581
47	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	2,396
4,765	1,131	718	251	—	—	—	—	56,098
168	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	548,881
13,342	423	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,649,671
576	30	5	1	—	—	—	—	1,112,186
55,286	4,792	910	251	—	—	—	—	9,368,650
8,367	3,277	1,326	759	266	140	64	165	1,486,416
895,899	507,734	276,364	203,829	91,422	59,446	32,562	122,451	18,207,356

AFFORESTATION

Fiscal Year	Government Undertaking				Private Under-taking	Total
	Camphor Forests	Camphor Leaf Forests	Others	Total		
	ko	*ko*	*ko*	*ko*	*ko*	*ko*
1900...	4	—	26	30	—	30
1901...	220	—	103	323	—	323
1902...	366	—	170	536	—	536
1903...	235	—	558	793	—	793
1904...	215	—	486	701	—	701
1905...	227	227	378	832	—	832
1906...	215	328	181	724	893	1,617
1907...	199	230	214	643	952	1,595
1908...	213	123	413	749	2,008	2,757
1909...	254	162	810	1,226	1,119	2,345
1910...	393	202	737	1,332	1,454	2,786
1911...	392	143	777	1,312	1,027	2,339

N. B. "Others" refers to the ordinary forests planted under the management of local authorities. As for private afforestation, no data are available except in the case of camphor forests.

INCOME FROM FORESTS

Fiscal Year	Staple Products	By-Products	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
1903	78,821	5,035	83,856
1904	129,639	3,821	133,460
1905	104,802	5,133	109,935
1906	92,519	6,674	99,193
1907	116,283	8,807	125,090
1908	80,797	8,026	88,823
1909	102,210	7,916	110,126
1910	171,303	8,175	179,478
1911	178,959	8,268	187,226

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

(1) History. Since the administrative divisions of the island were first arranged in 1895, these divisions have been modified eight times, the present divisions being fixed in October 1909. The island under the existing system is divided into twelve Prefectures (*cho*), with a Governor at the head of each Prefecture. The Governor's duties and the system of administration have been referred to in the General Introduction.

(2) Local Administrative Divisions. The town or village administration was at first carried on by the headman of each town or village, as fixed by an Imperial Ordinance in 1897. Each headman was granted a fixed aid for defraying the expenses of the administration, which he carried on under the order and direction of the Prefectural Governor. In September 1909, the old system was revised, and the system which exists to-day was made to take its place. We were now to have the veadman of a district, instead of the headman of a town or hillage, and there was to be made a clear demarkation between the official expenses of a headman and the salary of a clerk under him; both the headman and the clerk being granted the treatment of the rank of a *hannin* official. At the same tiem the qualifications necessary for being employed in the headman's office were fixed; while the rules for the duties of the headman were also revised. In this connection, the power of giving names to districts or to towns or villages, and of fixing the seat of the district office was taken away from the headman and reserved by the Governor-General for his personal exercise.

The regulations for the *Ho-Ko* system were also revised, the officers of the *Ho-Ko* being now required to assist the headman in his administration of his district. These various reforms were put in force from February 1910, which led to a thorough regeneration of lower administrative organs.

The changes in the administrative divisions, the locations of prefectural and sub-prefectural offices, etc., are shown in the following table :—

LOCATION OF PREFECTURAL OFFICES

Prefectural Offices	Location	East Longitude	North Latitude
Taihoku	City of Taihoku, Takara-ho ...	121°30′37″	25°02′36″
Giran	Town of Giran, Honjo-ho	121°45′01″	24°45′18″
Tōyen	Town of Tōyen, Tōkam-po ...	121°18′33″	24°59′22″
Shinchiku ...	Town of Shinchiku, Chikuhoku-itsu-ho	120°57′43″	24°48′06″
Taichu	Town of Taichu, Rankō-ho ...	120°40′24″	24°08′12″
Nantō	Town of Nantō, Nantō-ho ...	120°40′53″	23°54′30″
Kagi	Town of Kagi, Kagi-sei-ho ...	120°26′59″	23°28′46″
Tainan	City of Tainan	120°11′54″	22°59′26″
Akō	Town of Akō, Kōseichu-ri ...	120°29′08″	22°40′23″
Taitō	Town of Pinan, Nan-go	121°08′48″	22°45′13″
Karenkō	Town of Karenkō Ren-go... ...	121°36′26″	23°58′27″
Hōko	Town of Makyu, Tōzai-ō	119°33′07″	23°32′23″

HISTORY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF

October 25, 1909	November 11, 1901	May 1, 1901	June 20, 1898
Taihoku-chō	Taihoku chō	Taihoku-ken	Taihoku-ken
	Keelung-chō		
	Shinko-chō		
Giran-chō	Giran-chō	Giran-chō	Giran-chō
Tōen-chō	Tōen-chō	Taihoku-ken	Taihoku-ken
Shinchiku-chō	Shinchiku-chō		
	Byōritsu-chō	Taichū-ken	Taichū-ken
Taichū-chō	Taichū-chō		
	Shōkwa-chō		
Nantō-chō...	Nantō-chō		
	Toroku-chō		
Kagi-chō	Kagi-chō	Tainan-ken	Tainan-ken
	Ensuikō-chō		
Tainan-chō	Tainan-chō		
	Hōzan-chō		
Akō-chō	Banshōryō-chō		
	Akō-chō		
	Kōshun-chō	Kōshun-chō	
Taitō-chō	Taitō-chō	Taitō-chō	Taitō-chō
Karenkō-chō			
Hōkotō-chō	Hōko-chō	Hōko-chō	Hōko-chō

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

June 10, 1897	April 1, 1896	November 13, 1895	August 24, 1895	May 21, 1895
Taihoku-ken	Taikoku-ken	Taihoku-ken	Taihoku-ken	Taihoku-hen
Giran-chō				
Taihoku-ken				
Shinchiku-ken				
Taichū-ken	Taichū ken	Taiwan Civil Administration Branch Office	Taiwan Civil Administration Branch Office	Taiwan-ken
Kagi-ken	Tainan-ken	Tainan Civil Administration Branch Office		
Tainan-ken			Tainan Civil Administration Branch Office	Tainan-ken
Hōzan-ken				
Tainan-ken				
Hōzan-ken				
Taitō-chō				
Hōko-chō	Hōkotō-chō	Hōkotō-chō	Hōkotō-chō	Hōkotō-chō

AREA OF PREFECTURES (On November 1, 1912)

Prefectures	Sq. *ri*	*Ko*
Taihoku	109.7	174,404
Giran	46.1	73,284
Tōyen	63.8	101,505
Shinchiku	109.9	174,693
Taichu	148.0	235,295
Nantō	82.7	131,448
Kagi	210.7	335,061
Tainan	152.1	241,824
Akō	142.7	226,989
Taitō	81.2	125,062
Karenkō	85.3	135,652
Hōko	8.2	13,080
Total	1,240.3	1,972,297

N.B. Aboriginal regions not included.

SIZE OF PREFECTURES (On November 1, 1912)

Prefectures	East-West	North-South
	ri cho	*ri cho*
Taihoku	17.13	11.09
Giran	6.28	10.34
Tōyen	12.23	10.25
Shinchiku	8.17	15.18
Taichu	12.12	18.13
Nantō	9.32	13.07
Kagi	17.35	17.07
Tainan	13.09	21.21
Akō	8.09	33.12
Taitō	6.28	11.29
Karenkō	4.19	11.20
Hōko	10.28	19.33
Total	72.29	109.09

N.B. The figures do not include those for small islands belonging to the main island of Taiwan.

DISTRICTS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF RESPECTIVE PREFCTURES (On November 1, 1912)

Prefectures	DISTRICTS
Taihoku	Takara-ho, Haisetsu-ho, Kōchoku-ho, Hachiribun-ho, Shiran Ippo, Shiran Niho, Shiran Sampo, Kinpōri-ho, Sekitei-ho, Keelung-ho, Sanshō-ho, Bunsan-ho (exclusive of villages under the jurisdiction of Giran Prefecture), Keelung-sho, Kōka-sho, Menka-sho, Kahei-sho.
Giran	Honjō-ho, Inzan-ho, Fushū-ho, Seisuikō-ho, Kōsuikō-ho, Ratō-ho, Ritakukan-ho, Bōshiryō-ho, Niketsu-ho, Minsōi-ho, Shii-ho, Tōi-ho, Bunsan-ho (Heirin-bi-shō, Wantan-shō, Kōshikō-shō, Taigyokutsu-shō, Suijisei-kō-shō, Kyukyu-rin-shō, Kōtokukōkō-shō, Taisokō-shō, Rojishu-shō, Bishiryo-shō, Taizetsuko-shō, Kankyakuko-shō, Katsurai-shō).
Tōen	Tokan-ho, Kaisan-ho, Chikuhoku-ni-ho (exclusive of those villages under the jurisdiction of Shinchiku Prefecture).
Shinchiku	Chikuhoku-ippo, Chikuhoku-niho (Gobunho-shō, Shizaoku-shō, Shōjurin-sho, Kankōshi-shō, Denshin-sho, Bōryō-shō, Town of Shinho, Taiheika-shō, Datetsukō-shō, Bunsuikō-shō, Rokumeiko-shō, Shōmon-shō, Taihei-shō, Taiboho-shō, Hōhaka-shō, Hokuka-shō, Chōkorei-shō, Taikokō-shō, Funkika-shō, Jōhokusei-shō, Kahokusei-shō, Wakō-shō, Tokusei-shō, Haramon-sho, Banshiko-shō, Heichōho-shō, Hōzanki-shō, Fukuko-shō, Seihoshi-shō, Kōko-shō, Shitō-shō, Chūrin-shō, Shinshoshi-shō, Kōmōkō-shō, Inzan-shō, Kōshikō-shō, Taibi-shō Byojijo-shō), Chikunan-ippo, Byōritsu-ippo, Byōritsu-niho, Satōjo-hō (Tokuran-shō, Taiheirin-shō).
Taichū	Rankō-ho, Satōjō-ho (exclusive of the villages under the jurisdiction of Shinchiku Prefecture), Satōka-ho, Byōritsu-sanpo, Taitojō-ho, Taitochu-ho, Taitoka-ho, Byora-ho, Sento-ho, Sensei-ho, Bashi-ho, Emmujō-ho, Emmuka-ho, Butō-ho (exclusive of the villages under the jurisdiction of Nanto Prefecture), Busei-ho, Toratō-ho, Torasei-ho, Nirinjo-hō, Nirinka-ho, Shinkō-ho,
Nanto	Nantō-ho, Butō-ho (Hishiryō, Sekisui-shō, Kyūa-shō, Kyūa-shō, Shōhakukō-shō, Chōshinseki-shō, Buka-shō, Shisekihei-shō) Hokutō-ho, Hokukōkei-ho, Horisha-ho, Gojō-ho, Shūshū-ho, Sharenka-ho, Sharen-ho, Rigyotō-ho.

DISTRICTS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF RESPECTIVE PREFECTURES (On November 1, 1912)

Prefectures	DISTRICTS
Kagi	Kagisei-ho, Kagitō-ho, Taimokukon-ho, Dabyōtōchō-ho, Dabyotōka-ho, Dabyosei-ho, Dabyohokai-ho, Hakushaton-ho, Taikyuden-ho, Tarimu-ho, Toroku-ho, Keishū-ho, Seira-ho, Kaihō-ho, Senzan-ho, Chosho-ho, Taikōrōtochō-ho, Taikōrōsei-ho, Gyūchokei-ho, Shitōkō-ho, Taikōrōtōka-ho, Rokushisō-ho, Taikyūdeusei-ho, Hakushukōtan-ho, Ryukōtan-ho, Ensuikō-ho, Taishikyu-ho, Tetsusenkyō-ho, Kakikō-ho, Tarakokutōchō-ho, Tarakokutōka-ho, Tarakokusei-ho, Kakatōnan-ho, Kakatohoku-ho.
Tainan	City of Tainan, Kōchū-ri, Gaibutei-ri, Naibutei-ri Anteiritō-ho, Shinkarisei-ho, Zenkarisei-ho Matō-ho, Seikōshi-ho, Shōro-ho, Wō-ō-ho, Gakukō-ho, Karikō-ho, Bōkōbitō-ho, Bōkōbisei-ho, Sekizan-ho, Zenkaritō-ho, Nanshinsenkeisei-ri, Naishinkanan-ri, Gaishinkanan-ri, Shinkatō-ri, Shinkahoku-ri, Shinkasei-ri, Taimokukō-ri, Kōchotō-ri, Kōchosei-ri, Hotō-ri, Hosei-ri, Chōkōjō-ri, Chōkōka-ri, Eikōjōchu-ri, Eikōka-ri, Ninwa-ri, Shinsh-ri, Einei-ri, Bunten-ri, Nintokunan-ri, Nintokuhoku-ri, Kijinnan-ri, Kijinhoku-ri, Eihō-ri, Gaishinhō-ri, Naishinhō-ri, Sūtokusei-ri, Ijin-ri, Chōji-ittōri, Chōji-nitori, Ishin-ri, Kashōgai-ri, Ninjujo-ri, Ninjuka-ri, Kwannonjō-ri, Kwannonchū-ri, Kwannondai-ri, Kwannonka-ri, Hanpei-ri, Koryū-nairi, Koryū-gai-ri, Sekisan-ri, Taichiku-ri, Hōzanka-ri, Hōzanjō-ri, Shōchiku-ka-ri, Shōchikujō-ri.
Akō	Kōseichū-ri, Kōseijō-ri, Nanshinsenkeito-ri, Rakangaimon-ri, Rakannaimon-ri, Sūtokutō-ri, Kashonai-ri, Kōseikari, Shin-en-ri, Kōtōjō-ri, Kōtōchū-ri, Kōtōka-ri, Ryukyu-sho, Kakwa-ri, Zenyo-ri, Kanshō-ri, Kōbun-ri, Ninju-ri, Tokuwa-ri, Senka-ri, Eisei-ri, Chihei-ri, Taikei-ri, Chōraku-ri, Antei-ri, Shikō-ri.
Taitō	Nangō, Kōgō, Shingō, (Rirōshō, Raikōkasha, Tokkohanryō-sha Manan-shō, Shinkai-en-shō, Ikegami-mura, Taiha-shō Taihasha) hōgō (Karoku-sha, Taihōhō-sha, Taisenseki-shō, Koshiritsu-sho) Kashō, Kōtō-shō Shōkōtō-shō.
Karenkō	Rengō, Hōgo (exclusive of villages under the jurisdiction of Taito Prefecture), Shigō (exclusive of villages under the jurisdiction of Taito Prefecture).
Hōko	Tōzai-ō, Jiri-ō, Rintō-ō, Nanryō-ō, Teiwan-ō, Gwadō-ō, Chinkai-ō, Sekikan-ō, Tsūryō-ō, Kitsupai-ō, Seisho-ō, Mōan-ō, Suian-ō.

LOCATION OF SUB-PREFECTURAL OFFICES

(November 1, 1912)

Sub-Prefectural Offices	Location
Taihoku	
Shakkō	Shakkōgai Taikarappo
Pankyō	Pankyōgai Haisetsu-ho
Shinshō	Shinshō, Kōchoku-ho
Shirin	Shiringai, Shiran-ippo
Tamsui	Tamsui-gai Shiran-sampo
Shōkeelung	Shōkeelungkyushō Shiran-sampo
Kinpōri	Kachūkoshō Kimpōri-ho
Suihenkyaku	Suihenkyakugai Sekiteiko
Keelung	Keelung-gai Keelung-ho
Zui-hō	Kanshiraishō Keelung-ho
Chōsōkei	Chōsōkeishō Sanshōho
Shinko	Shinkōshishō Bunzan-ho
Shinten	Taiheirinsho Bunzan-ho
Giran	
Harisha	Harisha-shō, Fushū-ho
Ratō	Ratōgai, Ratō-ho
Tō-i	Tō-i-gai, Tō-i-ho
Heirin-bi	Heirinbi-shō Bunsan-ho
Tō-en	
Chūreki	Kōnanshō, Tōkan-ho
Taikokan	Taikokan-gai Kaizan-ho
Sankakuyū	Sankaku-yu-shō Kaizan-ho
Yōbaireki	Yōbaireki-shō Chikuhokuniho
Taikyu-en	Taikyuenshō Chikuhokuriko
Kansaihō	Kansaitōgai Chikuhokuniho
Shinchiku	
Hokuho	Hokuhoshō Chikuhokuippo
Jukirin	Jukiringai Chikuhokuippo
Shimpo	Shimpogai Chikukokuniho
Chūkō	Chūkōgai Chikunanippo
Nanshō	Nanshō Chikunan-ippo
Byōritsu	Byoritsugai Byōritsu-ippo
Kōrō	Kōrōgai Byōritsu-ippo
Tsūshō	Tsūshōgai Byōritsuni-ho
Sansaka	Sansakashō Byōritsu-ippo
Taiko	Taikoshō Byoritsu-ippo
Taichu	
Tōseikaku	Tōseikakushō Satōjō-ho
Korotou	Korotongai Satōjō-ho
Taikō	Taikōgai Byoritsusampo
Sharoku	Sharokushō Taitochū-ho
Shōka	Shōkagai, Sentō-ho
Rokkō	Rokkōgai, Bashi-ho
Inrin	Inringai, Emmuka-ho
Hokuto	Hokutogai, Tōrasei-ho
Nirin	Nirinshō, Nirinka-ho
Nantō	
Sōaton	Sōatonshō Hokutō-ho
Hori-sha	Horishagai Horisha-ho
Shūshū	Shūshūgai, Shūshū-ho
Rinki-ho	Rinkihogai Sharen-ho

LOCATION OF SUB-PREFECTURAL OFFICES

(November 1, 1912)

Sub-Prefectural Offices	Location
Kagi	
Chūho	Chuho-shō, Kagitō-ho
Chikutōki	Chikutōkishō Taimokukon-ho
Dabyō	Dabyōgai Dabyōnan-po
Doko	Dokoshō Taikyūden-ho
Toroku	Torokugai, Toroku-ho
Seira	Seiragai, Seira-ho
Hakokō	Shinkōshō Senzan-ho
Hokkō	Hokkōgai Taikōrōtōchō-ho
Bokushikyaku	Bokushikyakugai Taikōrōsei-ho
Tōsekikō	Chōtōsekishō Taikyūdensei-ho
Ensuikō	Ensuikō-gai Ensuikō-ho
Tenshikō	Tenshikō-gai Kakatonan-po
Tainan	
Ampin	Ampingai, Kōchūri
Wanri	Nanrigai Zankarisei-ho
Mato	Matōshō, Matō-ho
Shōrō	Shōrō-shō, Shō-rō-ho
Hokumonsho	Hokumonsho-shō Gakukō-ho
Rokkō	Rokkōshō Sekizan-ho
Tapani	Tapani-shō Nanshinsenkeiseiri
Taimokukō	Taimokukō-gai Taimokukōri
Kwantei-byō	Kwanteibyōgai Gaishinhori
Akōten	Akōtengai, Ninjujōri
Tainan	
Nanshinkō	Nanshinkōgai Kwannonchūri
Takao	Takao, Taichikuri
Hōzan	Hōzangai, Taichikuri
Akō	
Arikō	Arikōgai, Kōseigōri
Kōsempo	Arikanshō Nanshinsenkei-tōri
Rokkiri	Rokkiri-shō Nanshinsenkei-tōri
Banshoryō	Banshoryōgai Rakangaimonri
Chōshū	Chōshūshō, Kōtōjō-ri
Tōkō	Tōkōgai, Kōtō-chūri
Bōryō	Bōryōshō, Kōtōkari
Bōzan	Bōzanshō, Kakwari
Kōshun	Kōshungai, Senkari
Bunshitsu	Bunritsushō Eiseiri
Taitō	
Harōei	Harōeishō, Nangō
Seikō-ō	Seikō-ō-shō, Kōgō
Karenkō	
Bokusekikaku	Bokusekikaku-shō Hōgō
Hōko	
Taisekikan	Taisekikan-gō Sekiken-ō
Shōchikaku	Shōchikaku-gō Seisho-ō
Mōan	Mōan-gō, Mōan-ō

NUMBER OF SUB-PREFCTURES, OF OFFICES OF THE CHIEFS OF CITIES (*kai*), TOWNS (*shō*), AND VILLAGES (*sha* OR *ku*), AND OF COUNTIES (*ho*), DISTRICTS (*ri*), CITIES AND TOWNS

(November 1, 1912)

Prefectures	Sub-Prefectures	City, Town, and Village Offices	Counties Districts, etc.	Cities, Towns, etc.
Taihoku	13	53	16	304
Giran	4	19	13	155
Tōen	6	27	3	219
Shinchiku	10	41	6	296
Taichu	9	72	20	478
Nantō	4	16	10	124
Kagi...	12	63	36	556
Taihan	13	75	64	414
Akō	10	56	26	194
Taito	2	10	7	97
Karenkō	1	10	3	92
Hōko	3	13	13	80
Total	87	455	217	3,005

Six districts and counties are counted twice on account of the fact that they over-lap two Prefectures. The real number of districts and counties is therefore 211.

IV. CLIMATE

(1) General Remarks. The island possesses 17 places where meteorological observations are conducted, (6 Meteorologiacl Stations, 1 Observatory and 10 Light-houses), 71 Rainfall Gauge Stations, and 18 Storm Warning Stations, distributed in the principal centres.

The island lying partly in the tropics and partly in the sub-tropics, its summer is long, while it knows no severe winter. Its hottest month is July and its coldest February. Its rainfall is the greatest in the southern part in summer, and in the northern part in winter, when the island is ceaselessly swept by the north-easterly periodical winds that lash up the surrounding seas to run high. In summer and autumn, however, the seas become perfectly calm and smooth, except when a storm is passing. To give further climatic particulars of the island, its temperature rises to upward of 90° f. (32.2 c.) in some year as early as April and remains there as late as October. During the hottes season, the heat for days together registers at 95° f. (35 c.) or thereabout. The winter is mild and seldom brings Jack frost, while it never snows except on high mountains. The northt easterly periodical wind begins to blow in October and continues to grow in force till the following March. The effect of this on the northern part of the island, is that it makes its weather generally rainy or gloomy, this being especially the case in Keelung and vicinity, so that at Dan-dan-gai its annual rainfall reaches 5,000 mm. But as we proceed southward the quantity of rainfall becomes less and less and the weather clearer. In the southern part the south-westerly periodical wind sets in April and continues to blow till September, and this is the rainy season there. Thus the northern and southern parts of the island are quite contrariwise in having their seasons of rain and of clear weather.

(2) PRESENT CONDITION. While the rainy season was on in the northern part of the island, the southern part had a fear of drought with very little rain between the closing part of the year 1910 and the end of the following March; but the advent of April brought with it a fairly good fall of rain and May saw an abundance of it all over the island. In June the weather became suddenly scorching hot, especially so in the central part, where the heat was so excessive as had but rarely been experienced. In the latter part of August, the northern as well as southern part of the island was visited by a terrific storm of unprecedented violence since its annexation, causing tremendous damage in railways and in human casualties and live-stock losses. But October coming, rain became scarce in the southern part with not a drop of it for dozens of days, while in the north, on the contrary, the rainy season set in.

Below we give various tables concerning meteorological matters :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORIES

(November 1, 1912)

Observatories	Position.			Elevation of Barometer above Sea-level	Observation Commenced	Standard Time
	Sites	E. Long.	N. Lat.			
				meter		
Taihoku ...	Taikoku City	121°31′	25°02′	9.3	August 1896	Western Standard Time
Taichū ...	Taichugai ...	120°41′	24°09′	78.4	December 1896	
Tainan ...	Tainan City	120°12′	23°00′	14.3	January 1897	
Taito... ...	Pinangai ...	121°09′	22°45′	9.9	January 1901	
Koshun ...	Kōshungai ...	120°44′	22°00′	23.3	November 1896	
Hōko-tō ...	Makyugai ...	119°33′	23°32′	11.0	November 1896	
Sharyōto ...	Sharyōshō .	121°45′	25°09′	4.5	March 1896	

STORM-WARNING SIGNAL STATIONS

(November 1, 1912)

Storm-Warning Signal Stations	Location	E. Long.	N. Lat.	Height of Signal Poles *shaku*	When Built.
Taihoku ...	Taihoku Observatory, Taihoku Prefecture.	121°31′	25°02′	66	Jan. 1909
Tamsui ...	Tamsui Sub-prefectural Office, Taihoku Prefecture.	121°26′	25°10′	51	Nov. 1897
Keelung ...	Sanshawan Water Police Office, Taihoku Prefecture.	121°45′	25°07′	50	Feb. 1898
Tō-i	Tōigai Giran Prefecture.	121°50′	24°51′	33	June 1900
So-ō	Hoppō-ō, So-ō-shō, Ritaku-kan-ho, Giran Prefecture.	121°50′	24°36′	30	June 1900
Kōrō	Kōrōkō, Kōshiryō-shō, Byōritsu-Ippo, Shinchiku Prefecture.	120°46′	24°36′	42	March 1901
Tokatsukutsu...	Tokatsukutsu-kō, Tokatsukutsushō, Taitokaho, Taichu Prefecture.	120°30′	24°13′	48	March 1901
Rokkō	Rokkōgai, Mashiho, Taichu Prefecture.	120°27′	24°04′	48	March 1901
Kako-kō ...	Kakokō-kō, Shinkō-shō, Senzan-ho, Kagi Prefecture.	120°09′	23°31′	48	March 1901
Tōseki-kō ...	Katō Seki-shō, Taikyū-denseiho, Kagi Prefecture.	120°10′	23°28′	48	Feb. 1901
Hoteishi ...	Hoteishi-shō, Taikyū-denseiho, Kagi Prefecture.	120°10′	23°23′	72	Nov. 1901
Ampin	Ampin Sub-Prefectural Office, Tainan Prefecture.	120°10′	23°00′	48	Dec. 1897
Takao	Hill-top in the back of the Takao Branch Customs House, Tainan Pref.	120°19′	22°37′	35	Dec. 1897
Tōkō	Tōkō-gai, Kōtō-chūri, Akō Prefecture.	120°27′	22°28′	48	May 1901
Garanbi	Garanbi Light-house Akō Prefecture.	120°51′	21°55′	48	July 1902
Pinan	Taitō Observatory, Taito Prefecture.	121°09′	22°45′	48	Aug. 1907
Karenkō ...	Summit of the hill east of Karenkō-gai, Karenkō Prefecture.	121°37′	23°58′	49	Feb. 1910
Hōko-tō ...	Makyū Water Police Office, Hōko-to.	119°34′	23°33′	60	Feb. 1898

AVERAGE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

(In Millimetres)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	761.7	761.3	761.0	—	760.8	760.4	—
1898...	760.6	759.9	759.3	—	759.6	759.6	-
1899...	761.5	760.6	760.2	—	760.3	760.7	—
1900...	761.8	760.9	760.5	—	760.6	761.3	762.1
1901...	761.9	760.8	760.4	761.3	760.6	761.1	762.2
1902...	761.8	760.9	760.5	761.3	760.9	761.2	762.1
1903...	762.0	761.3	760.8	761.3	760.9	761.3	762.4
1904...	761.7	761.0	761.5	761.2	760.7	761.0	762.2
1905...	760.4	759.9	759.5	759.7	759.3	759.7	760.7
1906...	760.0	759.2	758.9	759.2	758.7	759.1	760.2
1907...	760.2	759.4	759.3	759.4	758.9	759.3	760.5
1908...	760.3	759.3	759.3	759.6	759.1	759.6	760.5
1909...	760.2	759.4	759.3	759.5	759.0	759.6	760.4
1910...	760.1	759.3	759.5	759.4	759.1	759.5	760.3
1911...	760.1	759.4	759.5	759.6	759.1	759.5	760.2

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

(In Centigrade)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	21°7′	22°4′	24°0′	—	24°9′	22°6′	—
1898...	21°8′	22°2′	23°2′	—	24°6′	22°6′	—
1899...	21°4′	21°8′	22°6′	—	24°1′	22°1′	—
1900...	21°6′	22°3′	23°1′	—	24°5′	22°4′	21°7′
1901...	21°1′	22°0′	22°8′	22°8′	23°9′	22°4′	21°2′
1902...	21°9′	22°5′	23°4′	23°5′	24°6′	22°9′	21°9′
1903...	21°2′	21°8′	22°7′	23°2′	24°2′	22°2′	21°2′
1904...	21°3′	21°5′	22°6′	22°8′	23°9′	22°1′	21°1′
1905...	21°6′	21°8′	23°0′	23°5′	24°4′	22°6′	21°4′
1906...	21°8′	22°0′	23°1′	23°8′	24°6′	22°6′	21°8′
1907...	21°6′	22°0′	23°0′	23°5′	24°2′	22°6′	21°5′
1908...	21°8′	22°3′	23°0′	23°5′	24°3′	22°3′	21°6′
1909...	22°0′	22°3′	23°4′	23°8′	24°7′	22°9′	22°0′
1910...	21°5′	22°2′	23°1′	23°3′	24°3′	22°6′	21°4′
1911...	21°7′	22°2′	23°1′	23°4′	24°2′	22°3′	21°6′

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

(In Centigrade)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	36°5′	34°3′	36°9′	—	33°4′	33°5′	—
1898...	35°8′	34°6′	35°1′	—	33°0′	32°1′	—
1899...	36°2′	33°6′	34°5′	—	32°6′	3°30′	—
1900...	35°7′	35°0′	36°6′	—	33°3′	32°9′	33°4′
1901...	34°8′	34°3′	36°2′	33°5′	33°1′	32°0′	34°0′
1902...	34°9′	37°2′	34°8′	36°0′	33°6′	32°5′	34°9′
1903...	36°2′	33°8′	34°2′	37°9′	33°4′	32°5′	35°0′
1904...	35°3′	33°6′	33°6′	33°4′	33°2′	31°5′	33°3′
1905...	35°8′	33°8′	34°4′	33°5′	32°9′	32°6′	34°4′
1906...	36°3′	34°2′	34°7′	37°2′	34°4′	32°5′	35°4′
1907...	35°1′	34°3′	34°2′	34°9′	32°2′	31°9′	33°7′
1908...	36°5′	35°2′	34°0′	33°9′	33°0′	33°1′	34°4′
1909...	37°0′	34′9′	34°6′	34°5′	33°2′	32°7′	35°9′
1910...	36°5′	35°5′	35°6′	33°6′	33°3′	33°0′	35°7′
1911...	35°7′	35°9′	34°5′	34°0′	33°5′	33°3′	34°5′

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

(In Centigrade)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyo-tō
1897...	5°0′	3°8′	3°5′	—	11°8′	7°9′	—
1898...	3°3′	3°2′	5°7′	—	12°2′	9°7′	—
1899...	7°2′	5°5′	5°9′	—	9°8′	10°0′	—
1900...	5°4′	6°2′	7°5′	—	12°5′	9°2′	—
1901...	0°2′	1°0′	3°0′	8°2′	10°1′	7°3′	3°0′
1902...	4°9′	4°0′	5°7′	10°8′	14°0′	9°8′	6°3′
1903...	4°6′	4°8′	5°8′	10°9′	10°2′	11°0′	7°6′
1904...	6°8′	4°3′	7°2′	11°0′	11°6′	11°9′	8°5′
1905...	7°6′	8°1′	8°4′	11°3′	14°2′	9°5′	8°1′
1906...	3°0′	3°1′	5°5′	10°2′	13°7′	9°8′	7°9′
1907...	6°8′	4°4′	6°3′	11°2′	13°0′	10°2′	7°6′
1908...	6°1′	4°7′	5°1′	10°6′	12°5′	8°2′	8°4′
1909...	8°1′	5°0′	6°4′	11°8′	13°3′	11°5′	9°2′
1910	5°3′	1°6′	4°3′	10°1′	11°2′	10°7′	8°1′
1911...	7°8′	5°1′	9°1′	11°6′	11°5′	10°7′	9°0′

AVERAGE HUMIDITY

(Per Cent.)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	82	82	81	—	83	83	—
1898...	82	81	80	—	84	85	—
1809...	81	80	79	—	79	88	—
1900...	82	81	80	—	77	86	85
1901...	80	79	77	77	78	81	81
1902...	80	78	76	75	81	81	81
1903...	82	80	79	77	82	81	82
1904...	81	82	79	77	80	80	86
1905...	83	84	81	78	79	82	88
1906...	81	82	79	77	76	82	85
1907...	82	81	80	77	77	83	84
1908...	83	82	83	79	79	89	85
1909...	81	82	82	78	76	81	83
1910	82	81	81	79	76	80	86
1911...	82	82	79	79	76	83	84

N.B. The state of complete humidity is taken as 100.

VELOCITY OF WIND

(Per Metre)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	3.3	2.7	3.1	—	4.7	10.9	—
1898...	5.0	3.1	4.7	—	4.9	11.4	—
1899...	5.1	3.0	4.8	—	5.1	10.5	4.7
1900...	4.9	2.8	4.7	—	5.5	10.3	4.9
1901...	4.7	2.8	4.7	5.5	5.5	10.2	5.3
1902...	4.8	2.9	4.3	5.3	5.9	9.7	4.8
1903...	4.8	3.2	4.4	5.5	5.7	10.1	4.9
1904...	5.1	2.9	4.4	5.1	5.8	10.0	5.0
1905...	4.7	2.9	4.2	4.8	5.0	9.5	4.8
1906...	4.7	3.0	4.6	5.5	7.8	10.7	5.4
1907...	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.8	7.1	9.6	5.1
1908	4.8	2.9	4.4	4.3	7.0	10.1	5.0
1909...	4.6	3.0	4.5	4.5	7.4	9.7	5.4
1910...	5.0	3.0	4.6	4.5	7.8	10.1	5.5
1911...	4.6	2.8	4.6	4.8	7.0	9.8	5.1

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CLOUDS

(Per Ten)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	7.5	6.1	5.9	—	6.2	6.7	—
1898...	7.3	6.0	5.8	—	6.4	6.9	—
1899...	7.4	5.6	5.5	—	5.5	6.9	—
1900...	7.3	6.1	5.8	—	5.7	6.8	8.2
1901...	7.3	6.0	5.6	7.5	6.0	6.8	8.1
1902...	6.1	4.8	4.9	6.8	5.5	5.4	6.8
1903...	7.3	6.0	5.8	7.2	6.3	6.5	7.7
1904...	6.6	5.1	5.1	7.2	5.9	6.0	7.3
1905...	7.1	6.0	5.6	6.8	5.4	6.6	7.4
1906...	6.9	6.2	5.4	7.0	5.8	6.1	7.6
1907...	7.0	6.0	5.2	7.1	5.9	6.4	7.7
1908...	7.3	6.6	6.1	7.4	6.4	6.9	7.9
1909...	7.2	6.1	5.3	7.0	5.3	6.4	7.3
1910...	7.0	5.7	4.6	6.9	5.4	6.2	7.1
1911...	7.1	5.4	5.5	6.9	5.9	6.6	7.1

N.B. A perfectly clear sky is taken as zero and a completely overcast sky as ten.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF RAIN AND SNOW

(In Millimetres)

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	2,082.0	1,566.1	1,914.9	—	2,835.7	809.9	—
1898...	2,789.2	2,837.4	1,755.2	—	2,988.3	1,670.6	—
1899...	1,945.8	1,628.5	1,354.7	—	2,103.7	897.7	4,034.7
1900...	2,467.9	2,150.2	1,157.5	—	1 617.0	790.2	3,601.4
1901...	2,065.3	1,145.3	1,263.3	2,197.8	2,120.2	512.2	2,805.4
1902...	1,600.6	1,622.7	1,350.3	1,600.5	1,458.0	836.4	2,938.9
1903...	2,559.3	2,585.7	2,579.1	2,243.9	2,551.7	1,619.7	3,621.8
1904...	1,733.8	1,804.9	1,882.8	1,889.1	2,106.9	1,329.1	3,012.9
1905...	2,183.8	2,141.0	1,708.5	1,710.4	1,877.3	1,533.6	3,254.3
1906...	1,761.7	1,404.8	1,834.2	1,857.9	2,090.9	1,101.9	3,019.1
1907...	1,777.0	1,134.0	1,368.3	982.3	1,801.8	846.6	3,570.6
1908...	1,824.1	1,120.4	1,771.1	1,479.4	2,217.0	1,155.4	4,130.0
1909...	1,926.5	1,581.6	1,596.3	1,522.2	2,197.2	843.0	3,237.9
1910...	1,969.2	1,164.3	1,606.5	1,984.3	2,096.3	466.1	3,073.9
1911...	1,763.1	2,033.6	2,007.3	2,270.4	2,651.6	959.4	2,642.2

NUMBER OF RAINY OR SNOWY DAYS

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	189	123	112	—	148	84	—
1898...	191	128	105	—	175	108	—
1899...	166	117	102	—	155	72	214
1900...	207	129	103	—	188	96	242
1901...	196	124	101	153	164	96	221
1902	158	100	92	144	124	71	199
1903...	195	144	125	158	165	101	219
1904...	174	111	110	154	147	90	234
1905...	200	144	123	146	140	116	217
1906...	180	138	113	136	151	92	224
1907...	180	117	112	162	141	89	229
1908...	203	132	129	193	181	104	252
1909...	196	128	92	165	150	96	221
1910...	174	111	97	154	134	71	217
1911...	195	130	97	169	172	86	235

N.B. A day is taken as rainy or snowy only when there is a downpour of at least one-tenth of a millimetre.

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	59	54	46	—	33	12	—
1898...	25	91	43	—	38	30	—
1899...	37	62	22	—	15	3	3
1900...	48	64	30	—	28	15	47
1901...	25	55	24	34	18	12	19
1902...	37	39	35	26	16	11	16
1903...	31	44	63	26	30	29	25
1904	32	32	50	25	13	21	28
1905...	64	71	51	39	30	26	65
1906...	50	66	36	26	19	11	31
1907...	44	62	39	25	35	8	28
1908...	48	41	51	18	34	7	29
1909	53	49	54	34	39	15	17
1910...	41	31	41	22	30	9	11
1911...	55	47	51	19	27	20	17

NUMBER OF FOGGY DAYS

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	25	17	25	—	—	9	—
1898...	18	16	21	—	—	2	—
1899...	29	15	20	—	—	2	2
1900	17	10	12	—	—	6	4
1901...	14	14	3	—	—	2	11
1902...	8	9	5	—	—	4	10
1903...	14	9	5	—	—	1	3
1904...	13	4	12	—	—	2	3
1905...	4	4	7	—	—	7	6
1906...	3	19	3	—	—	4	2
1907...	9	12	8	—	—	1	5
1908	7	21	11	—	—	1	16
1909...	5	9	3	—	—	1	8
1910...	10	9	7	—	—	3	11
1911...	8	11	9	—	—	1	4

NUMBER OF FINE DAYS

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Tainan	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	14	39	40	—	24	37	—
1898...	23	44	47	—	18	34	—
1899...	21	50	47	—	43	30	—
1900...	25	38	38	—	37	29	8
1901...	20	53	49	10	29	31	13
1902...	56	89	81	16	28	82	41
1903...	22	39	37	18	11	30	24
1904...	41	68	61	15	32	44	30
1905...	32	47	54	24	36	33	29
1906...	32	43	50	31	38	50	20
1907...	30	52	61	13	33	41	24
1908...	27	28	35	11	20	33	22
1909...	24	39	44	18	53	40	26
1910...	22	44	86	29	57	40	42
1911...	39	63	53	24	43	39	40

N.B. A day is considered to be "fine" when the average amount of clouds is not more than 2.

NUMBER OF CLOUDY DAYS

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	201	122	106	—	123	172	—
1898...	187	129	118	—	132	184	—
1899...	188	97	88	—	83	170	—
1900...	195	129	97	—	87	166	246
1901...	183	144	98	193	100	164	248
1902...	138	93	78	149	88	118	188
1903...	193	126	105	173	119	146	221
1904...	165	89	71	178	109	132	207
1905...	179	116	92	155	85	163	204
1906...	169	129	90	179	113	143	224
1907...	182	129	88	165	105	144	234
1908...	197	156	117	192	123	176	234
1909	195	117	82	176	86	153	209
1910	183	96	70	172	99	140	197
1911...	194	103	99	164	119	165	195

N.B. A day is considered to be "cloudy" when the average amount of clouds is at least 8.

NUMBER OF STORMY DAYS

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōkotō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	20	10	6	—	79	228	—
1898...	125	38	58	—	83	244	—
1899...	128	35	71	—	113	242	79
1900...	128	32	48	—	136	243	85
1901...	115	47	58	140	122	240	107
1902...	123	50	53	129	119	240	88
1903...	119	60	57	132	126	228	102
1904...	134	43	51	112	124	257	87
1905...	97	27	49	101	100	227	83
1906...	141	55	55	146	207	241	119
1907...	105	36	59	113	197	233	101
1908...	116	27	52	89	186	243	108
1909...	129	32	60	101	201	226	123
1910...	143	26	64	98	212	232	111
1911...	117	27	68	114	188	232	104

N.B. A "stormy day" is when the velocity of wind is at least ten metres per second.

NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES

Calendar Year	Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Taitō	Kōshun	Hōko-tō	Sharyō-tō
1897...	7	3	9	—	—	1	—
1898...	17	5	4	—	3	2	—
1899...	9	10	4	—	5	2	—
1900...	5	3	7	—	1	3	—
1901...	12	4	7	3	2	3	3
1902...	13	10	7	12	6	5	8
1903...	7	9	16	120	7	4	6
1904...	12	13	10	20	6	5	6
1905...	12	24	8	32	3	4	5
1906...	42	49	42	21	11	19	4
1907...	11	10	11	21	6	10	5
1908...	9	15	8	21	8	6	6
1909...	14	14	19	68	5	3	5
1910...	21	14	9	15	8	3	9
1911...	18	12	7	15	5	2	6

V. POPULATION

(1) RACES. The inhabitants of the island may be roughly divided into Japanese, indigenes and foreigners. The indigenes may be subdivided into the Fukienese, Cantonese and others of Chinese blood, the Seiban (wild aborigines) and the Jukuban (domesticated aborigines). By the Japanese are meant settlers from Japan or their descendants, and foreigners include subjects or citizens of the countries of Europe, America and other parts of the world; but it goes without saying that the Chinese stand above them all in point of number.

(2) CENSUS. Ever since the annexation of the island, the Government-General has caused the local administrative offices to make periodical census returns; but these have been found little worthy of reliance. For this reason, a special general census was taken throughout the island on October 1, 1905, and the result was satisfactory. Since, however, more than ten reports have been issued in this connection, no further remarks may be necessary here.

Apart from the static statistics thus obtained concerning the population of the island, investigations have since been successively made as to dynamic statistics, with a view to ascertaining the movements of population and the total population at the end of each year until the next census is taken.

(3) POPULATION. The static and dynamic condition of population being as stated above, it will be best to make the year 1905 one of common point of start.

a. STATIC CONDITION. At the end of 1911 the entire population of the island was 3,410,838. Of these 3,288,879 lived within the administrative zone. This, in the light of investigations carried out in the last five years, meant an annual average increase of about one per cent. in population, the maximum rate in this connection occuring in 1905 when it stood at 2.12%, and the mimimum in 1902 at 0.89%. The rate of increase is certainly not large; but it is satisfactory that it compares favorably with that for the colonies of other countries in the tropics.

b. DYNAMIC CONDITION. Here again the investigations being for the last five years, it is seen that there has been an increase in the birth rate while the death rate is marked by a tendency toward the decrease,—a trend of affairs that may be welcomed similarly with the increase of population.

Below are given various tables relating to population :—

DWELLINGS, FAMILIES, AND POPULATION PER SQ. *RI*

(On October 1, 1905).

Prefectures	Dwellings	Families	Population
Taihoku	863.9	1,200.5	6,272.7
Keelung	381.3	489.6	2,462.2
Giran	641.7	747.5	3,934.0
Shinkō	289.4	384.7	1,989.1
Tōen	393.5	501.3	3,208.1
Shinchiku	505.5	579.2	3,146,8
Byōritsu	328.1	401.7	2,262.2
Taichu	471.2	553.3	3,008.0
Shōkwa...	719.8	796.6	4,240.1
Nantō	218.7	255.1	1,322.3
Toroku...	336.2	392.2	1,932.6
Kagi	387.1	475.8	2,291.0
Ensuikō	539.3	628.4	3,203.4
Tainan	561.4	698.2	3,230.3
Banshōryō	153.7	174.6	868.4
Hōzan	601.0	761.7	3,670.6
Akō	499.1	525.3	2,719.7
Kōshun...	127.1	145.6	828.8
Taitō	54.6	55.5	296.2
Hōko	1,042.9	1,385.0	6,847.9
Total...	398.8	478.8	2,487.2

This and four following tables show the result of a special census taken in Formosa, and do not include the personnel of the Army and Navy, and the aborigines in the unsubjugated districts.

POPULATION BY LOCALITIES

(On October 1, 1905)

Prefecture	Dwellings	Families	Population	Local Percentage			Families per Dwelling	Population per Dwelling	Population per Family
				Dwellings	Families	Population			
Taihoku ...	39,968	55,538	290,200	8.2	9.5	9.6	1.4	7.3	5.2
Keelung ...	17,884	22,962	115,472	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.3	6.5	5.0
Giran ...	18,385	21,417	112,719	3.8	3.7	3.7	1.2	6.1	5.3
Shinkō ...	6,696	8,902	46,024	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	6.9	5.2
Tō-en ...	25,121	31,996	204,779	5.1	5.5	6.7	1.3	8.2	6.4
Shinchiku	27,393	31,389	170,538	5.6	5.4	5.6	1.1	6.2	5.4
Byōritsu ...	21,285	26,061	146,775	4.4	4.4	4.8	1.2	6.9	5.6
Taichu ...	32,480	38,140	207,355	6.6	6.5	6.8	1.2	6.4	5.4
Shōkwa ...	47,769	52,869	281,399	9.8	9.0	9.3	1.1	5.9	5.3
Nan-tō ...	11,879	13,857	71,819	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.2	6.0	5.2
Toroku ...	37,403	43,639	215,037	7.7	7.4	7.1	1.2	5.7	4.9
Kagi... ...	33,602	41,306	198,888	6.9	7.1	6.5	1.2	5.9	4.8
Ensuikō ...	45,705	53,250	271,464	9.4	9.1	8.9	1.2	5.9	5.1
Tainan ...	33,436	41,581	192,379	6.8	7.1	6.3	1.2	5.8	4.6
Banshōryō	8,595	9,763	48,554	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	5.6	5.0
Hōzan ...	29,192	36,999	178,306	6.0	6.3	5.9	1.3	6.1	4.8
Akō... ...	29,919	31,491	163,047	6.1	5.4	5.4	1.1	5.4	5.2
Kōshun ...	2,983	3,416	19,446	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	6.5	5.7
Taitō ...	9,080	9,227	49,223	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	5.4	5.3
Kōko ...	8,578	11,392	56,327	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3	6.6	4.9
Total ...	487,353	585,195	3,039,751	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.2	6.2	5.2

ACTUAL AND PERMANENT POPULATION BY LOCALITIES

(On October 1, 1905

Localities	Actual Population	Permanent Population	Permanent Population per 100 Actual Population	Temporary Population per 100 Permanent Population	Actual Permanent Population per 100 Actual Population	Females per 100 Males	
						Permanent Population	Actual Population
Taihoku	290,200	291,790	100.5	1.3	98.2	86.9	86.6
Keelung	115,472	115,251	99.8	1.9	98.4	78.9	79.5
Giran	112,719	114,035	101.2	1.3	97.6	88.5	87.6
Shinkō	46,024	45,960	99.9	1.8	98.3	82.7	83.3
Tōyen	204,779	204,772	100.0	0.9	99.1	91.9	92.1
Shinchiku	170,538	171,057	100.3	0.7	99.0	92.3	92.3
Byoritsu	146,775	147,625	100.6	0.6	98.8	92.1	91.9
Taichu	207,355	207,771	100.2	0.4	99.4	86.5	86.2
Shōka	281,396	282,092	100.2	0.3	99.5	85.6	85.3
Nantō	71,819	72,034	100.3	0.5	99.2	84.7	84.4
Toroku	215,037	214,993	100.0	0.2	99.8	86.9	86.9
Kagi...	198,888	198,732	99.9	0.4	99.7	87.8	87.9
Ensuikō	271,464	271,871	100.1	0.3	99.6	87.7	87.5
Tainan	192,379	192,430	100.0	0.6	99.4	87.5	87.6
Banshōryō ...	48,554	48,652	100.2	0.5	99.3	95.7	95.5
Hōzan	178,306	178,351	100.0	0.6	99.4	90.3	90.3
Akō	163,047	163,082	100.0	0.3	99.7	96.4	96.4
Kōshun	19,446	19,549	100.5	0.7	98.8	93.2	93.0
Taitō	49,223	49,535	100.6	1.5	97.9	94.8	94.3
Hōko	56,327	57,809	102.6	1.2	96.3	105.5	100.3
Total	3,039,751	3,047,391	100.3	0.7	99.1	88.7	88.5

POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEXES

(On October 1, 1905)

Classification		Males	Females	Total	Females per 100 Males
Actual Population	Permanent ...	1,593,195	1,426,097	3,019,292	89.5
	Temporary ...	17,621	2,838	20,459	16.1
	Total	1,610,816	1,428,935	3,039,751	88.7
Permanent Population		1,616,256	1,431,135	3,047,391	88.5
Permanent Population per 100 Actual Population		100.3	100.2	100.3	—
Temporary Population per 100 Permanent Population		11	0.2	0.7	—

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

(On October 1, 1905)

Classification according to Population	No. of Towns and Villages	Population	Percentage		Population per Town or Village
			Towns and Villages	Population	
100 under	108	5,716	3.6	0.2	52.9
101–200	173	26,565	5.7	0.9	153.6
201–300	233	58,872	7.7	2.0	252.7
301–400	227	79,720	7.5	2.6	351.2
401–500	278	124,632	9.3	4.1	448.3
501–600	233	128,705	7.7	4.2	552.4
601–700	214	139,178	7.1	4.6	650.4
701–800	206	154,975	6.8	5.1	752.3
801–900	157	131,421	5.2	4.3	837.1
901–1,000	132	127,043	4.4	4.2	962.4
1,001–2,000...	773	1,052,537	25.7	34.6	1,361.6
2,001–3,000...	162	395,124	5.4	13.0	2,439.0
3,001–4,000...	47	158,987	1.6	5.2	3,382.7
4,001–5,000...	16	72,501	0.5	2.4	4,531.3
5,001–10,000	23	155,731	0.8	5.1	6,770.9
10,001 upward	9	215,412	0.3	7.1	23,934.7
Savege region	13	9,271	0.4	0.3	713.2
Water region	9	3,361	0.3	0.1	373.4
Total	3,013	3,039,751	100.0	100.0	1,008.9

N.B. Besides those mentioned in the above table, there are twenty-six uninhabited villages.

ACTUAL HOUSEHOLDS

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	No. of Actual Households	Index Number	Average per Household
1896	532,131	100	4.9
1897	537,324	101	5.1
1898	521,247	98	5.0
1899	521,016	98	5.1
1900	531,758	100	5.2
1901	540,993	102	5.2
1902	547,403	103	5.3
1903	549,262	103	5.3
1904	552,613	104	5.4
1905	585,195	110	5.2
1906	592,413	111	5.2
1907	597,831	112	5.2
1908	602,372	113	5.2
1909	609,270	114	5.2
1910	619,060	116	5.2
1911	632,477	119	5.2

N.B. This table, like all the succeeding tables relating to population, does not include the troops stationed in Taiwan.

The figures for the years 1899 to 1902, in the above table and in all succeeding tables relating to population do not include those for Kōtō-sho.

The figures for 1905 are those obtained by the census carried out on October 1 that year. Those for the succeeding years are based on the investigation of the population in the dynamic condition.

ACTUAL HOUSEHOLDS IN ABORIGINE REGION

Calendar Year	No. of Actual Households	Index Number	Average per Household
1897	22,393	100	3.7
1898	15,698	70	4.9
1899	19,960	89	5.0
1900	18,482	83	5.2
1901	18,424	82	5.1
1902	18,766	84	5.2
1903	20,208	90	5.1
1904	20,425	91	5.1
1905	22,002	98	5.1
1906	21,865	98	5.2
1907	22,039	98	5.2
1908	22,293	100	5.4
1909	22,097	99	5.5
1910	21,974	98	5.6
1911	21,744	97	5.6

N.B. The figures for the year 1898 do not include the data for the districts under the Aborigine Affairs Offices of Tōkō, Chōshu-sho and Akō, in the Prefecture of Tainan, and under the Prefectural Office of Giran. No data being available for the tribes under the Prefectural Office of Tōshiyen for the year 1902, the figures for the previous year were utilized for that year (1902).

DENSITY OF POPULATION

(On December 31, 1911)

Prefectures	Population per Sq. *ri*	Prefectures	Population per Sq. *ri*
Taihoku	4,527	Karenkō	354
Giran	2,958	Hōko	6,794
Tōyen	3,364	Average	6,652
Shinchiku	2,865		
Taichu	3,771	1910	2,695
Nantō	1,404	1909	2,554
Kagi	2,542	1908	2,525
Tainan	3,617	1907	2,506
Akō	1,731	1906	2,484
Taitō	414	1905	2,457

N.B. The statistics in the above table are exclusive of the area and population in the aborigine region.

ACTUAL POPULATION—I. (According to Races).

(On December 31 of respective years.)

Calendar Year	Japanese	Formosans	Aborigines	Foreigners	Total	Index Number
1896... ...	10,584	2,577,104	?	?	2,587,688	—
1897... ...	16,321	2,699,122	82,100	?	2,797,543	—
1898... ...	25,585	2,587,848	76,663	?	2,690,096	—
1899... ...	33,120	2,625,709	99,332	1,292	2,759,453	100
1900... ...	37,954	2,707,322	95,597	5,235	2,846,108	103
1901... ...	42,116	2,788,633	94,315	6,034	2,931,098	106
1902... ...	47,062	2,855,084	97,950	4,655	3,004,751	109
1903... ...	50,944	2,871,641	102,979	4,512	3,030,076	110
1904... ...	53,365	2,915,984	104,334	6,009	3,079,692	112
1905... ...	59,618	2,979,018	113,195	8,223	3,160,054	115
1906... ...	71,040	2,999,214	113,163	10,291	3,193,708	116
1907... ...	77,925	3,019,402	115,245	11,396	3,223,968	117
1908... ...	83,329	3,036,855	120,254	12,151	3,252,589	118
1909... ...	89,696	3,064,917	121,981	13,592	3,290,186	119
1910... ...	98,048	3,106,223	122,106	14,840	3,341,217	121
1911... ...	109,786	3,162,787	121,959	16,306	3,410,838	124

N.B. Besides the figures given in this table for the year 1896, there were 39,968 residents of whom there is no data to show whether they were Japanese or Formosans.

ACTUAL POPULATION—I. (Percentage)

(On December 31 of respective years)

Calendar Year	Per 100 Actual Population				Females per 100 Males			
	Japanese	Formosans	Aborigines	Foreigners	Japanese	Formosans	Aborigines	Foreigners
1896	0.4	99.6	?	?	28.0	84.1	?	?
1897	0.6	96.5	2.9	?	28.9	84.4	90.1	?
1898	1.0	96.2	2.8	?	44.0	88.5	?	?
1899	1.2	95.1	3.6	0.1	47.9	84.0	?	?
1900	1.3	95.1	3.4	0.2	55.1	85.0	93.5	6.1
1901	1.5	95.1	3.2	0.2	57.4	85.4	94.8	5.9
1902	1.6	95.0	3.3	0.1	63.7	86.1	95.8	3.8
1903	1.7	94.8	3.4	0.1	64.7	86.6	94.7	7.6
1904	1.7	94.7	3.4	0.2	66.4	87.1	96.2	5.5
1905	1.9	94.3	3.6	0.2	66.0	89.7	97.5	6.5
1906	2.2	93.9	3.6	0.3	63.9	89.8	97.2	6.2
1907	2.4	93.7	3.6	0.3	63.5	90.0	97.2	7.5
1908	2.5	93.4	3.7	0.4	65.3	90.2	97.8	9.1
1909	2.7	93.2	3.7	0.4	66.8	90.6	98.3	10.0
1910	2.9	93.0	3.7	0.4	67.4	91.0	97.9	10.8
1911	3.2	92.7	3.6	0.5	68.5	91.4	97.7	12.2

N.B. No data are available for the classification of the aborigine population for the years 1898 and 1899.

Owing to the imperfection of records as to sex distinction, a considerable number of doubtful cases had to be eliminated in compiling the sex percentages in the above table. Such eliminations included 1951 Japanese and 49,312 Formosans for the year 1896, 7,387 Formosans for 1897, 6,387 Formosans for 1898, and 27,196 Formosans for 1899.

ACTUAL POPULATION II. (By Localities)

(On December 31, 1911)

Prefectures	Males	Females	Total	Percentage	
				Males	Females
Taikoku	267,445	229,042	496,487	53.9	46.1
Giran	72,672	63,633	136,305	53.3	46.7
Tōyen	110,006	104,720	214,726	51.2	48.8
Shinchiku	161,152	153,557	314,709	51.2	48.8
Taichu...	295,748	262,252	558,000	53.0	47.0
Nantō	62,267	53,818	116,085	53.6	46.4
Kagi	284,706	250,916	535,622	53.2	46.8
Tainan...	291,192	258,928	550,120	52.9	47.1
Akō	127,220	119,924	247,144	51.5	48.5
Taitō	17,203	16,434	33,637	51.1	48.9
Karenkō	16,176	13,985	30,161	53.6	46.4
Hōko	26,585	29,298	55,883	47.6	52.4
Total	1,732,372	1,556,507	3,288,879	52.7	47.3

N.B. The aborigines are not included.

ACTUAL JAPANESE POPULATION. (By Places of Permanent Registration)

(On December 31 of respective years)

Prefectures	Calendar Year							
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Hokkaidō	197	173	235	372	422	407	403	435
Tokyō	1,559	1,367	2,411	2,536	2,800	2,952	3,101	3,156
Kanagawa	402	499	628	653	705	725	744	737
Saitama	146	349	286	300	329	328	310	351
Chiba	222	339	397	459	535	595	607	609
Ibaraki	264	373	423	490	539	596	667	748
Tochigi	143	433	182	276	277	309	308	319
Gumma	128	377	227	296	306	318	284	324
Nagano	206	308	323	392	451	385	446	497
Yamanashi	94	357	247	280	307	280	289	368
Shizuoka	228	814	521	483	528	592	614	759
Aichi	784	840	1,068	1,310	1,403	1,500	1,576	1,735
Miye...	272	488	427	514	556	622	622	647
Gifu	518	715	765	828	930	971	956	1,134
Shiga	287	466	458	558	608	587	638	673
Fukui	180	608	316	403	455	574	589	741
Ishikawa	267	504	518	666	715	799	863	1,049

ACTUAL JAPANESE POPULATION. (By Places of Permanent Registration)

(On December 31 of respective years)

Prefectures	Calendar Year							
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Toyama	190	430	310	326	407	514	514	535
Niigata	305	556	576	680	768	766	876	863
Fukushima	129	306	304	467	412	498	488	514
Miyagi	206	544	518	687	733	776	848	1,036
Yamagata	113	585	263	283	267	383	360	383
Akita	84	302	169	186	193	228	257	257
Iwate	71	342	157	168	194	226	226	240
Aomori	56	282	116	115	102	131	153	136
Kyōto	678	698	802	916	978	925	988	1,027
Ōsaka	1,541	1,323	2,283	2,485	2,945	3,485	3,529	2,517
Nara...	138	460	281	303	326	355	350	445
Wakayama	303	578	419	572	622	634	726	800
Hyōgo	954	991	1,330	1,945	2,196	2,218	2,270	2,293
Okayama...	323	579	679	933	1,098	1,055	1,163	1,182
Hiroshima	1,480	1,511	2,352	2,431	2,641	2,776	2,951	3,063
Yamaguchi	1,185	1,418	1,481	1,922	2,019	2,529	2,771	2,913

ACTUAL JAPANESE POPULATION. (By Places of Permanent Registration)

(On December 31 of respective years)

Prefectures	Calendar Year							
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Shimane	237	546	353	505	589	587	714	922
Tottori	239	386	291	453	489	529	552	648
Tokushima	268	438	401	548	613	542	560	594
Kagawa	244	575	453	642	659	648	695	770
Ehime	469	715	734	882	996	989	1,096	1,248
Kōchi	599	781	749	803	954	1,001	990	1,043
Nagasaki	1,584	1,250	2,037	1,832	1,996	2,169	2,240	2,328
Saga...	998	1,062	1,342	1,479	1,649	2,084	2,174	2,079
Fukuoka	1,071	1,171	1,504	1,572	1,725	1,963	1,967	2,163
Kumamoto	2,741	2,178	3,625	3,542	3,997	3,914	4,295	5,305
Ōito	685	1,071	999	1,078	1,285	1,363	1,449	1,467
Miyazaki	287	461	570	379	429	533	515	547
Kagoshima	2,178	2,043	2,990	2,852	3,538	3,865	4,021	4,860
Okinawa	332	456	434	323	394	618	610	779
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Total	25,585	33,120	37,954	42,125	47,077	50,944	53,365	57,309

TOWNS WITH 5,000 OR UPWARD OF POPULATION

(December 31, 1911)

	Towns	Males	Females	Total	Per Cent.	
					Males	Females
Taihoku	Inner city...	7,442	4,978	12,420	59.9	40.1
	Manka	18,146	15,352	33,498	54.2	45.8
	Daitōtei	26,422	22,737	49,159	53.7	46.3
	Total	52,010	43,067	95,077	54.7	45.3
	Tainan	31,990	27,611	59,601	53.7	46.3
	Kagi...	11,955	10,463	22,418	53.3	46.7
	Rokkō	9,539	9,614	19,153	49.8	50.2
	Keelung	9,951	8,011	17,962	55.4	44.6
	Shinchiku	8,138	8,156	16,294	49.9	50.1
	Giran	7,955	8,107	16,062	49.5	50.5
	Shoka	7,933	7,612	15,545	51.0	49.0
Takao	Shosentō	1,348	655	2,003	67.3	32.7
	Enteiho	1,775	957	2,732	65.0	35.0
	Entei	835	677	1,512	55.2	44.8
	Kigo	4,120	3,089	7,209	57.2	42.8
	Ushō	177	142	319	55.5	44.5
	Total	8,255	5,520	13,775	59.9	40.1
	Taichu	7,728	5,060	12,788	60.4	39.6
	Tōkō	5,470	4,760	10,230	53.5	46.5
	Hokukō	3,981	3,302	7,283	54.7	45.3
	Bokushikyaku...	3,714	3,432	7,146	52.0	48.0
	Kobi	3,202	3,150	6,352	50.4	49.6
	Ensuikō	3,251	2,929	6,180	52.6	47.4
	Horoton	3,189	2,773	5,962	53.5	46.5
	Seira	3,120	2,832	5,952	52.4	47.6
	Hōzan	2,983	2,723	5,706	52.3	47.7
	Ampin	2,996	2,661	5,657	53.0	47.0
	Akō...	3,009	2,404	5,413	55.6	44.4
	Toroku	2,655	2,421	5,076	52.3	47.7
	Makyū	2,790	2,245	5,035	55.4	44.6

ACTUAL ABORIGINAL POPULATION (According to Localities)

(On December 31, 1911)

Prefectures	No. of Tribes	House-holds	Population			Percentage	
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Taihoku	4	79	191	175	366	52.2	47.8
Giran	23	859	2,262	2,355	4,617	49.0	51.0
Tōyen	29	723	2,083	2,267	4,350	47.9	52.1
Shinchiku ...	99	1,363	3,278	3,373	6,651	49.3	50.7
Taichu	3	143	303	326	629	48.2	51.8
Nantō	109	2,520	7,858	7,298	15,156	51.8	48.2
Kagi	17	128	802	702	1,504	53.3	46.7
Akō	115	5,966	14,273	13,688	27,961	51.0	49.0
Taitō	148	5,438	18,316	17,972	36,288	50.5	49.5
Karenkō	99	4,525	12,314	12,123	24,437	50.4	49.6
Total	646	21,744	61,680	60,279	121,959	50.6	49.4

N.B. Pending the exact delimitation of the jurisdiction of the different Prefectures in the aboriginal region, the above table is based on the present customary divisions.

ACTUAL ABORIGINAL POPULATION—II. (According to Races)

(On December 31, 1911)

Races	No. of Tribes	House-holds	Population			Able Bodied People
			Males	Females	Total	
Taiyal	209	6,004	13,643	14,228	27,871	7,829
Saisett	9	129	405	365	770	211
Bunnun	113	1,788	8,488	7,519	16,007	4,269
Tsuo-o	25	238	1,237	1,088	2,325	602
Tsarisen	53	3,021	6,722	6,520	13,242	3,424
Paiwan	116	4,640	10,727	10,340	21,067	5,496
Piyuma	9	1,091	3,155	3,252	6,407	1,109
Âmi	105	4,507	16,514	16,269	32,783	6,040
Yami	7	326	789	698	1,487	342
Total	646	21,744	61,680	60,279	121,959	29,322

N.B. The "able bodied" are included in the figures for males.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Calendar Year	Births						Total	Deaths			Marriages	Divorces
	Living Births			Still Births								
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
1898	17,389	14,299	31,688	?	?	?	31,688	11,417	8,888	20,305	7,330	860
1899	22,145	16,289	38,434	438	331	769	39,203	18,034	13,197	31,231	17,790	2,029
1900	32,180	25,384	57,564	438	426	864	58,428	27,614	21,367	48,931	20,338	2,533
1901	33,096	26,295	59,391	591	469	1,060	60,451	33,300	25,726	59,026	24,503	2,885
1902	40,764	34,986	75,750	334	291	625	76,375	44,679	31,641	76,320	24,515	4,702
1903	41,742	35,511	77,253	365	330	695	77,948	45,524	37,077	82,601	27,186	5,080
1904	52,811	46,584	99,395	479	459	938	100,333	51,134	43,574	94,708	32,810	6,644
1905	60,157	54,582	114,739	744	609	1,353	116,092	50,067	42,439	92,506	32,818	6,924
1906	63,193	57,874	121,067	1,421	1,102	2,523 * 2	123,592	55,872	48,877	104,749	31,289	4,939
1907	64,525	59,566	124,091	1,794	1,315	3,109 * 2	127,202	55,097	47,756	102,853	33,597	6,007
1908	63,275	59,047	122,322	2,0 8	1,589	3,687	126,009	54,820	47,412	102,232	35,061	5,562
1909	67,144	62,940	130,084	2,704	2,077	4,781 * 4	134,869	54,348	46,277	100,625	35,965	5,570
1910	69,703	65,594	135,297	2,949	2,367	5,316 * 1	140,614	48,933	41,062	90,015	36,786	5,319
1911	71,500	67,833	139,333	3,320	2,594	5,914 * 4	145,251	47,654	39,792	87,446	36,985	5,085

N.B. * Indicates cases where sex distinction is not recorded.

PERCENTAGE

Calendar Year	Births Per 100 Couples	Female Living Births Per 100 Male Living Births	Deaths Per 100 Living Births	Per 1,000 Population			
				Living Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1898...	11.0	82.2	64.1	12.1	7.8	2.8	0.3
1899...	7.7	73.6	81.3	14.5	11.7	6.7	0.8
1900...	10.0	78.9	85.1	20.9	17.8	7.4	0.9
1901...	9.1	79.5	99.4	20.9	20.8	8.7	1.0
1902...	11.1	85.8	100.8	26.1	26.3	8.4	1.6
1903...	11.1	85.1	106.9	26.4	28.2	9.3	1.7
1904...	15.7	88.2	95.3	33.4	31.8	11.0	2.2
1905...	18.7	90.7	80.6	37.7	30.4	10.8	2.3
1906...	?	91.6	86.5	39.3	34.0	10.2	1.6
1907...	?	92.3	82.9	39.9	33.1	10.8	1.9
1908...	?	93.3	83.6	39.1	32.6	11.2	1.8
1909...	?	93.7	77.4	41.1	31.8	11.4	1.8
1910...	?	94.1	66.5	42.0	28.0	11.4	1.7
1911...	?	94,9	62.8	42.4	26.6	11.3	1.6

INDEX NUMBER

Calendar Year	Births			Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
	Living Births	Still Births	Total			
1898...	100	—	—	100	100	100
1899...	121	100	100	154	243	236
1900...	182	112	149	241	277	295
1901...	187	138	154	291	334	335
1902...	239	81	195	376	334	547
1903...	244	90	199	407	371	591
1904...	314	122	256	466	448	773
1905...	362	176	296	456	448	805
1906...	382	328	315	516	427	574
1907...	392	405	324	507	458	698
1908...	386	479	321	503	478	647
1909	411	622	344	496	491	648
1910...	427	691	359	443	502	618
1911...	440	770	371	431	505	591

BIRTHS

(1911)

Prefectures	Living Births			Still Births			Living Births per 100		Still Births per 100	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
Taihoku	9,458	9,126	18,584	469	387	856 * 1	50.9	49.1	54.8	45.2
Giran	2,904	2,723	5,627	98	80	178	51.6	48.4	55.1	44.9
Tōyen	4,468	4,433	8,901	253	175	428 * 1	50.2	49.8	59.1	40.9
Shinchiku	6,294	5,948	12,242	233	182	415	51.4	48.6	56.1	43.9
Taichu...	12,697	11,989	24,686	622	512	1,134	51.4	48.6	54.9	45.1
Nantō	2,673	2,570	5.243	180	133	313 * 1	51.0	49.0	57.5	42.5
Kagi	12,680	12,042	24,722	684	532	1,216 * 1	51.3	48.7	56.3	43.7
Tainan...	12,428	11,718	24,146	428	317	745	51.5	48.5	57.4	42.6
Akō	5,746	5,454	11,200	294	217	511	51.3	48.7	57.5	42,5
Taitō	624	528	1,152	15	4	19	54.2	45.8	78.9	21,1
Karenkō	411	329	470	6	10	16	55.5	44.5	37.5	62,5
Hōko	1,117	973	2,090	38	45	83	53.4	46.6	45.8	54.2
Total	71,500	7,833	139,333	3,320	2,594	5,914 * 4	51.3	48.7	56.1	43.9

N.B. * Indicates cases where sex distinction is not recorded.

DEATHS
(1911)

Prefectures	Deaths			Per Cent.	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Taihoku	5,936	5,165	11,101	53.5	46.5
Giran	1,553	1,408	2,961	52.4	47.6
Tōyen	2,058	1,855	3,913	52.6	47.4
Shinchiku	3,406	2,834	6,240	54.6	45.4
Taichu	8,976	7,232	16,208	55.4	44.6
Nantō	1,685	1,406	3,091	54.5	45.5
Kagi	9,633	7,906	17,539	54.9	45.1
Tainan	8,465	6,813	15,278	55.4	44.6
Akō	4,232	3,776	8,008	52.8	47.2
Taitō	469	409	878	53.4	46.6
Karenkō	523	285	808	64.7	35.3
Hōko	718	703	1,421	50.5	49.5
Total	47,654	39,792	87,446	54.5	45.5

DEATH AGE

(1911)

Age	Decimal Classification										
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
0		453	593	980	896	752	696	571	214	26	1
1	20,874	394	658	973	893	772	706	503	170	19	1
2	7,022	343	632	961	805	821	703	432	135	21	1
3	3,892	337	790	974	855	805	680	447	103	24	1
4	2,589	333	767	920	897	761	638	399	91	10	—
5	1,578	352	833	946	706	779	599	373	103	3	—
6	1,138	383	805	1,010	748	774	583	348	56	—	—
7	817	405	862	1,053	699	766	525	303	36	1	—
8	580	432	988	1,060	689	726	607	244	50	1	—
9	499	575	877	925	769	722	523	236	29	1	△1
Total ...	87,446										

N. B. △ indicates where the real age is unascertainable

SUICIDES AND DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS—I

(Classification)

Calendar year	Suicides	Death by Accidents	Total	Index Number	Per Cent.		Per 10,000 Population
					Suicides	Death by Accidents	
1897...	82	557	639	100	12.8	87.2	2.4
1898...	94	1,866	1,960	307	4.8	95.2	7.5
1899...	166	974	1,140	178	14.6	85.4	4.3
1900...	183	1,097	1,280	200	14.3	85.7	4.7
1901...	293	1,148	1,441	226	20.3	79.7	5.1
1902...	411	1,253	1,664	260	24.7	75.3	5.7
1903...	365	1,315	1,680	260	21.7	78.3	5.7
1904...	481	1,503	1,984	310	24.2	75.8	6.7
1905...	479	1,247	1,726	270	27.8	72.2	5.7
1906...	482	2,426	2,908	455	16.6	83.4	9.4
1907...	520	1,158	1,678	263	31.0	69.0	5.4
1908...	545	940	1,485	232	36.7	63.3	4.7
1909	566	1,116	1,682	263	33.7	66.3	5.3
1910...	569	925	1,494	234	38.1	61.9	4.6
1911...	639	1,477	2,116	331	30.2	69.8	6.4

SUICIDES AND DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS—II

(By Months) (A)

Classification		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Suicides	1897... ...	2	1	7	2	3	7	13	10	9	9	11	8	82
	1898... ...	7	9	6	4	9	9	6	11	11	7	10	5	94
	1899... ...	13	7	9	4	19	18	14	23	25	16	8	9	165
	1900... ...	4	7	8	17	15	17	23	29	23	11	12	16	182
	1901... ...	17	14	23	19	29	21	31	43	31	32	22	11	293
	1902... ...	17	28	21	26	32	52	65	59	32	22	27	30	411
	1903... ...	17	11	27	42	30	38	47	40	41	25	23	24	365
	1904... ...	29	24	35	36	59	55	39	60	52	35	30	27	481
	1905... ...	26	26	26	38	58	62	53	47	51	33	25	34	479
	1906... ...	29	35	35	41	41	54	58	58	40	44	25	22	482
	1907... ...	25	25	33	37	60	56	53	54	51	54	36	36	520
	1908... ...	33	40	37	38	62	50	65	54	46	38	46	36	545
	1909... ...	37	37	37	50	44	69	69	55	53	49	38	28	566
	1910... ...	32	32	43	44	51	75	60	48	49	47	46	42	569
	1911	39	31	57	62	62	66	88	58	48	39	49	40	639
120 Proportion		6.7	6.7	8.3	9.4	11.7	13.3	13.9	13.3	11.5	9.4	8.3	7.5	120.0

SUICIDES AND DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS—II

(By Months) (B)

Classification		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Deaths by Accidents	1897... ...	10	23	35	38	33	39	40	62	41	37	51	148	557
	1898... ...	119	57	82	60	85	88	81	369	281	157	271	216	1,866
	1899... ...	80	30	86	58	83	76	96	136	101	74	90	59	969
	1900... .	60	41	38	86	82	122	105	129	201	77	81	75	1,097
	1901... ...	77	35	48	65	93	149	104	156	123	69	84	145	1,148
	1902	87	49	47	78	117	135	139	238	115	80	49	119	1,253
	1903... ...	66	62	85	100	104	155	132	227	123	94	94	73	1,315
	1904... ...	108	81	85	111	134	123	175	170	129	80	217	90	1,503
	1905... ...	79	75	78	114	105	146	160	173	91	72	74	80	1,247
	1906... ...	38	36	1,354	100	78	132	155	160	153	102	64	54	2,426
	1907... ...	46	31	53	56	107	112	144	153	97	93	192	74	1,158
	1908... ...	58	56	68	59	82	91	105	133	99	71	48	70	940
	1909... ...	50	44	40	91	82	139	124	162	162	107	71	44	1,116
	1910	59	37	53	64	67	98	128	124	135	54	52	54	925
	1911... ...	46	46	60	69	93	139	147	414	283	63	62	55	1,477
120 Proportion		6.2	4.4	14.1	7.2	8.5	11.0	11.6	17.6	13.5	7.8	9.5	8.6	1,200

N.B. Besides those mentioned in this table, there occurred one suicide each in 1899 and 1900 and five deaths by accidents in 1899, but the months in which they took place are not ascertainable.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS—III

(By Races)

Calendar Year	Suicides				Deaths by Accidents				Totals			
	Japanese	Formosans	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Formosans	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Formosans	Foreigners	Total
1897	20	62	—	82	110	447	—	557	130	509	—	639
1898	35	59	—	94	144	1,722	—	1,866	179	1,781	—	1,960
1899	31	134	1	166	88	881	5	974	119	1,015	6	1,140
1900	40	142	1	183	174	923	—	1,097	214	1,065	1	1,280
1901	40	252	1	293	76	1,067	5	1,148	116	1,319	6	1,441
1902	42	369	—	411	79	1,171	3	1,253	121	1,540	3	1,664
1903	33	332	—	365	37	1,260	18	1,315	70	1,592	18	1,680
1904	38	443	—	481	89	1,406	8	1,503	127	1,849	8	1,984
1905	21	456	2	479	73	1,170	4	1,247	94	1,626	6	1,726
1906	11	471	—	482	94	2,327	5	2,426	105	2,798	5	2,908
1907	24	494	2	520	88	1,067	3	1,158	112	1,561	5	1,678
1908	23	519	3	545	29	908	3	940	52	1,427	6	1,485
1909	24	538	4	566	38	1,072	6	1,116	62	1,610	10	1,682
1910	26	541	2	569	32	891	2	925	58	1,432	4	1,494
1911	32	602	5	639	61	1,405	11	1,477	93	2,007	16	2,116

JAPANESE GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM TAIWAN

(By Occupations)

Calendar Year	Going to Taiwan								
	Farming, Stock Farming, Forestry, Fishing, etc.	Industries	Commerce and Transportation	Government Missions, and Liberal Professions	Other Occupations	Men Living on Income	No Occupation and Occupation not Declared	Total	Index Number
1899...	443	1,953	7,923	5,660	4,764			20,743	100
1900...	1,477	1,272	7,244	2,657	8,345			20,995	101
1901...	1,139	684	5,591	2,510	7,917			17,841	86
1902...	595	301	4,095	1,362	7,468			13,821	67
1903...	843	476	4,161	1,222	9,190			15,892	77
1904...	665	431	3,363	1,098	6,007			11,564	56
1905...	656	386	3,074	1,161	8,150			13,427	65
1906...	770	522	6,265	1,166	9,555			18,178	88
1907...	1,285	968	5,352	2,050	8,311			17,966	87
1908...	1,422	919	6,201	1,900	9,918			20,360	98
1909...	1,461	869	7,237	1,921	9,690			21,178	102
1910...	2,134	1,102	8,844	2,517	1,254	22	13,977	29,850	144
1911...	3,245	1,202	6,508	4,602	500	1,276	13,642	30,975	149

JAPANESE GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM TAIWAN

(By Occupations)

Calendar Year	Returning from Taiwan								
	Farming, Stock Farming, Forestry, Fishing, etc.	Industries	Commerce and Transportation	Government Missions, and Liberal Professions	Other Occupations	Men Living on Income	No Occupation and Occupation not Declared	Total	Index Number
1899...	161	1,095	3,355	1,867	1,425			7,903	100
1900	354	629	3,524	1,254	5,530			11,291	143
1901...	375	640	4,918	1,325	6,796			14,054	178
1902...	229	434	3,835	980	6,000			11,478	145
1903	355	341	3,548	1,219	7,686			13,149	166
1904...	147	452	3,253	1,068	7,235			12,155	154
1905...	179	298	3,809	940	6,964			12,190	154
1906...	525	274	4,165	970	6,457			12,391	157
1907...	557	439	5,347	1,264	6,616			14,223	180
1908...	580	692	5,407	1,194	6,520			14,393	182
1909...	576	561	5,557	1,363	7,751			15,808	200
1910...	691	328	6,376	1,262	754	24	7,598	17,033	216
1911...	1,443	635	5,732	2,997	391	847	7,590	19,635	248

VI. EDUCATION

The first attempt at introducing modern system of education was made in May, 1895, when the Educational Office was opened in the newly established Government of Taiwan. The office, first located at Daitōtei, was removed in July to Shizangen (at Shiringai). But Taiwan was at the time not yet wholly pacified, and in the midst of military activities no permanent school could be established. The members of the Educational Office, however, did what was possible under the circumstances and gathered together a few native children and taught them the Japanese language. It was an experiment, but repaid the labor by giving the teachers the much needed experience. In September of the same year, they succeeded in forming a class of 21 native Formosans and the attempt was at once seen to be a success. But on the New Years' day following (1896), an insurrection broke out and the City of Taihoku was surrounded by insurgents. The Educational Office itself was attacked, and in the affray some members of the office (Katori and five others) were killed. This is one of the most tragic episodes in the history of education in Taiwan.

In May, 1896, the National Language School was established at Taihoku, and similar schools with a simpler course were opened at all the important towns of the island. This was really the first attempt at systematic education. In October 1898 *Kōgakko* or public schools were established. These naturally replaced the already existing National Language Schools, except in the two prefectures of Kōshun and Tainan, where they were continued till April 1905 when they were replaced by public schools established for the education of aboriginal children.

In July 1898 *Shō-gakko* or Elementary Schools exactly like those in Japan Proper were established for the benefit of Japanese children. In April, 1899, normal schools were established at Taihoku, Taichu, and Tainan for training native teachers, but were abolished later (those in Taihoku and Taichu in 1902 and one at Tainan in 1904), it being regarded more convenient to have teachers trained at the National Language School.

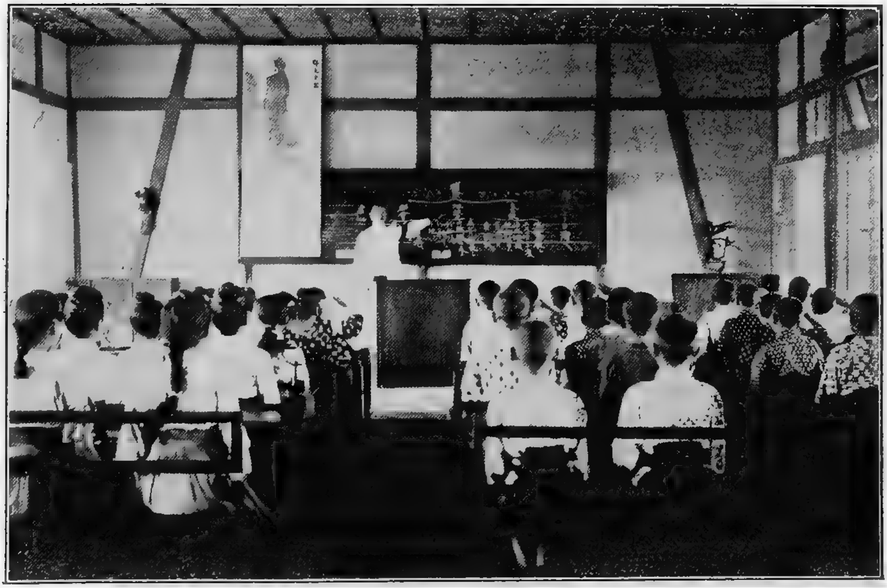
In May, 1907, a Middle School was established at Taihoku, and as its annex a High School for Girls (these replacing the boys' and girls' middle grade departments at the Japanese Language School). In March, 1909 a Girls' High School was separately established at Taihoku, taking the place of one annexed to the Middle School.

Besides these attempts at education of a general nature, there have been established industrial and other special schools. At Taihoku there was established in 1898 a School for Training Policemen and Prison Officers, in 1899 a Medical School, in 1900 an agricultural training course at the Agricultural Experimental Station, in 1908 a Sugar Industry Training Course, and in 1908 a Forestry Training Course.

Finally in view of the increasing demand for skilled machinists and mechanics owing to the rapid growth of industry, the Government decided to establish a Technological Institute. The buildings for the purpose now in course of construction is to be completed in 1913 (at the total expense of 150,000 *yen*).

(1) "SHŌ-GAKKO" OR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. These are for Japanese children and are established under the control of prefectural authorities. The course of teaching is exactly the same as in the similar institutions in Japan Proper, and the graduates of

The Taichu Primary and Higher Primary School, Taichu



Children at class work: The Taichu Primary and Higher Primary School, Taichu

The Daitotei Public School, Taihoku

these schools enjoy the same privileges as those at home. These elementary schools, which contain both the ordinary and higher courses, are found now in all prefectures, at least one in each prefecture; while for the benefit of those Japanese children who live at places not provided with a *Shō-gakko*, a teaching in ordinary elementary course is given at the *Kō-gakko* (public schools for Formosan children) under teachers despatched from a neighboring *Shō-gakko*. Such courses are now opened at four places in Tainan Prefecture, at three places each in Taihoku, Taichu and Akō, at two places in Nantō, and one each in Giran and Shinchiku.

(2) "KŌ-GAKKO" (OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS). These are primary schools for native children and are established under the control of prefectural authorities. The aim of these schools is to teach the Japanese language and give all the ordinary moral and mental training necessary for fitting the children as loyal members of the Japanese nation. The course is usually of six years; but in view of special local conditions it is in some places shortened to four and at other places lengthened to eight years. In the four years' course are taught Morals, the Japanese Language, Arithmetic, the Chinese Language, Singing and Gymnastics, with Needlework added for girl pupils. In the *Kō-gakko* of eight year course are taught in addition Physics and Drawing, with Manual Training, Agriculture, or Business added for boy pupils. Sometimes the Chinese Language, Singing, and Gymnastics are omitted from the course. In the *Kō-gakko* of six year course it is permitted to add any one or two of Manual Training, Agriculture or Business. The attendance is not compulsory, and the establishment of these schools is left to the initiation of local communities.

(3) THE "KŌ-GAKKO" FOR ABORIGINES. These are also under the control of prefectural authorities, and established by order of the Governor-General of Taiwan. The teaching is so regulated as to fit it to the special conditions of the tribe among whom it is established. The course of four years, contains Morals, the Japanese Language and Arithmetic, sometimes Agriculture, Manual Training or Singing being taught in addition. These *Kō-gakko* are now established in the three prefectures of Akō, Taitō, and Kwarenkō, which contain a large aboriginal population.

(4) KINDERGARTENS. The Government has issued rules for the establishment of public kindergartens, but no such kindergarten has yet been established; the privately established ones being the only kindergartens now in existence. There is one kindergarten each in Taihoku, Taichu, and Tainan, and are for the benefit of Japanese children only, the course lasting for three years, i.e. between the age of three and six.

(5) MIDDLE SCHOOLS ("CHŪ-GAKKO"). The Government General maintains one middle school at Taihoku, for the benefit of Japanese boys. The school consists of two departments. Into the First Department the boys are admitted after completing the fifth year in the elementary school (a year earlier than with the ordinanary middle school),—the course lasting for six years (instead of 5 years as in an ordinary middle school); there is also an additional course of two years to which the graduates from the six years' course are admitted. The six years' course comprises National Morals, the Japanese Language, the Chinese Language, the English Language, History, Geography, Mathematics, Natural History, Physics and Chemistry, Drawing, Singing,

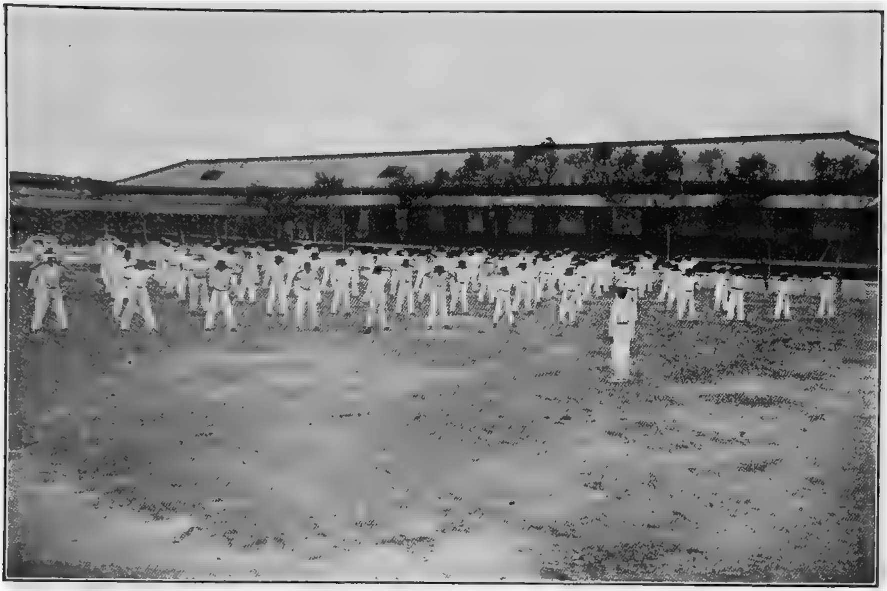
The Aborigine Public School

A back view of the Middle School: Students at physical exercises

First Department Dormitory of the Middle School

The Girls' High School

The High School girls at practical lessons in cooking



A dormitory of the National Language School: Students at outdoor exercises

Students of the National Language School at home work

Practical Training and Gymnastics. In the higher two years' course are found English, Law, Economics and an additional foreign language. The distinctive feature of this Department lies in its dormitory life; all the pupils being required to enter the dormitories. Each class is housed in one dormitory, which is looked after by a chief, a manager and a matron. The class has one senior mate, who is a member of some upper class, and is expected to be a model of conduct. This dormitory life is expected to inspire the boys with an ideal of noble personality and given training in etiquette and social life.

The Second Department is identical with any ordinary middle school in Japan Proper, except that it has one years' additional course. The graduates of this Department enjoy exactly the same privileges as those from Middle Schools in Japan Proper.

The Middle School employs several European teachers (both male and female),—special importance being laid on the teaching of foreign languages. Altogether the courses are so framed as to fit the boys for the purposes of practical life.

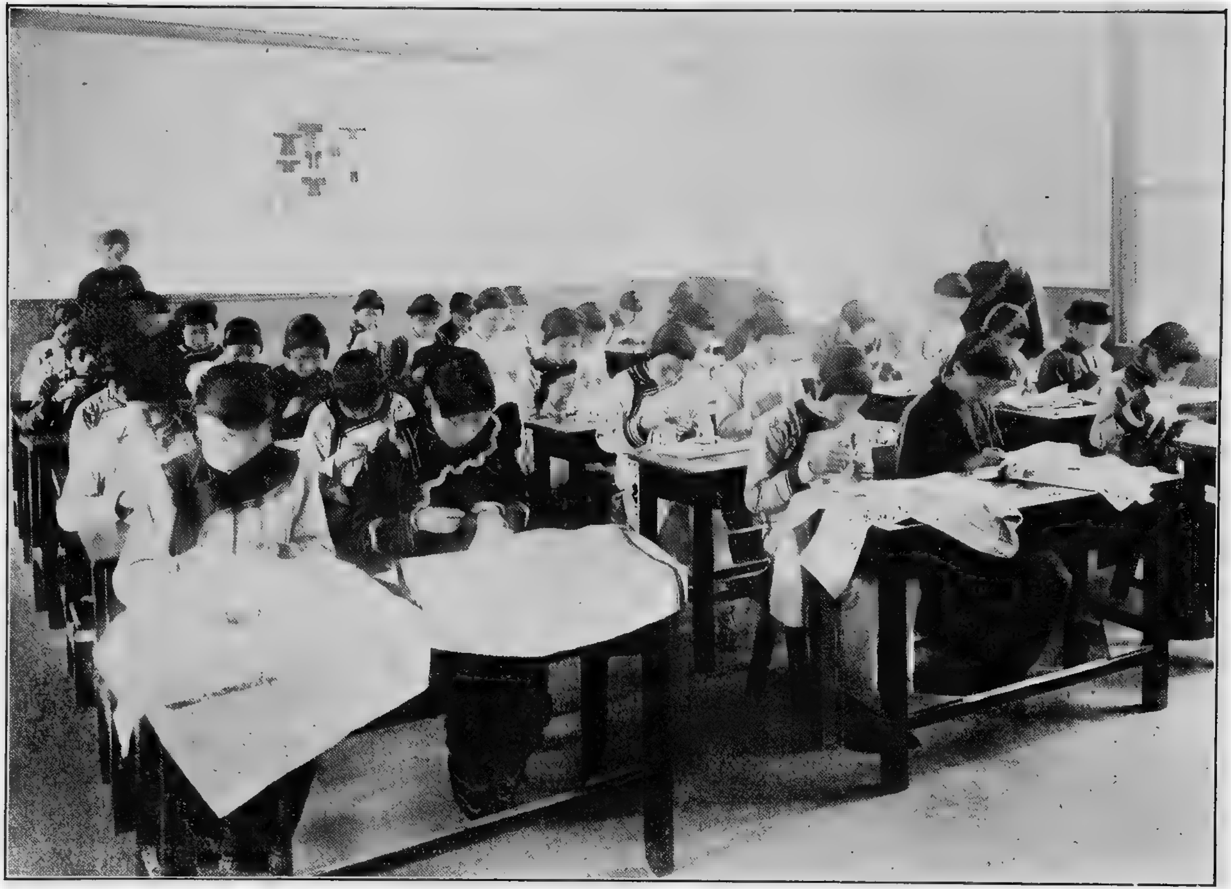
(6) THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL. This institution, located at Taihoku is maintained by the Government General for the benefit of Japanese girls. The ordinary four years' course is identical with that in any girls' high school in Japan Proper, but it has an extra fifth year. The graduates of this school enjoy the same privileges as those of any other similar schools in Japan Proper.

(7) THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL. This school, also located at Taihoku and maintained by the Government General consists of four Departments: viz. the *Shō-gaku* Normal Depart-

ment, the *Ko-gaku* Normal Department, the National Language Department, and the Industrial Department. The school has also attatched to it an Elementary Department. The *Shō-gaku* Normal Department aims at training Japanese teachers for *Shō-gakko* or primary schools for Japanese children. The *Kō-gaku* Normal Department consists of two sections, in one of which Japanese young men are trained to be teachers in *Kō-gakkos* (primary schools for Formosans), while in the other native young men are trained for the similar purpose. The National Language Department aims at giving a middle grade liberal education the native youth, giving special importance to the Japanese language, thus to fit them for useful services in public and private careers in the island. The Industrial Department was originally started with the three courses of Agriculture, Telegraphy and Railways, but since 1906 no new students have been admitted, as special schools with better equipment have been separately established.

The attached schools are three in number; namely, (1) a *Shō-gakko*, (2) a *Kō-gakko* and (3) a girls' school. In the former two the students of the Normal Department assist in the teaching in order to get practical experience. In the Girls' School the handicraft course alone has been opened, the Normal Course, also originally planned, being not yet opened owing to financial reasons.

(8) THE TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR POLICEMEN AND PRISON OFFICERS. This is under the immediate control of the Governor-General of Taiwan, and has for its aim the training of Police and Prison Officers, so as to fit them for service in Taiwan, in view of its special conditions. Here the students are



The Girls Department of the National Language School: Students at sewing lesson

instructed in the branches of knowledge connected with police and prison administrations, special emphasis being placed upon practical training. Such an institution is particularly necessary in Taiwan, as the police and prison systems of the island have features peculiar to themselves. The school was established in July, 1898, and sends forth annually several hundred graduates.

(9) THE MEDICAL SCHOOL. Established in 1899 by the Government General, it aims at training native doctors and public surgeons, as well as at making researches in tropical medicine. Nine classes have already been graduated (See Medical Schools, Under Sanitation).

(10) THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Under direct control of the Government General, it carries on experients and researches for the improvement of agriculture; gives training to pupils in agriculture, forestry and veterinary practice; makes distribution of seedlings, silkworm eggs, new breeds of domestic animals, and fowls; makes analyses of the composition of soil, manure, agricultural products, etc.; makes appraisals and researches on application; and in general gives guidance and instruction (viz. by public lectures) in matters of agriculture. In November, 1900, the Station authorities opened a course of teaching on practical agriculture, to which pupils are admitted on application. This establishment had passed through various changes until 1908 when it became independent.

(11) THE SUGAR INDUSTRY EXPERIMENT STATION. It is under the control of the Industrial Bureau of the Government General and makes experiments and researches in all matters concerning sugar industry, at the same time giving a course of instruction to students on sugar industry, the course being opened first in 1905.

(12) THE TRAINING CLASS IN PRACTICAL FORESTRY. It is under the control of the Industrial Bureau and aims at giving practical instruction on forestry industry. It is hoped that a sufficiently large number of experts will in this way be produced, leading to general progress in forestry (See Chapt. II Forestry).

(13) PRIVATE SCHOOLS. The private schools may be divided into two classes—those maintained by Japanese and those under the auspices of foreign missionaries. Among the former class are some schools where instruction is given in an elementary or a middle grade course, chiefly for the benefit of office boys, or other schools where either some special subject is taught or pupils are prepared for the ordinary civil service examination. To these private schools both Japanese and natives are admitted.

The mission schools for boys and girls, aim at giving liberal education with special emphasis on religious teaching. In these schools the Japanese language always forms a part of the curriculum. Their number is, however, not large.

(14) THE "SHŌBO." The old native schools, known as *Shōbo*, originally taught the reading of Chinese books and penmanship, and continued to do so till November, 1898, when the Government General began to take steps to improve them by compelling them to teach the Japanese language and arithmetic. It was hoped that they would thus be gradually transformed into modern *Kō-gakkos*. But the attempt has not proved quite successful. Instead the *Shōbos* are gradually dying out, and giving place to *Kō-gakkos*.

(15) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. There are two libraries in Taihoku Prefecture, established by private parties. One of them, the Taiwan Bunko, is in the city of Taihoku, and belongs to the Taiwan

Branch of the Tōyō-Kyōkai (Oriental Association). The other one is called the Ishizaka Bunko, owned and conducted by Mr. Ishizaka.

(16) PUBLICATIONS. There are eight daily papers and thirty-one periodicals issued in Taiwan, their number being constantly on the increase.

For further particulars the readers are referred to the following tables :—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS: TABLE—I (On March 31)

Calendar Year	No. of Schools				Teachers			Pupils.			Index Number		
	Regular Schools	Branch Schools	Detachment Schools	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	No. of Schools	Teachers	Scholars
1899...	8	—	1	9	24	6	30	484	336	820	100	100	100
1900...	11	—	3	14	40	13	53	683	591	1,274	156	177	155
1901	12	—	?	12	42	17	59	838	799	1,637	133	197	200
1902...	14	—	5	19	47	24	71	1,091	995	2,086	211	237	254
1903...	14	—	6	20	56	20	76	1,284	1,208	2,492	222	353	304
1904...	14	—	10	24	47	29	76	1,400	1,320	2,720	267	253	332
1905...	14	—	10	24	59	29	88	1,451	1,340	2,791	267	293	340
1906...	14	3	14	31	70	30	100	1,484	1,601	3,285	344	333	401
1907...	15	4	15	34	75	37	112	1,924	1,797	3,721	378	373	454
1908	19	5	14	38	92	55	147	2,347	2,206	4,553	422	490	555
1909...	24	7	14	45	103	65	168	2,829	2,583	5,412	500	560	660
1910...	25	12	14	51	147	72	219	3,331	3,093	6,424	567	730	783
1911...	28	18	17	63	181	88	269	4,053	3,705	7,758	700	897	946

N.B. Figures for 1907 and years preceding are those taken at the end of the year.
Prior to 1901, figures for the Primary Department of the National Language Schools only are given.
After 1908, the figures given are those taken on March 1.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS: TABLE—II (Movement of Pupils)

Calendar Year	Enrolled			Left									Index Number	
	Enrolled			Graduated		Left		Died		Total				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Enroll-ed	Left
1899	421	278	699	30	25	158	107	4	3	192	135	327	100	100
1900	505	455	960	33	29	235	218	6	1	274	248	522	137	160
1901	552	405	957	20	11	378	260	8	3	406	274	680	137	208
1902	666	588	1,254	30	23	406	360	10	6	446	389	835	179	255
1903	650	635	1,285	57	80	404	346	6	2	467	428	895	180	274
1904	944	795	1,739	218	226	601	452	9	5	828	683	1,511	249	462
1905	1,005	833	1,838	257	208	602	516	6	10	865	734	1,599	263	489
1906	1,074	1,051	2,125	239	252	592	531	10	7	841	790	1,631	304	499
1907	1,280	1,135	2,415	324	275	703	656	13	8	1,040	939	1,979	345	605
1908	1,366 * 118	1,256 * 103	2,622 * 321	304 *316	281 *325	813 *143	731 *110	9 *1	11	1,126 * 460	1,023 * 435	2,149 * 895	407	931
1909	1,859	1,630	3,489	333	317	1,040	953	14	9	1,387	1,279	2,666	499	815
1910	1,960	1,812	3,772	358	347	1,103	973	20	7	1,481	1,327	2,808	540	859
1911	2,297	2,084	4,381	478	446	1,254	1,140	17	18	1,749	1,604	3,353	627	1,025

N.B. Prior to 1901, the figures given include those that left schools owing to their being closed down.
Prior to 1902 there is no way to rectify discrepancy in figures for pupils' movement.
* Indicates movement of pupils between January and March inclusive, 1908.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TABLE I (On March 31)

Calendar Year	No. of Schools			Teachers			Pupils			Index Number		
	Regular Schools	Branch Schools	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total	Male	Female	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1899	101	5	106	192	179	371	9,933	443	10,375	100	100	100
1900	119	7	126	252	233	485	11,759	1,133	12,892	119	131	124
1901	122	14	136	291	256	547	15,298	1,657	16,955	120	147	163
1902	129	25	154	287	321	608	17,491	2,090	19,581	145	164	189
1903	139	23	162	306	403	709	19,800	2,469	22,269	153	191	215
1904	141	27	168	276	400	676	21,136	2,896	24,032	158	182	232
1905	144	23	167	271	429	700	24,398	3,653	28,051	158	189	270
1906	152	29	181	292	460	752	28,186	4,095	32,281	171	203	311
1907	161	31	192	304	461	765	30,612	3,770	34,382	181	206	331
1908	164	39	203	336	595	895	32,460	3,438	35,898	192	241	346
1909	169	45	214	349	619	968	35,514	3,460	38,974	201	261	376
1910	172	51	223	341	676	1,017	37,688	3,712	41,400	210	274	399
1911	181	55	236	384	765	1,149	40,757	3,913	44,670	223	309	431

N.B. Prior to 1907, the figures given are those taken at the year end.

Prior to 1906, the figures given are those for schools annexed to the National Language School (excluding the Primary, the Middle, and the Manual Departments), those for schools annexed to the former Normal School, and those for the former National Language Training School (excluding those concerning the aborigines).

After 1908, the figures are those taken on March 1.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TABLE—II (Movement of Pupils)

Calendar Year	Enrolled			Left										Index Number	
	Enrolled			Graduated		Left		Died		Total					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total		Enrolled	Left
1899	8,090	383	8,473	307	—	2,505	73	81	2	2,893	75	2,968		100	100
1900	7,519	790	8,309	41	4	4,676	330	179	17	4,896	351	5,247		98	177
1901	7,928	1,067	8,995	47	18	4,657	505	160	21	4,864	544	5,408		106	182
1902	11,331	1,412	12,743	308	32	7,362	726	128	33	7,798	791	8,589		150	289
1903	9,252	1,445	10,697	135	2	6,695	1,033	114	17	6,944	1,052	7,996		126	269
1904	9 492	1,692	11,184	263	10	7,635	1,230	189	24	8,087	1,264	9,351		132	315
1905	10,929	2,092	13,021	374	19	6,877	1,238	185	56	7,436	1,313	8,749		154	295
1906	13,095	2,223	15,318	535	24	8,561	1,718	211	39	9,307	1,781	11,088		181	374
1907	12,562	1,872	14,434	655	48	8,981	1,980	176	35	9,812	2,063	11,875		170	400
1908	12,793 * 406	1,523 * 23	14,315 * 429	1,071 * 929	51 * 87	8,571 * 2,904	1,550 * 452	169 * 19	13 * 2	9,811 * 3,852	1,612 * 505	11,423 * 4,357		174	532
1909	14,159	1,574	15,733	1,281	79	9,880	1,478	159	10	11,320	1,575	12,895		186	434
1910	12,865	1,760	14,625	1,804	101	9,397	1,412	153	16	11,354	1,529	12.883		173	434
1911	14,881	2,283	17,164	2,306	158	9,752	1,934	174	9	12,232	2,101	14,333		203	483

N.B. Prior to 1906, the figures include those of scholars that left schools owing to their being closed.
Prior to 1902 there is no way to rectify discrepancies in the figures for the pupils' movement.
* Indicates movement of pupils between January and March inclusive, 1908.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR ABORIGINES: TABLE I (On March 31)

Calendar Year	No. of Schools			Teachers			Pupils			Index Number		
	Regular Schools	Branch Schools	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total	Male	Female	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1899	—	?	?	?	?	?	102	2	104	—	—	100
1900	?	?	?	?	?	?	258	3	261	—	—	251
1901	?	?	?	?	—	?	511	18	529	—	—	509
1902	?	?	?	?	—	?	481	17	498	—	—	479
1903	?	?	?	?	?	?	530	23	553	—	—	532
1904	?	?	?	?	?	?	509	22	531	—	—	511
1905	15	—	15	22	13	35	912	54	966	100	100	929
1906	15	—	15	25	15	40	996	92	1,088	100	114	1,046
1907	15	—	15	28	18	46	1,062	139	1,201	100	131	1,155
1908	16	—	16	29	20	49	1,494	166	1,660	107	140	1,596
1909	16	1	17	29	24	53	1,509	167	1,676	113	151	1,212
1910	16	1	17	28	23	51	1,498	234	1,732	113	146	1,665
1911	16	1	17	34	24	58	1,497	273	1,770	113	166	1,702

N.B. Prior to 1907, the figures given are those taken at the year end.
Prior to 1904, the figures are for the aborigines at the National Language Training School.
After 1908, the figures indicate the number of pupils on March 1.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR ABORIGINES: TABLE—II (Movement of pupils)

Calendar Year	Enrolled			Left										Index Number	
	Enrolled			Graduated		Left		Died		Total					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total		Enrolled	Left
1899	19	—	19	6	—	18	1	1	—	25	1	26		100	100
1900	187	1	188	10	—	20	—	1	—	31	—	31		989	119
1901	287	16	303	4	—	28	1	2	—	34	1	35		1,595	135
1902	126	4	130	31	1	115	4	10	—	156	5	161		684	619
1903	149	12	161	20	—	76	6	4	—	100	6	106		847	408
1904	92	1	93	30	—	79	2	4	—	113	2	115		489	442
1905	964	54	1,018	—	—	47	—	5	—	52	—	52		5,358	200
1906	362	55	417	47	1	224	15	7	—	278	16	294		2,195	1,131
1907	353	64	417	40	—	241	17	6	—	287	17	304		2,195	1,169
1908	637 * 31	80	717 * 31	88 * 41	6 * 2	134 * 48	26 * 23	13	1 * 1	235 * 89	33 * 26	268 * 115		3,937	1,473
1909	511	64	575	109	11	319	56	8	2	436	69	505		3,026	1,942
1910	318	130	448	162	12	253	55	11	1	426	68	494		2,358	1,900
1911	523	98	621	152	11	367	41	10	2	529	54	583		3,268	2,242

N.B, * Indicates movement of pupils between January and March inclusive, 1908.

KINDERGARTENS

Calendar Year	No. of Kindergartens	Matron	Children			Completed Term			Index Number Children			Index Number Completed Term		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1900	1	1	9	11	20	—	—	—	100	100	100	—	—	—
1901	1	1	13	26	39	3	6	9	144	236	195	100	100	100
1902	1	1	12	10	22	4	5	9	133	91	110	133	83	100
1903	1	1	19	14	33	5	7	12	211	127	165	167	117	133
1904	1	1	27	15	42	8	6	14	300	136	210	267	100	156
1905	1	3	44	42	86	—	—	—	489	382	430	—	—	—
1906	1	2	45	33	78	—	—	—	500	300	390	—	—	—
1907	2	9	71	74	145	20	15	35	789	673	725	667	250	389
1908	2	7	55	89	144	22	27	49	611	809	720	733	450	544
1909	3	8	97	98	195	33	34	67	1,078	891	975	1,100	567	744
1910	3	7	117	118	235	19	31	50	1,300	1,073	1,175	633	517	556

N.B. The numbers of Kindergarten, matrons and children are those at the end of either the calendar, or the fiscal year. The completion of term is either for each calendar, or fiscal year given.

The Kindergartens were closed in March, 1907. But they were restarted in September, 1908. Those that existed in 1905 and 1906 were Government institutions; but those in subsequent years are of private establishment.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL

Calendar Year	At the End of Calendar or Fiscal Year		Movement of Students in Calendar or Fiscal Year					Index Number		
			Enrolled	Left				Students		
	Teachers	Students	Enrolled	Graduated	Left	Died	Total	Actual	Enrolled	Left
1899	?	26	15	—	7	1	8	100	100	—
1900	?	49	24	—	15	—	15	188	160	—
1901	?	74	55	—	32	—	32	285	367	—
1902	?	101	123	—	96	—	96	388	820	—
1903	?	126	68	—	42	1	43	485	453	—
1904	?	138	57	4	40	1	45	531	380	100
1905	?	159	74	6	47	—	53	612	493	118
1906	?	213	109	19	33	3	55	819	727	122
1907	25	270	123	13	50	3	66	1,038	820	147
1908	42	347	150 * 2	30 * 25	42 * 6	2	74 * 31	1,335	1,013	233
1909	34	421	174	25	75	2	102	1,619	1,160	227
1910	34	497	176	40	76	3	119	1,912	1,173	264
1911	14	542	172	52	83	2	137	2,085	1,174	304

N.B. This school was established in May, 1907. Figures for the preceding years are those for schools of Middle Grade and Middle Grade Department, formerly annex to the National Language School, and include those for students who left owing to the closing of the schools.

Prior to 1901 there is no way to account for the discrepancy in the number of students at the year end.

The number of students for 1908 and the subsequent fiscal years is the actual one on March 1.

The index number for the "left" in the present table is given commencing with the year in which the school sent forth its first batch of graduates. The same applies to the next table.

* Indicates movement of students between January and March inclusive, 1908.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

Calendar Year	At the End of Calendar or Fiscal Year		Movement of Students during Calendar or Fiscal Year					Index Number		
			Enrolled	Left				Students		
	Teachers	Students	Enrolled	Graduated	Left	Died	Total	Actual	Enrolled	Left
1904	3	33	34	—	1	—	1	100	100	—
1905	5	99	87	—	21	—	21	300	256	—
1906	8	149	81	—	31	—	31	452	238	—
1907	12	186	91	18	36	—	54	564	368	100
1908	13	228	124	48 * 44	40 * 1	—	88 * 45	691	365	246
1909	17	243	120	43	56	—	99	736	353	183
1910	19	266	100	71	40	1	112	806	294	207
1911	23	277	120	69	38	2	109	839	353	202

N.B. This school was established in 1909. The figures given for the preceding years are those of the former Third School annex to the National Language School and also of the former Girls' High School annex to the Middle School.

The number of students for 1908 and subsequent years is the actual one on March 1 each year.

* Indicates movement of students between January and March inclusive, 1908.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Calendar Year	Teachers	At the End of Calendar or Fiscal Year			Movement of Students During Calendar or Fiscal Year													Index Number		
					Enrolled			Left												
		Students			Enrolled			Graduated		Left		Died		Total			Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Actual	Enrolled	Left
1899	39	318	48	366	221	14	235	2	2	29	6	4	1	35	9	44	100	100	100
1900	54	403	50	453	251	24	275	124	12	89	17	4	—	217	29	246	124	117	559
1901	51	474	42	516	218	21	239	42	9	77	28	6	1	125	38	163	141	102	370
1902	35	323	38	361	273	44	317	82	13	70	10	3	1	155	24	179	99	135	407
1903	40	282	32	314	115	10	125	106	5	48	21	2	—	156	26	182	86	53	414
1904	38	257	43	300	169	32	201	76	5	27	15	3	1	106	21	127	82	86	289
1905	39	268	37	305	100	24	124	77	3	11	27	1	—	89	30	119	83	53	270
1906	45	301	24	325	150	5	155	87	2	28	16	2	—	117	18	135	89	66	307
1907	34	353	53	406	107	46	153	34	10	17	7	4	—	55	17	72	111	65	164
1908	34	354	66	420	151	39	190	89	1	72	18	6	—	122	19	141	115	81	557
								* 81	* 7	* 13	* 1	* 2		* 96	* 8	*104			
1909	45	387	81	468	140	25	165	91	22	13	9	—	—	104	31	135	128	70	307
1910	49	443	86	529	170	39	209	130	25	22	12	2	1	154	38	192	145	89	436
1911	50	464	93	557	172	42	214	123	21	17	8	4	1	144	30	174	152	91	395

N.B. The female students in the present table are those of the Manual Course in the Annex School.

For the years preceding 1902 there is no way to rectify the discrepancy of figures.

For years prior to 1904 the figures include those for the former Normal School, and also those for students that "left" owing to the closing down of the schools.

For 1908 and the succeeding years the actual number of students on March 1 each year is given,

* Indicates movements of students between January and March inclusive 1908.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

Calendar Year	Actual at Year End		Movement of Students during the Year					Index Number		
			Enrolled	Left				Students		
	Teachers	Students	Enrolled	Graduated	Left	Died	Total	Actual	Enrolled	Left
1899... ...	10	69	90	—	19	1	20	100	100	—
1900... ...	11	89	46	—	25	1	26	129	51	—
1901... ...	15	107	45	—	25	2	27	155	50	—
1902... ...	20	120	57	3	40	1	44	174	63	100
1903... ...	17	115	34	1	38	—	39	167	38	89
1904... ...	20	116	29	10	16	2	28	168	32	54
1905... ...	22	140	35	9	2	—	11	203	39	25
1906... ...	20	145	35	23	6	1	30	210	39	68
1907... ...	21	157	41	27	1	1	29	228	46	66
1908	21	163	33	23	3	1	27	236	37	61
1909... ...	22	174	40	24	4	1	29	252	44	66
1910... ...	26	194	51	29	2	—	31	281	57	70
1911... ...	23	204	44	32	1	1	34	296	49	77

N.B. The Index number in the present table is given commencing with the year in which the school set forth its first batch of graduates.

TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR POLICEMEN AND PRISON OFFICERS

Calendar Year	Actual at Year End				Movement of Students During the Year													Index Number		
	Lecturers and Instructors	Students			Enrolled			Left										Students		
								Graduated		Sent on Duty	Left		Died		Total					
		Course A	Course B	Total	Course A	Course B	Total	Course A	Course B	Course B	Course A	Course B	Course A	Course B	Course A	Course B	Total	Actual	Enrolled	Left
1902...	36	54	145	199	59	532	591	45	386	120	5	23	—	2	50	531	581	100	100	100
1903...	36	48	186	234	49	530	579	42	290	184	12	14	1	2	55	490	545	118	98	94
1904...	36	57	187	244	59	532	591	45	386	120	5	23	—	2	50	531	581	123	100	100
1905...	30	66	166	232	66	606	672	54	309	291	3	24	—	3	57	627	684	117	114	118
1906...	40	66	103	169	67	507	574	64	467	81	2	22	1	—	67	570	637	85	97	110
1907...	43	63	102	165	66	1,211	1,277	66	186	1,013	3	13	—	—	69	1,212	1,281	83	216	220
1908...	45	53	260	313	53	634	687	62	221	244	1	11	—	—	63	476	539	157	116	93
1909...	27	55	256	311	55	543	598	51	187	351	2	8	—	1	53	547	600	156	101	103
1910...	38	66	147	213	67	1,264	1,331	54	244	1,118	2	11	—	—	56	1,373	1,429	107	225	245
1911...	44	50	197	247	51	1,312	1,363	66	42	1,208 * 2	1	12	—	—	69	1,304	1,373	124	231	236

N.B. * Indicates Course A.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Calendar Year	At the End of Calendar or Fiscal Year			Movement of Students During the Year					Index Number Students		
					Left						
	No. of Schools	Teachers	Student	Enrolled	Graduated	Left	Died	Total	Actual	Enrolled	Left
1899...	6	33	781	?	42				100	—	—
1900	10	51	823	?	191				105	—	—
1901...	7	50	1,288	?	150				165	—	—
1902...	7	59	1,117	?	701				143	—	—
1903...	8	73	1,188	?	489				152	—	—
1904...	6	62	338	893	55	1,688	—	1,743	43	100	100
1905...	6	69	294	283	23	304	—	327	38	32	19
1906	13	63	508	756	53	389	—	442	65	73	25
1907...	12	64	543	445	64	346	—	410	70	50	23
1908...	11	62	632	665	41	384	—	425	81	74	24
1909...	11	62	735	691	49	539	—	588	94	77	34
1910	12	71	742	539	100	413	1	514	95	60	29
1911...	12	84	785	493	63	241	1	305	101	55	17

N,B. The table includes the number of students who "left" owing to the school being closed down.

THE "SHOBO"

Calendar Year	At the End of Calendar or Fiscal Year					Index Number		
	No. of Shobo	Teachers	Pupils			Shobo	Teachers	Pupils
			Male	Female	Total			
1899	1,421	1,421	25,089	126	25,215	100	100	100
1900	1,473	1,392	26,051	135	26,186	104	98	104
1901	1,554	1,543	27,898	166	28,064	109	109	111
1902	1,623	1,629	29,644	98	29,742	114	115	118
1903	1,365	1,368	25,555	155	25,710	96	96	102
1904	1,080	1,083	21,426	235	21,661	76	76	86
1905	1,055	1,056	19,009	246	19,255	74	74	76
1906	914	916	19,584	331	19,915	64	64	79
1907	873	886	18,236	376	18,612	61	62	74
1908	630	647	14,491	291	14,782	44	46	59
1909	655	669	16,701	400	17,101	46	47	68
1910	567	576	15,374	437	15,811	40	41	63
1911	548	560	15,310	449	15,759	39	39	62

LIBRARY (Private Establishment)

Calendar Year	No. of Library	Books, Maps, Charts, etc.				No. of Days Open During Calendar or Fiscal Year	Index Number				No. of Days Closed
		Japanese and Chinese Books		Western Books			Japanese and Chinese Books		Western Books		
		No. of Sets	No. of Volumes	No. of Sets	No. of Volumes		No. of Sets	No. of Volumes	No. of Sets	No. of Volumes	
1901...	1	3,059	9,978	261	283	320	100	100	100	100	100
1902	1	3,852	12,213	387	430	297	126	122	148	152	93
1903...	1	4,053	12,680	551	626	325	132	127	211	221	102
1904...	1	4,335	13,185	621	701	343	142	132	238	248	107
1905...	1	4,406	13,586	654	737	342	144	136	251	260	107
1906...	1	4,415	13,599	654	737	206	144	136	251	260	64
1907...	1	4,446	13,670	654	737	—	145	137	251	260	—
1908...	1	4,503	13,783	654	737	—	147	138	251	260	—
1909...	1	2,125 * 4,497	4,467 *13,853	297 * 654	318 * 737	166 * —	216	184	364	373	52
1910...	1	3,388 * 4,509	5,856 *14,297	323 * 654	366 * 737	348 * —	258	202	374	390	109
1911...	1	3,844 * 4,515	6,432 *14,779	382 * 654	426 * 737	350 * —	273	213	397	411	109

N.B. * Indicates days closed.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, THEIR KINDS AND CIRCULATION

Calendar Year	Newspapers		Periodicals		Index Number			
					Newspapers		Periodicals	
	No. of Kinds	Circulation	No. of Kinds	Circulation	Kinds	Circulation	Kinds	Circulation
1897...	3	7,952	—	—	100	—	—	—
1898...	1	1,626,767	3	11,492	33	100	100	100
1899...	4	820,310	9	76,998	133	50	300	670
1900...	6	2,751.309	3	48,938	200	169	100	428
1901...	12	3,919,713	7	27,641	400	241	233	241
1902...	7	3,509,303	9	42,041	233	216	300	366
1903...	7	4,139,423	11	69,923	233	254	367	608
1904...	4	4,084,606	11	54,474	133	251	367	474
1905...	5	5,992,940	9	58,517	167	368	300	509
1906...	5	6,443,583	11	71,863	167	396	367	625
1907...	5	5,854,483	13	104,896	167	360	433	913
1908	5	7,471,360	14	113,572	167	459	467	988
1909...	9	7,694,120	25	253,077	300	473	833	2,202
1910...	10	8,394,799	29	434,713	333	516	966	3,783
1911...	8	10,312,045	31	464,466	267	634	1,033	4,059

VII. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

The religious condition of the Island must be said to be somewhat chaotic; the religions introduced from outside,—the Roman Catholic and Protestant Christianity as well as Shintoism and Japanese Buddhism,—being found side by side with the religions originally existing, viz. Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. Christian Missionary activities had been commenced long before Taiwan passed into Japanese possession, the Roman Catholic mission being in the hand of Spanish priests and the Protestant under the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of Great Britain. These missions are engaged also in the work of education and charity, with considerable success. Shintoism, Japanese Buddhism and Christianity are being propagated with much zeal but as yet with little success. The cult of the natives seems to consist in worshiping a curious mixture of different deities, who are propitiated chiefly for worldly blessings. If any evidence of high aspirations is lacking, there is no question that the natives show much zeal in attendance at their temples.

The following are the religious statistics of Taiwan:—

TEMPLES AND SHRINES

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Shinto Shrines	Buddhist Temples	Other Religious Houses
1903...	2	3	1,988
1904...	2	5	1,993
1905...	2	6	1,996
1906...	2	6	2,003
1907...	2	8	1,988
1908...	3	8	2,039
1909...	3	8	6,191
1910...	3	10	5,668
1911...	6	11	5,711

N.B. The temples are those that were established in accordance with the Government General Ordinance No. 47 issued in June 1899, and shrines are those established in accordance with Ordinance No. 59 issued in July the same year. The sudden increase of figure in 1909 is accounted for by the fact that the Devotional Halls and Religious Association Houses came to be included from that year.

SECTARIAN OFFICES AND PREACHING HALLS

(December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Sectarian Offices			Preaching Halls		
	Shintoism	Buddhism	Christianity	Shintoism	Buddhism	Christianity
1903	—	3	5	8	59	128
1904	—	6	5	9	59	133
1905	1	2	5	9	62	139
1906	—	2	5	7	60	155
1907	—	2	5	8	63	168
1908	—	3	6	9	49	173
1909	—	3	6	7	52	180
1910	—	1	6	8	49	189
1911	—	—	5	9	60	192

VIII. JUDICIARY SYSTEM

(1) COURTS OF JUSTICE. When Taiwan passed into Japanese possession in May 1895, the law courts were established in accordance with the provisional regulations of the Governor-General in Council, issued under a military administration. These courts consisted of one Central Court at the seat of Government General with branches in other places. The inhabitants of Taiwan were thus placed for the first time, both for criminal and civil cases, under the judicial system of Japan. In 1896, when the military administration was abolished and the civil administration introduced instead, the provisional system of justice in existence was replaced by establishing Local Courts, Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court, in accordance with the newly issued Judiciary Regulations. The Local Courts heard cases (both civil and criminal) of first trial, and at the Appeal Courts the cases were re-examined and the decision of a lower court considered, while the Supreme Court looked into cases decided at the Appeal Courts, as to whether the decisions were in accordance with law, so as either to quash or revise them. In 1898 the Supreme Court was abolished, making the trial at the Appeal Court final. At the same time the Public Procurators' Office was established, to be attached to each court of law, the office to be in each case under a Chief Public Procurator.

The system as thus revised provides for one Court of Appeal at the seat of the Government General, with Local Courts in other places, their location and jurisdiction to be fixed by the Governor General.

In the Local Court a case is heard, and the decision is passed by a single judge. At the Court of Appeal this is done by a college of three judges.

Besides the ordinary law courts organized as above, the Governor General of Taiwan may order the formation, whenever it is thought advisable, of an Extraordinary Court of Law, to try political cases or offences named in the Insurgents Penal Regulations. The Extraordinary Court may be held at any place without reference to the jurisdiction of the Ordinary Court. The Extraordinary Court is to be constituted with a college of three judges, whose decision will be final. The judges and public procurators shall be either of the *Chokunin* or the *Sōnin* rank, who shall posses the necessary qualifications for becoming judges or public procurators in Japan Proper, in accordance with the Law Court Organization Law. They are life officials, not to be dismissed from office or transferred to another post without their consent.

(2) Administration of Justice. In all civil cases, the Japanese Civil, and Commercial Codes, together with their attached Codes, are applied where Japanese or foreigners (Europeans) are concerned, while the judgments shall be based on the old customs of the Island in cases in which the natives (of Taiwan) or Chinese are concerned. The natives and Chinese, however, come under the operation of the Criminal Code and of the Codes of both Civil and Criminal Procedures. In an action concerning real estates the judgment shall be based on the old customs, even in cases where Japanese or foreigners are concerned In the early years of annexation, an attempt was made to apply to the natives of Taiwan, as far as was possible the laws and judicial procedures in operation in Japan. But the inadvisability

of this has since been found out, owing to the peculiar ideas and conditions prevailing in the Island. A strong litigious propensity is still one of the marked peculiarities of the islanders, leading to all sorts of evils; while a low sense of honor among the lower classes make them indifferent to committing offences, at the same time prison life gives little real suffering to the poorer of them. All this showed the necessity of establishing special legal dispensations for the islanders. Thus in 1904, a method of mediation was introduced by conferring on local administrative officials power to intervene in civil disputes occurring under their jurisdiction, provided that, when such a mediation proves successful, the disputation is not allowed to be brought before a court of justice. In criminal cases, at the same time, power was conferred on the police to pass summary judgment or immediate decision when the punishment involved is no heavier than an imprisonment for three months or a fine of 100 *yen* thus, to save both time and expenses for escorting the prisoner. Further the police were empowered, when deemed advisable, to substitute a fine for an imprisonment of three months or less, and flogging for a fine of 100 *yen* or less. These innovations peculiar to Taiwan were introduced as stated above, to meet special conditions existing among the natives, and the result has amply justified the wisdom of the changes.

(3) LAW PRACTIONERS AND NOTARIES. In regard to the qualifications for practicing law in the capacity of private attorney, the Government of Taiwan, at first, extended the privilege to those qualified to become a judge, a public procurator or an advocate in Japan Proper, and also to those who pass an examination held by the Government General. Afterward on issuing

the Advocate Regulations an attempt was made to limit the practicing of law only to the legally qualified attorney at law while retaining the usage of permitting the litigant to employ private attorneys. Later, however, the former practice was renewed and private attorneys are now permitted to register themselves as advocates for a limited term of years.

There are no notaries public in Taiwan. All authentication commonly done by the notaries is entrusted with the judges of the courts, to be transacted in accordance with the Public Notary Law of the Japanese Empire.

(4) LAND REGISTRATION. In 1905 the Government General opened the Land Registration Office at all places where were found law courts, as well as in other places of importance, and the work of authenticating registrations, etc., is entrusted with the clerks of the law courts.

The following are the statistics concerning law suits, mediation, etc. :—

JUDICIARY OFFICIALS

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Of the *Chokunin* Rank		Of the *Sōnin* Rank				Of the *Hannin* Rank		Temporarily Engaged	Employees	Employees	Total	Index Number
	Judge	Public Procurator	Judges	Public Procurator	Chief Clerk	Interpretor	Clerks	Interpretors					
1899... ...	1	—	27	14	—	4	91	31	1	42	54	265	100
1900... ...	—	—	31	13	—	4	99	36	—	63	40	286	108
1901... ...	1	—	31	13	—	4	103	37	24	81	40	334	126
1902... ...	1	1	28	12	—	3	100	36	21	58	31	291	110
1903... ...	1	1	29	12	—	2	95	31	15	50	36	272	108
1904... ...	1	1	22	8 * 3	—	1	93	27	12	56	18	239	90
1905... ...	1	1	23	8 * 3	—	1	133	31	10	77	12	297	113
1906... ...	1	1	23	8 * 3	—	1	139	27	12	139	11	362	133
1907... ...	1	1	23	8 * 3	—	1	140	27	12	162	6	381	144
1908... ...	1	1	25	8 * 3	1	1	138	30	9	160	7	381	144
1909... ...	1	1	23	9 * 2	—	1	130	26	17	154	4	366	138
1910... ...	1	1	23	9 * 1	1	1	136	26	10	142	4	354	134
1911... ...	1	1	23	9 * 1	1	1	132	25	7	153	4	357	135

N.B. The present table includes officials of Public Procurators Office.

* Indicates the Clerks of the Court or Police Sergeants who also act as Public Procurators.

CIVIL CASES FOR MEDIATION

Calendar Year	Received	Settled	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
				Received	Settled	Held Over	Settled	Held Over
1899	5,522	3,922	1,600	100	100	100	71.0	29.0
1900	3,363	2,905	458	61	74	29	86.4	13.6
1901	2,518	2,051	467	46	52	29	81.5	18.5
1902	2,325	1,572	753	42	40	47	67.9	32.4
1903	3,128	2,619	509	57	67	32	83.7	16.3
1904	3,034	2,893	141	55	74	9	95.4	4.6
1905	3,345	3,200	145	61	82	9	95.7	4.3
1906	4,889	4,710	179	89	120	11	96.3	3.7
1907	4,964	4,829	135	90	123	8	97.3	2.7
1908	4,758	4,556	202	86	116	13	95.8	4.2
1909	5,306	5,128	178	96	131	11	96.6	3.4
1910	7,574	7,256	318	137	185	20	95.8	4.2
1911	10,457	9,998	459	189	255	32	95.6	4.4

CIVIL CASES OF FIRST INSTANCE RECEIVED AND SETTLED

Calendar Year	Received			Adjudged	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
	Formerly Received	Newly Received	Total			Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Adjudged	Held Over
1899... ...	447	3,068	3,515	2,472	1,043	100	100	100	70.3	29.7
1900... ...	1,043	1,417	2,460	2,026	434	70	82	42	82.4	17.6
1901... ...	434	1,456	1,890	1,554	336	54	63	32	82.2	17.8
1902... ...	336	1,452	1,788	1,452	336	51	59	32	81.2	18.8
1903... ...	336	1,845	2,181	1,768	413	62	72	40	81.1	18.9
1904... ...	413	1,788	2,201	1,856	345	63	75	33	84.3	15.7
1905... ...	345	2,094	2,439	2,077	362	69	84	35	85.2	14.8
1906... ...	362	3,257	3,619	3,198	421	103	129	40	88.4	11.6
1907... ...	421	3,406	3,827	3,225	602	109	130	58	84.3	15.7
1908... ...	602	3,356	3,958	3,318	640	113	134	61	83.8	16.2
1909... ...	640	3,782	4,422	3,629	793	126	147	76	82.1	17.9
1910... ...	793	4,046	4,839	4,122	717	138	167	69	85.2	14.8
1911... ...	717	4,036	4,753	3,937	816	135	159	78	82.8	17.2

CIVIL CASES ADJUDGED OF FIRST INSTANCE CLASSIFIED

Calendar Year	Personal	Real Estate	Buildings and Vessels	Pecuniary	Rice and other Cereals	Articles	Documentary Papers	Others	Total	Index Number
1899... ...	22	283	111	1,595	188	59	37	177	2,472	100
1900... ...	16	259	107	1,188	215	26	34	181	2,026	82
1901... ...	62	200	60	917	79	27	28	217	1,554	63
1902... ...	16	176	112	840	84	23	20	181	1,452	59
1903... ...	35	248	95	922	150	32	19	267	1,768	72
1904... ...	46	299	106	891	131	29	27	327	1,856	75
1905... ...	86	283	72	1,107	200	37	19	273	2,077	84
1906... ...	106	729	89	1,638	201	35	24	376	3,198	129
1907... ...	135	563	97	1,819	218	30	19	344	3,225	130
1908... ...	160	519	77	1,978	180	37	17	350	3,318	134
1909... ...	208	635	94	2,232	148	53	14	245	3,629	147
1910... ...	215	728	92	2,587	137	31	9	290	4,089	165
1911... ...	218	733	99	2,473	200	47	13	155	3,938	159

N.B. The discrepancies between the number of cases adjudged in the present table and that in the preceding table arise from the fact that in the present table a different method of calculation is employed, in that as regards the cases sentenced by default, only such are included as those of which the time for lodging a protest has expired, while concerning protested cases, only those that have been adjudged finally are given.

CIVIL CASES OF SECOND INSTANCE RECEIVED AND ADJUDGED

Calendar Year	Accepted			Adjudged	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
	Formerly Received	Newly Received	Total			Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Adjudged	Held Over
1899... ...	142	358	500	263	237	100	100	100	52.6	47.4
1900... ...	237	346	583	457	126	117	174	53	78.4	21.6
1901... ...	126	348	474	378	96	95	144	41	79.7	20.3
1902... ...	96	262	358	277	81	72	105	34	77.4	22.6
1903... ...	81	371	452	305	147	90	116	62	67.5	32.5
1904... ...	147	512	659	492	167	132	187	70	74.7	25.3
1905... ...	167	568	735	603	132	147	229	56	82.0	18.0
1906... ...	132	705	837	686	151	167	261	64	82.0	18.0
1907... ...	151	687	838	654	184	168	249	78	78.0	22.0
1908... ...	184	717	901	754	147	180	287	62	83.7	16.3
1909... ...	147	714	861	741	120	172	282	51	86.1	13.9
1910... ...	120	820	940	769	171	188	292	72	81.8	18.2
1911... ...	171	726	897	767	130	179	293	55	85.5	14.5

CIVIL CASES ADJUDGED OF SECOND INSTANCE CLASSIFIED

Calendar Year	Personal	Real Estate	Buildings and Vessels	Pecuniary	Rice and Other Cereals	Articles	Documentary Papers	Others	Total	Index Number
1899 ...	3	53	26	124	20	2	10	25	263	100
1900 ...	1	86	16	250	28	3	7	66	457	174
1901 ...	5	60	19	185	34	3	12	60	378	144
1902 ...	3	52	21	108	25	5	4	59	277	105
1903 ...	6	85	12	118	29	6	7	42	305	116
1904 ...	15	160	15	186	46	10	7	53	492	187
1905 ...	13	159	20	253	70	6	8	74	603	229
1906 ...	28	128	16	307	62	7	4	134	686	261
1907 ...	34	187	21	274	46	4	1	87	654	249
1908 ...	33	218	17	354	59	6	2	65	754	287
1909 ...	38	197	24	380	45	5	3	49	741	282
1910 ...	47	190	21	376	38	5	4	59	740	281
1911 ...	69	166	19	441	42	10	2	41	790	300

N.B. The discrepancies between the number of cases adjudged in the present table and that in the preceding table arise from the circumstance that in the present table a different method of calculation is used in that, as regards the cases sentenced by default only such are included as those of which the time for lodging a protest has expired, while concerning protested case, only those that have been adjudged finally are given.

BAILIFF CASES

Calendar Year	Received	Disposed of	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
				Received	Disposed of	Held Over	Disposed of	Held Over
1899	30,849	30,530	319	100	100	100	99.0	1.0
1900	36,400	36,071	329	118	118	103	99.1	0.9
1901	39,297	39,013	284	127	128	89	99.3	0.7
1902	37,568	37,452	116	122	123	36	99.7	0.3
1903	40,584	40,393	191	132	132	60	99.5	0.5
1904	36,530	36,449	81	118	119	25	99.8	0.2
1905	26,458	26,343	115	86	86	36	99.6	0.4
1906	26,553	26,424	129	86	87	40	99.5	0.5
1907	27,384	27,143	241	89	89	76	99.1	0.9
1908	31,425	31,255	170	102	102	53	99.5	0.5
1909	35,027	34,861	166	114	114	52	99.5	0.5
1910	38,865	38,568	297	126	126	93	99.2	0.8
1911	36,594	36,476	118	119	119	37	99.7	0.3

CASES DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC PROCURATORS OF LOCAL COURTS

Calendar Year	Received	Disposed of	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
				Received	Disposed of	Held Over	Disposed of	Held Over
1897	3,330	3,149	181	100	100	100	94.6	5.4
1898	4,439	4,099	340	133	130	188	92.3	7.7
1899	5,892	5,487	405	177	174	224	93.1	6.9
1900	8,005	7,894	111	240	251	61	98.6	1.4
1901	9,090	8,988	102	273	285	56	98.9	1.1
1902	9,301	9,120	181	279	290	100	98.1	1.9
1903	10,042	9,978	64	302	317	35	99.4	0.6
1904	6,284	6,223	61	189	198	34	99.0	1.0
1905	5,953	5,866	87	179	186	48	98.5	1.5
1906	6,323	6,260	63	190	199	35	99.0	1.0
1907	7,814	7,748	66	235	246	36	99.2	0.8
1908	7,228	7,127	101	217	226	56	98.6	1.4
1909	7,921	7,824	97	238	248	54	98.8	1.2
1910	8,430	8,325	105	253	264	58	98.8	1.2
1911	9,828	9,730	98	297	309	54	99.0	1.0

PRELIMINARY TRIAL CASES

Calendar Year	Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
				Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Adjudged	Held Over
1897	1,121	680	441	100	100	100	60.7	39.3
1898	1,752	1,616	136	156	238	31	92.2	7.8
1899	683	528	155	61	78	35	77.3	22.7
1900	750	682	68	67	100	15	90.9	9.1
1901	384	346	38	34	51	9	90.6	9.9
1902	320	284	36	29	42	8	88.7	11.3
1903	266	241	25	24	35	6	90.1	9.4
1904	189	167	22	17	25	5	88.4	11.6
1905	113	91	22	10	13	5	80.5	19.5
1906	101	96	5	9	14	1	95.0	5.0
1907	55	45	10	5	7	2	81.8	18.2
1908	94	76	18	8	11	4	80.9	19.1
1909	75	61	14	7	9	3	81.3	18.7
1910	61	49	12	5	7	3	80.3	19.7
1911	52	41	11	5	6	2	78.8	21.2

CRIMINAL CASES OF FIRST INSTANCE RECEIVED AND ADJUDGED

Calendar Year	Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
				Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Adjudged	Held Over
1899	4,189	3,970	219	100	100	100	94.8	5.2
1900	5.714	5,496	218	136	138	100	96.2	3.8
1901	6,836	6,737	99	163	170	45	98.6	1.4
1902	6,644	6,538	106	159	165	48	98.4	1.6
1903	7,364	7,276	88	176	183	40	98.8	1.2
1904	3,906	3,868	38	93	97	17	99.0	1.0
1905	3,344	3,300	44	80	83	20	98.7	1.3
1906	3,666	3,628	38	88	91	17	99.0	1.0
1907	4,479	4,398	81	107	111	37	98.2	1.8
1908	3,623	3,493	130	86	88	59	96.4	3.6
1909	4,037	3,864	173	96	97	79	95.7	4.3
1910	4,292	4,192	100	102	106	46	97.7	2.3
1911	4,984	4,903	81	119	124	37	98.4	1.6

CRIMINAL CASES OF SECOND INSTANCE RECEIVED AND ADJUDGED

Calendar Year	Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Index Number			Percentage	
				Received	Adjudged	Held Over	Adjudged	Held Over
1899	511	443	68	100	100	100	86.7	13.3
1900	490	461	29	96	104	43	94.1	5.9
1901	470	466	4	92	105	6	99.1	0.9
1902	253	246	7	50	56	10	97.2	2.8
1903	254	244	10	50	55	15	96.1	3.9
1904	133	125	8	26	28	12	94.0	6.0
1905	143	134	9	28	30	13	93.7	6.3
1906	162	149	13	32	34	18	92.0	8.0
1907	137	129	8	27	29	12	94.2	5.8
1908	139	124	15	27	28	22	89.2	10.8
1909	199	185	14	39	42	21	93.0	7.0
1910	222	215	7	43	49	10	96.8	3.2
1911	171	159	12	33	36	18	93.0	7.0

FINES, COLLECTIONS, AND CONFISCATIONS

Calendar Year	Fines	Collections and Confiscations	Index Number	
			Fines	Collections and Confiscations
1897...	9,029	2,375	100	100
1898...	44,718	6,872	495	289
1899...	36,370	6,392	403	269
1900...	28,317	10,988	314	463
1901...	53,267	12,541	590	528
1902...	35,716	4,249	396	179
1903...	51,555	3,691	571	155
1904...	43,580	5,773	483	243
1905	15,487	1,761	172	74
1906...	29,611	1,920	328	81
1907...	36,021	1,205	399	51
1908...	21,342	2,088	236	88
1909...	52,834	3,380	585	142
1910...	78,081	3,782	865	159
1911...	100,142	4,684	1,109	197

IX. POLICE SYSTEM

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE. The first introduction in Taiwan of modern police system dates back to August 1895, when 70 police sergeants and 700 policemen were landed at Taihoku and distributed to places of importance in the interior. At that time the island was under a military regime, and with the exception of a portion of the force placed under the direct control of the Government General and sent to the Pescadore islands the rest was attached to the Civil Administration headquarters in the northern part of Taiwan, which moved south following the southward march of the army of subjugation. With the abolition of the military regime and the establishment of Local Official Organization in April 1896, the police force was organized on a system similar to that prevailing in Japan Proper, at the same time increasing it to 230 police sergeants and 1,387 policemen. The numbers were further increased in 1897 to 258 sergeants and 3,100 policemen. Owing, however, to the frequent disturbances caused by bands of insurgents, the police force thus greatly strengthened in number was found still inadequate to preserve peace; and in order to give better protection to peaceful inhabitants what was called a three-fold policing system was adopted in 1898. According to this system the subjugation of insurgents hiding in the mountains were entrusted to the army, the policing of settled villages to the ordinary police, and the lands between these two guard lines were placed under the joint care of the gendarmerie, and the police. The system, however, was somewhat too cumbersome to work well and after a few months trial, in June, a new police system with expanded powers was introduced to take the place of the old system as well

as the three-fold scheme, at the same time fixing the number of police sergeants at 259 and that of policemen at 4,061. In 1901 the sectional chiefs of police were all promoted police sergeants of the *hannin* rank, so as to raise their prestige. For some years before this, many natives have been employed as assistants to the police with markedly good results. In 1899 many natives were for the first time employed as police-probationers, after a short training in the work, and in order to give them a higher prestige, they were accorded in 1901 treatment due to the *hannin* rank. Now the entire police force of the island was made to consist of 221 police sergeants, 302 sergeants-probationers, 3,717 policemen and 998 policemen-probationers; at the same time replacing the old system of centralization with a system of decentralization. In November of the same year, the system was revised again so that the twenty Prefectures into which island was divided, should each have a Police Bureau to be presided over by a Police Sergeant. The Prefectures were subdivided into sub-Prefectures each with a Police Sergeant for its head. The Central Police Office was established in the Government General, under one Inspector General of Police and three Police Inspectors, who together held in their hand the general supervision of the police affairs of the whole island. It was largely due to this perfected system of police administration that in 1901–2 the operations against insurgent uprisings were so successfully carried out.

With the return of peace, however, the police found themselves busy in other matters. The introduction of civilized administration added new duties to the police, while, at the same time, the extension of Aiyu lines against the aborigines called for more men. After the extraordinary census taking in 1905, all business connected population has been placed also in charge of the police thus adding further to their work. Following changes in administrative jurisdictions in 1909, which reduced the number of Prefectures from 20 to 12, the policing of the aboriginal tribes was detached from the ordinary police, by placing it in charge of the Superintendent of the Aborigine Affairs. At the same time the whole police system of the island was once more reorganized placing it under the control of the Inspector General at Taihoku, and eight Inspectors, stationed at the important centres. This is the system now in force.

(2) PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

(*a*) THE CENSUS SYSTEM. The primary need for the preservation of peace is a reliable knowledge of the condition of the inhabitants. Despite this it was no easy task to secure a full census of the island. After the extraordinary census taking in 1905, the ground was cleared to make further investigations possible; but the data obtained was not adequate enough to furnish fundamental information on the domiciliary condition of the people. In consequence of this, the Government General, in December the same year, issued the Household Census Regulations, entrusting the police with the work of keeping track of household movement of the people. This innovation in the method of census taking, on account of its simplicity is believed to be superior to that in vogue in Japan Proper.

(*b*) CONFISCATION OF FIRE ARMS. Between the end of 1902 and February, 1903, the Government confiscated all the fire arms owned by the inhabitants of the island, except in Taito Prefecture and those regions in other prefectures bordering on lands occupied by the aborigines. Again in 1911 all fires arms in the hands of aborigines in the jurisdiction of Taito Prefectural Office, were confiscated to the number of 3,053 pieces. It is believed, however, that there are some more of them still carefully hidden way, and the authorities intend to call them all in at proper opportunity.

(*c*) COMPULSORY LABOR. In 1906 the Government General issued the Regulations for the Control of Vagabondage, and in 1908 it opened a work house at Karoran in Taito Prefecture. Here vagabonds and wanderers were taken in and compelled to work under strict discipline and kindly instruction, both technical and moral, while care was taken to put them each to the line of work best adapted to their natural eptitude. Many of these have since acquired the habit of steady work besides learning trades, so that in two or three years they have become quite reformed. These reformed ones have all been allowed to return to their native places, and as a rule are making a new start in life,—receiving sympathy of their neighbors, instead of being regarded with abhorance as was the case formerly. Encouraged by this good result, the Government General has recently opened (1912) another work house at Kwa-shoto, in Taito Prefecture.

The following are the returns for the workhouse :—

	taken in	set free	died	remaining
1908...	19	—	—	19
1909...	23	—	2	40
1910...	19	—	1	58
1911...	24	27	3	52
Total	85	27	6	52

(*d*) SYSTEM OF HO-KO. The system of Ho-ko is what may be called a self-governing police institution developed under the former Chinese rule. The system consisted in organizing the inhabitants into small groupings for the purpose of maintaining peace and order and holding the members of each group jointly responsible for crimes and misconduct of any single member. The Imperial Government, on taking possession of the island, issued Regulations for the adoption of the system of Ho-ko with necessary changes. The system has since proved very useful, as auxiliary to the police, its services being especially marked in subjugating unruly elements.

According to the Regulations, 1 *Ko* consists of about 10 households. Ten of these groups make, 1 *Ho*, the grouping being made mainly according to the village or town jurisdictions. But towns and villages are not all of the same size, and a number of villages may be taken together to make one *Ho*, while a large town may be divided up into several *Ho* groups. It is not allowed, however, to divide a village into more than two *Ho* so as to make it partly belong to a separate *Ho* with another village. Each *Ko* or *Ho* elects its chief, who assumes office with the sanction of the Prefectural Governor. The post is honorary, and draws no pay. The groups are each charged with preserving peace within it, with ascertaining changes in its population, and with promoting the moral welfare of its young men —all the members being jointly held responsible for happenings within the group. Collective responsibility is the underlying principle of the *Ho-Ko* system,—the members being required to guarantee for each other's good conduct. The *Ho-Ko* is further required to maintain a volunteer corps of local robust men for the defence of the group against robberies or insurgent attacks, or against fire, floods, and other calamities. Thus the *Ho-Ko* and its volunteer corps are jointly called upon to preserve peace within their sphere of activity and to engage in works of relief and rescue in times of natural calamities or insurgent raids.

The volunteers corps is composed of all able-bodied males between 17 and 50 years of age who shall be all men of good conduct always ready to respond to calls of duty. Each corps has its chief and several assistant chiefs, elected from among its own members. The corps is under the control of the police, and is called out at intervals to receive training. The volunteers receive no pay, though they may be supplied with food expenses, when they are called out on duty.

The returns for the *Ho-Ko* and the volunteers corps systems at the end of 1911 are as follows :—

THE HO-KO			VOLUNTEERS CORPS			
Ho Groups	*Ho* Chiefs	*Ko* Chiefs	Corps	Corps Chiefs	Vice Chiefs	No. of Volunteers
4,992	*4,885	48,605	938	938	4,233	36,242

*The difference in number between *Ho* chiefs and *Ho* groups is due to vacancies among the former when the returns were made.

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(*a*) POLICE REGULATIONS. In 1902 the Government General issued along with the Police Regulations contained in the Criminal Code, a schedule of minor police offences to be dealt with by the Prefectural Governments, and caused the latter to issue a list of such offences. In October 1908 the new Criminal Code was put in operation. As the police offences in the old Criminal Code were eliminated from the new Code these and other minor offences to be dealt with by Prefectural Governments were collected together and promulgated as Taiwan Police Offences Regulations. These, together with certain additions made in 1912, form the unified system of Police Regulations now in force throughout the Island.

(*b*) LIST OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS. In December 1910 the Police Department of the Government General compiled a list of

1,655 names, of those who are habitual offenders, as thieves, pick-pockets, swindlers, handlers of stolen goods, etc., the list being classified according to prefectures, as well as to the nature of offences, giving also an index. The copies of the list were distributed among all the Prefectural Offices and Sub-Prefectural Offices. From time to time changes are made in the list, in accordance with the latest information coming in from Prefecture Offices; these changes being at once communicated to all the Prefecture Offices. It is hoped, in this way, not only to gain much advantage in hunting up offenders but in preventing the repetition of offences by the same person.

(*d*) SUMMARY JUDGEMENT ON MINOR OFFENCES. For minor offences the police are given the authority to pass judgment, to expedite the administration of justice, this rule coming into force on April 1, 1894, by virtue of Ordinance 4 promulgated March the same year. The defendant has, however, the right to demand a formal trial, and may have it by merely declaring for it. At the end of 1911, the number of cases which were brought before the police for summary judgment during the year amounted to 40,195, of which 40,171 cases were given judgment, while 24 were left undecided.

(*e*) FINE AND FLOGGING. In administering justice to the natives and Chinese of Taiwan, it has been found that a fine is much more effective than a short term imprisonment, the latter making almost no impression,—it being sometimes preferred to their hard living of low standard. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to substitute, in many cases, fines or flogging for imprisonment, according to the nature of offence committed. The idea, being put in practice, has proved quite satisfactory in its results.

Furthermore the change, as may be supposed, has resulted in quite an economy of prison expenditure. During 1911, the number of cases of flogging totaled 3,318,(as the result of summary judgment) and 2,057 (executed in prisons); together amounting to 5,375.

(*f*) CRIME CARD. The Government General introduced in January 1905, a system of keeping the Crime Card on which are given under a criminal's name all sorts of observations about him and his crime. These studies were at first confined to cases tried by the police, but have since been extended to criminals convicted by the regular law courts. The cards are made at local police offices and sent up to the Police Headquarters of the Government General and thus, supply materials for the compilation of the Criminal Statistics of Taiwan, which is annually issued. The following are the police Statistics of Taiwan :—

POLICE OFFICES AND POLICE OFFICERS UNDER POLICE AFFAIRS OFFICE

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Police Offices			Police Officers						Index Number
	Police Section	Sub-Prefectural Offices	Police Boxes	Police Inspectors	Police Sergeants	Police Sergeant Probationers	Policemen	Policemen Probationers	Total	
1901......	20	93	930	—	164	272	3,381	1,508	5,325	100
1902......	20	97	992	—	177	271	3,224	1,524	5,196	98
1903......	20	89	981	—	185	278	3,319	1,398	5,180	97
1904......	20	89	961	1	167	253	2,757	1,216	4,394	83
1905......	20	84	978	1	195	234	2,743	1,210	4,383	82
1906......	20	83	983	1	190	303	2,694	1,195	4,383	82
1907......	20	83	958	1	233	325	2,740	1,236	4,535	85
1908......	20	83	947	1	214	334	2,741	1,238	4,528	85
1909......	12	87	948	7	175	317	2,637	1,173	4,309	81
1910......	12	87	952	7	182	352	2,640	1,235	4,416	83
1911......	12	87	952	8	186	365	2,762	1,261	4,582	86

BURGLARIES

Calendar Year	Robbery		Theft		Total		Index Number	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
		yen		*yen*		*yen*		
1897	2,657	340,581	1,196	84,381	3,853	424,962	100	10
1898	2,599	257,812	2,935	97,498	5,534	355,310	144	84
1899	170	17,687	3,976	90,283	4,146	107,970	108	25
1900	170	14,994	4,336	106,137	4,506	121,131	117	29
1901	102	5,397	4,598	107,924	4,700	113,321	122	27
1902	41	2,050	4,938	88,098	4,979	90,148	129	21
1903	29	2,562	5,702	93,521	5,731	96,083	149	23
1904	32	17,429	5,961	117,339	5,993	134,768	156	32
1905	17	2,236	5,718	102,717	5,735	104,953	149	25
1906	19	1,227	7,093	132,781	7,112	134,008	185	32
1907	29	1,451	9,195	146,086	9,224	147,537	239	35
1908	25	2,155	7,362	113,612	7,387	115,767	192	27
1909	36	2,291	7,223	147,789	7,259	150,080	188	35
1910	38	1,303	7,471	163,433	7,509	164,736	195	39
1611	54	3,428	8,421	173,231	8,475	176,659	220	42

FIRES

Calendar Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1899......	20	14	25	31	32	21	28	33	27	32	18	29	310
1900......	27	28	20	50	38	23	24	31	29	32	46	61	409
1901......	27	82	80	47	32	27	34	29	38	50	39	51	536
1902......	57	116	63	65	38	17	42	28	65	63	33	52	639
1903......	49	60	52	39	33	26	31	30	35	35	37	80	507
1904......	48	117	33	68	71	25	23	31	49	67	89	91	712
1905......	70	51	29	38	69	39	48	50	22	46	68	60	590
1906......	67	41	102	59	70	50	42	53	32	63	65	69	713
1907......	90	100	89	85	39	19	23	43	28	40	39	71	666
1908......	39	46	41	54	70	42	50	35	31	31	63	49	551
1909......	49	76	53	90	57	85	46	50	41	53	49	99	748
1910......	57	93	71	65	66	70	52	27	22	58	46	70	697
1911......	77	82	97	75	36	54	37	23	24	54	89	43	691
	10.5	14.0	11.7	11.8	10.1	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.8	9.6	10.5	12.7	120

FIRE PERCENTAGE BY THE SEASON

Calendar Year	Winter From December To February	Spring From March To May	Summer From June To August	Autumn From September To November
1899......	20.3	28.4	26.5	24.8
1900......	28.3	26.4	19.1	26.2
1901......	29.8	29.7	16.8	23.7
1902......	35.2	26.0	13.6	25.2
1903......	37.2	24.5	17.2	21.1
1904......	35.9	24.2	11.1	28.8
1905......	30.6	23.1	23.2	23.1
1906......	24.8	32.5	20.3	22.4
1907......	39.1	32.0	12.8	16.1
1908......	24.3	29.9	23.1	22.7
1909......	29.9	26.7	24.3	19.1
1910......	31.3	27.7	18.7	22.3
1911......	29.2	30.1	16.5	24.2

POLICE RESCUES CLASSIFIED

Calendar Year	Houses	Vessels	Persons	Index Number		
				Houses	Vessels	Persons
1897...........	173	23	1,629	100	100	100
1898...........	317	80	5,302	183	348	325
1899...........	597	29	797	345	126	49
1900...........	622	71	2,338	360	309	144
1901...........	699	63	1,883	404	274	116
1902...........	885	83	1,925	512	361	118
1903...........	1,194	51	2,400	690	222	147
1904...........	1,115	42	1,695	645	183	104
1905...........	678	48	1,697	392	209	104
1906...........	672	46	3,715	388	200	228
1907...........	686	71	1,638	396	309	101
1908...........	632	84	1,842	365	365	113
1909...........	858	27	2,479	496	117	152
1910...........	932	43	2,466	539	187	148
1911...........	3,885	53	11,842	2,246	230	727

N.B. Besides the above, the police extended help to 1 aborigine house and 3 aborigines in 1906.

SUMMARY JUDGMENT CASES RECEIVED

Calendar Year	Gambling	Administrative Offences	Others	Total	Index Number	Per 10,000 Persons	Percentage		
							Gambling	Administrative Offences	Others
1904......	317	3,168	25,285	28,770	100	93	1.1	11.0	87.9
1905......	678	3,362	33,936	37,976	132	120	1.8	8.9	89.3
1906......	713	4,710	33,672	39,095	136	122	1.8	12.0	86.2
1907......	834	6,380	40,835	48,049	167	149	1.7	13.3	85.0
1908......	748	6,235	37,070	44,053	153	135	1.7	14.2	84.1
1909......	987	5,462	35,639	42,088	146	128	2.3	13.0	84.7
1910......	1,351	18,849	20,191	40,391	140	126	3.3	46.7	50.0
1911......	1,564	19,702	18,929	40,195	140	122	3.9	49.0	47.1

NUMBER OF PERSONS FLOGGED

Calendar Year	Number	Index Number	Per 10,000 Males
1904.....................	2,642	100	17
1905.....................	4,585	174	29
1906.....................	5,366	203	34
1907.....................	6,668	252	42
1908.....................	4,664	177	29
1909.....................	4,224	160	26
1910.....................	4,942	187	30
1911.....................	5,375	203	33

X. ABORIGINE AFFAIRS

(1) History of Aborigine Administrative Organs. In 1896 all affairs connected with the aborigines and aboriginal regions were placed in charge of the Industry Department of the Civil Administration Board; and there were established 11 stations for the domestication of the aborigines. In 1898 the Domestication Stations were abolished and their business was transferred to the Aborigine Affairs Stations. Three years later in 1901, all business relating to the aborigines and aboriginal regions was put under the control and direction of the Industry Bureau, and all matters pertaining to the *Aiyu* or guardsmen and the maintenance of peace and order among the aborigines under that of the Central Police Office in the Civil Administration Board. At the same time the Aborigines Affairs Stations were abolished and their business was transferred to 13 Prefectural Offices, which had aboriginal regions within their jurisdiction. In 1903, an Aboriginal Regions Committee was appointed in the Civil Administration Board to draw up plans for the exploitation of territory occupied by the aborigines. In the same year all matters hitherto handled by the Industry Bureau, in connection with the aborigines were transferred to the newly established Aborigine Affairs Sub-section. In 1909 an independent Central Aborigine Affairs Office was established, under the Civil Administration Board. In 1910 the Aboriginal Regions Committee was abolished, and the following year the Aborigine Affairs Inspection Districts Regulations, were issued establishing the North Aborigine and South Aborigine Districts, each District to be presided by a Police Inspector.

(2) The Aborigines The aborigines, divided into many

tribes, occupy more than one half of the area of Taiwan, their total population being estimated at about 120,000. There are nine tribes or groups of them namely: the *Taiyal,* the *Saisset,* the *Bunnun,* the *Tsuōu,* the Tsarisen, the Paiwan *Piyuma,* the *Ami* and the *Yami* These people are located as follows :—

(*a*) THE TAIYALS. These people live a mountainous region, situated in the north of a line drawn from Horisha, in Nanto Prefecture, strait to the eastern coast of the island. Their habitations are found on high altitudes ranging from 800 ft. and 5,000 ft. above sea level.

(*b*) THE SAISSETS. These inhabit in a mountainous region called Nansho, Johyo, in Shinchiku Prefecture.

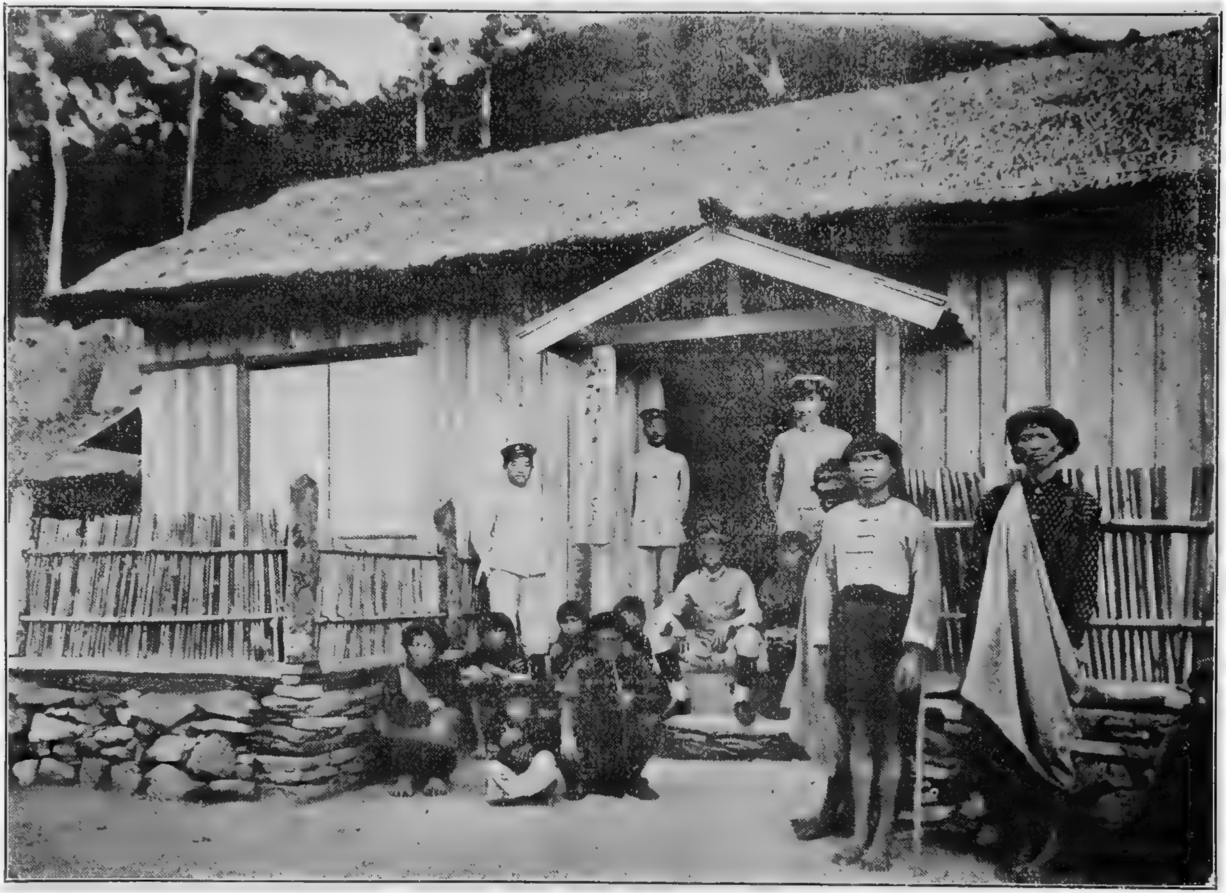
(*c*) THE BUNNUNS. These occupy the central mountain ranges south of Horisha, in Nanto Prefecture, as well as the mountain regions east of these and north of Chihonshu-zan. They live at altitudes ranging between 1,500 ft. and 6,500 ft.

(*d*) THE TSUŌUS. These live in the river valleys on the western upper base of Niitaka-yama. They live as a rule at an altitude of 2,500 ft.

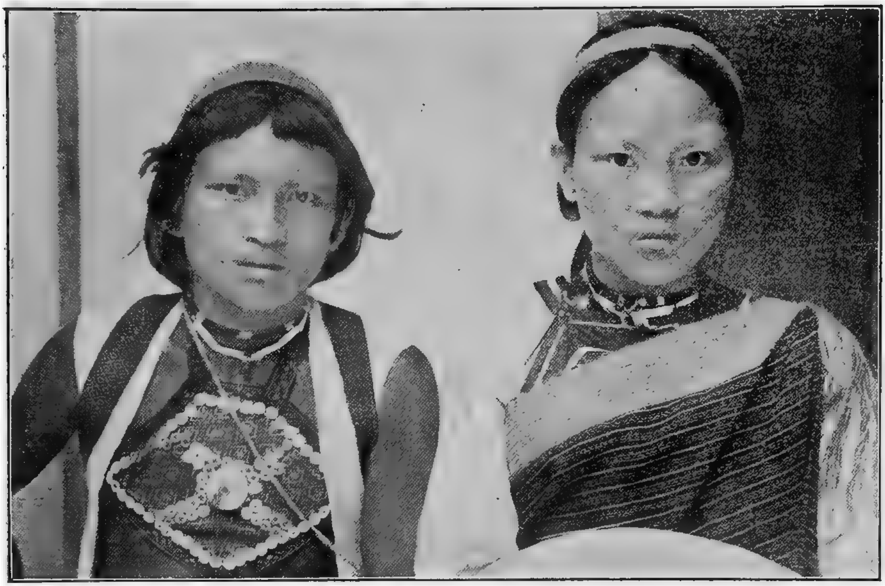
(*e*) THE PAIWANS AND THE TSUARISENS. These are found in a long belt of mountain regions, south of Chihonshu-zan as far as the southern extremity of Kōshun. These people live at an altitude of about 4,000 ft.

(*f*) THE AMIS AND THE PIYUMAS. These live on a plain extending through Taito and Kwarenko Prefectures.

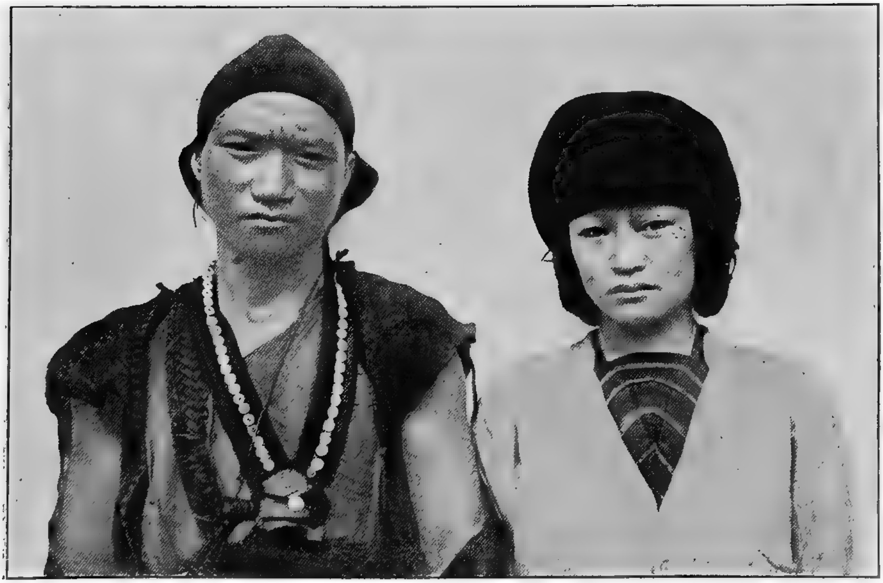
(*g*) THE YAMIS. These live on the Kōto islets which belong to Taitō Prefecture.



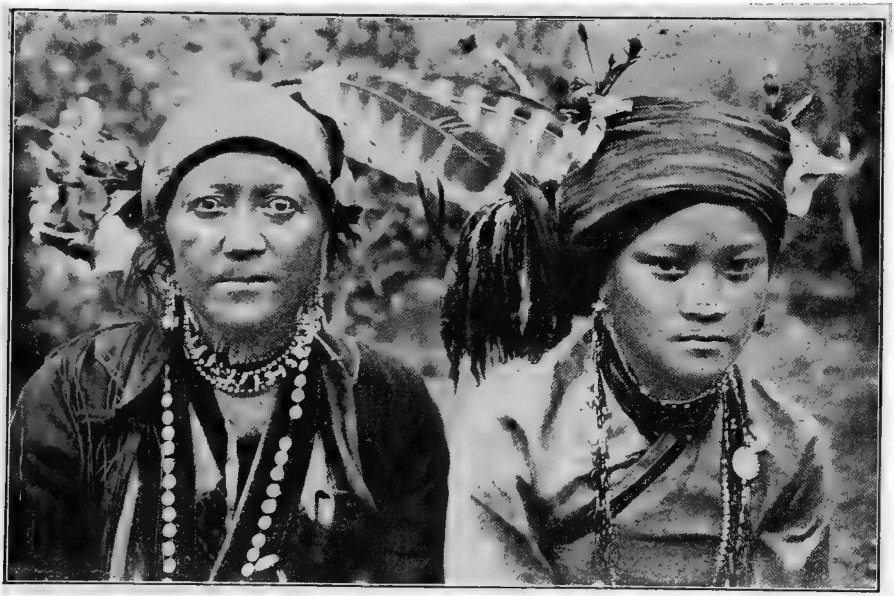
The Bongalee Aborigine Administration Office, Akō Prefecture



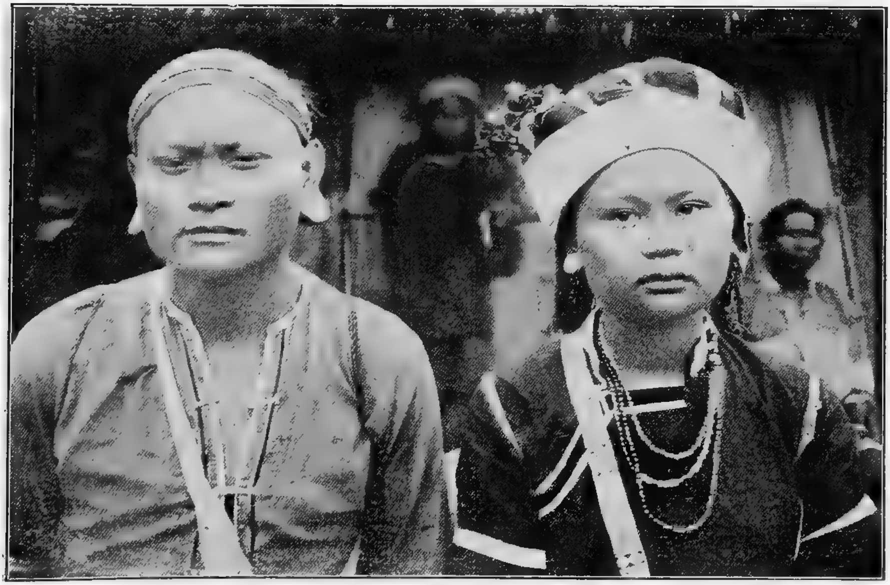
A Taiyal man and woman



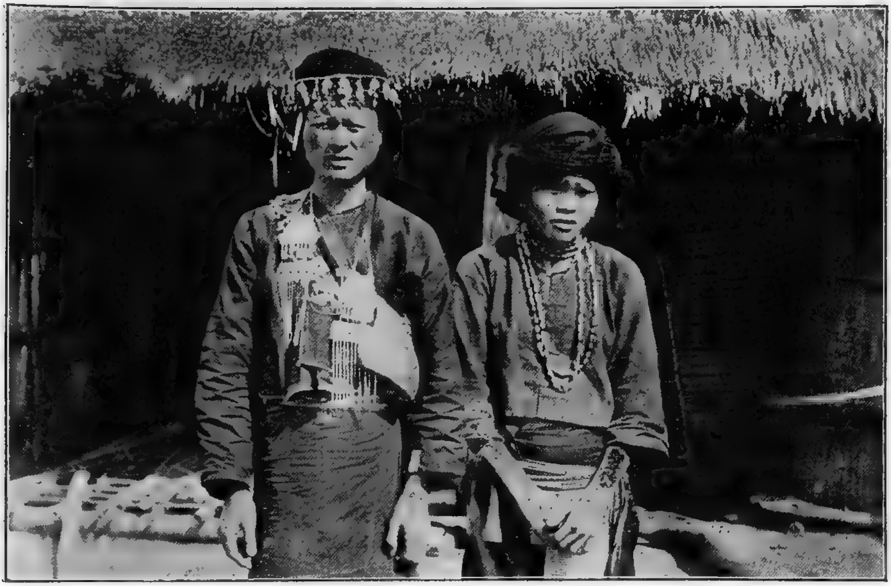
A Bunun man and woman

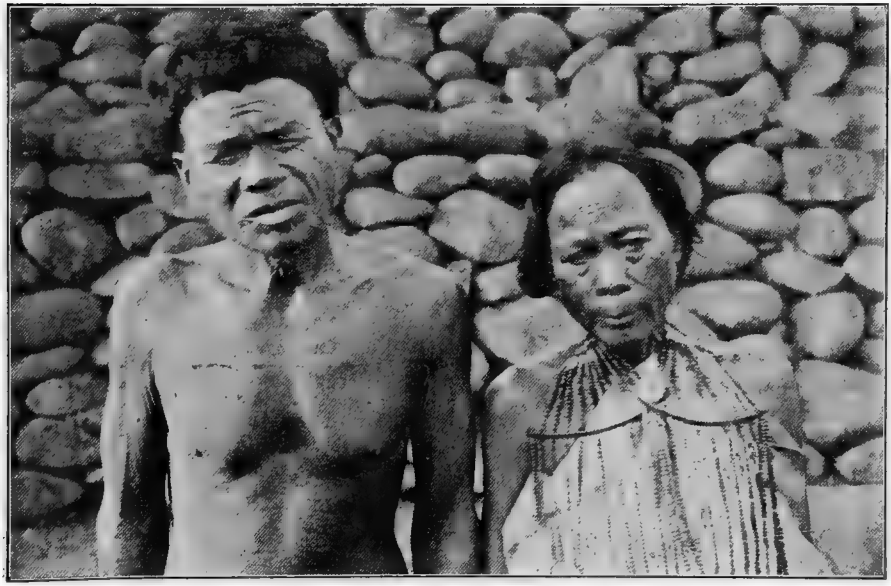


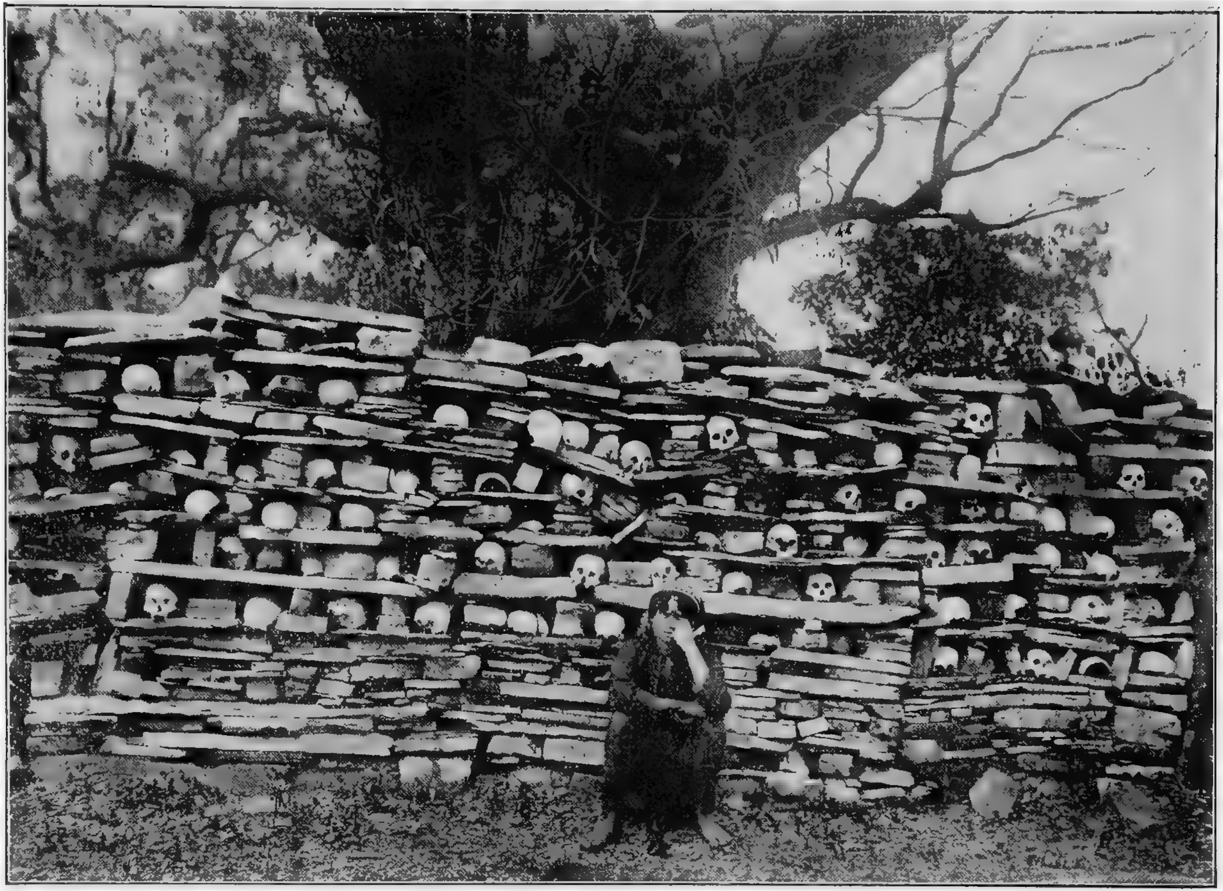
A Tsuou man and his wife



A Paiwan man and his bride


An Ami man and his spouse


A Yami man and his wife



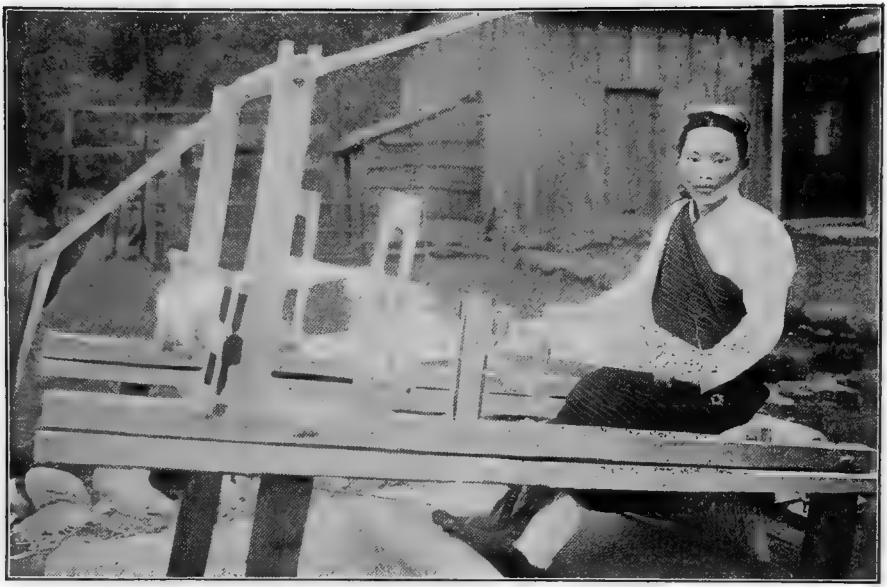
The Paiwan tribe: Skull shelf

Ami coolies at work

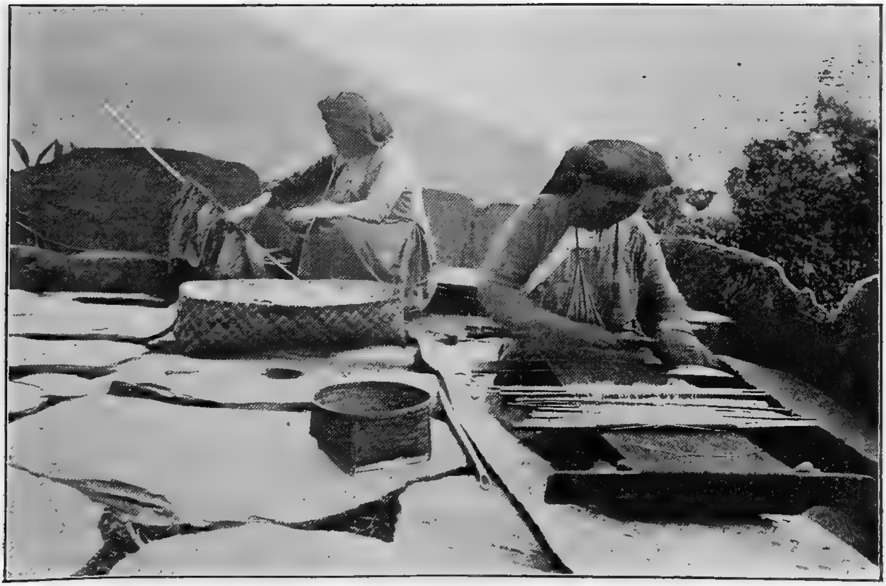
Tsuou farmers weeding their rice field

Pig raising: Tsuou tribe

An oxen-tandem cart: Ami tribe



A Taiyal woman weaving: Learning the use of an improved machine



Paiwan women: Drying tobacco leaves, and weaving

Among the various tribes, the most warlike and ferocious are the Taiyals. The main strength in advancing the "*aiyu*" or guards line is directed against this tribe. The Bunnuns and the Paiwans are also daring savages; but they may be regarded as tractable in comparision with the Taiyals. Living in plains, the Amis have more chance to come in contact with civilization, and are gradually becoming accustomed to agricultural life. The Yamis, who live in solitary islands, are the most backward, retaining a primitive state of existence to a degree more than any other tribes.

(3) DOMESTICATION OF THE ABORIGINES. The work of domesticating the aborigines is carried on by teaching them industry, by giving them an education and by extending them free medical treatment.

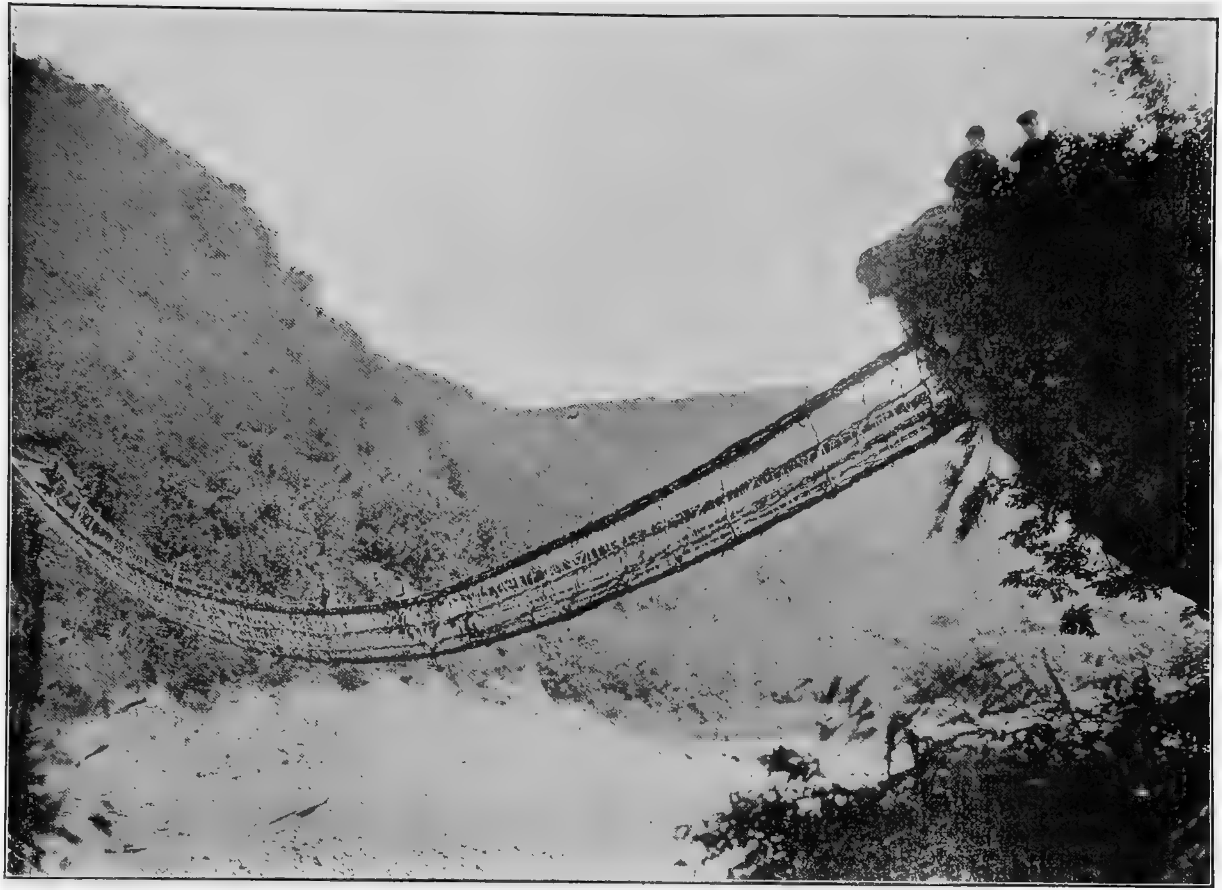
(*a*) AGRICULTURE. The aborigines are not entirely unacquainted with the tilling of soil. Their usual method consists in burning forests or plains, and sowing or planting the upland rice millet, potatoes, beans, etc., after slightly scratching the soil, (some of them sow seeds without tilling). They do not really cultivate; nor do they ever manure lands. After two or three years when the productive power of land gives out they turn to new places to repeat the similar process. The Government has opened, in the Prefectures of Tōyen, Taihoku, and Nantō, model farms for teaching simple intensive farming methods, such as hoeing the soil, weeding, manuring, etc.

(*b*) WEAVING. The art of weaving is not unknown among the aboriginal women. Though rude in construction they have the loom with which they weave cloth for household use or for bartering with other articles. In order to teach them an improved method of weaving, training institutes have been opened one each in Giran and four other Prefectures.

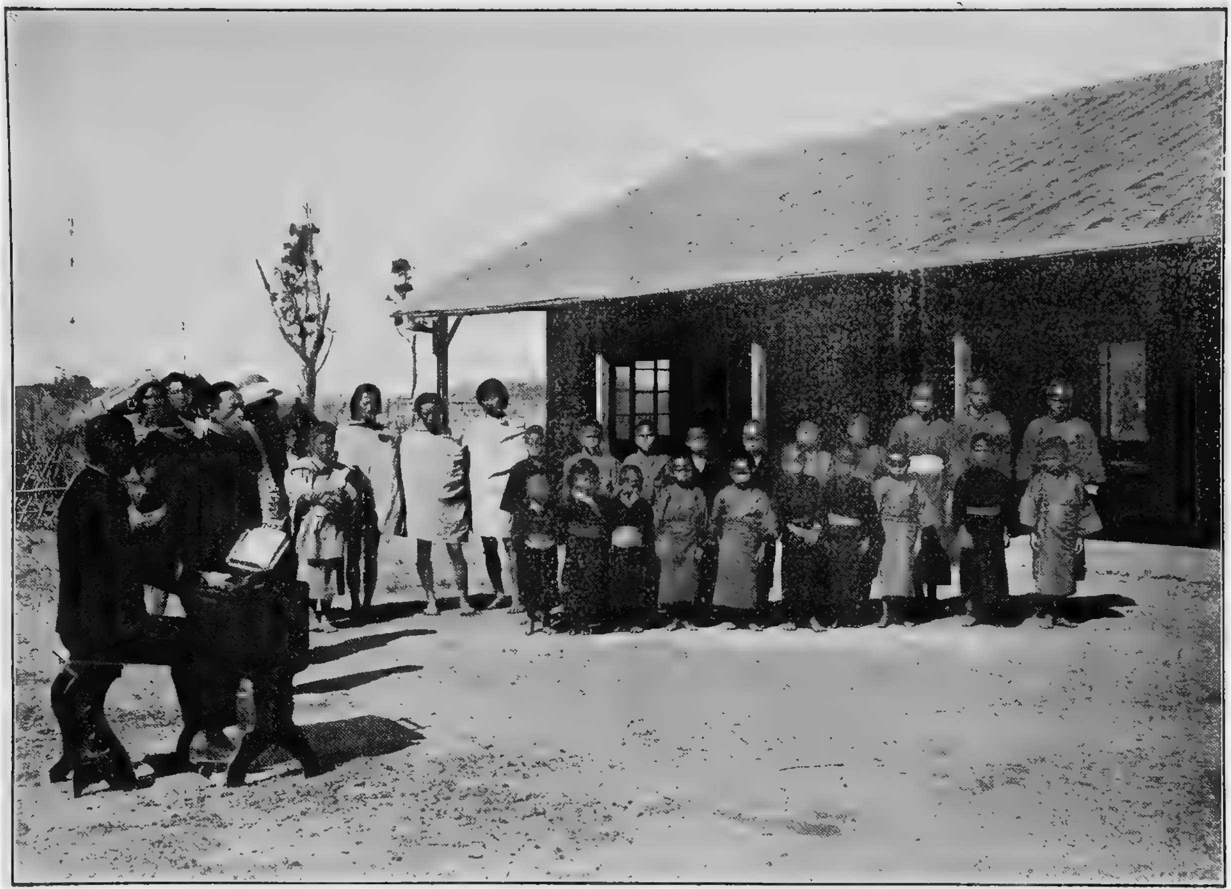
(*c*) HANDICRAFTS. At the children's Training Institute in Tōyen Prefecture an instructor skilled in the use of lathe is employed to teach the aboriginal boys the making of wooden trays, bowls, etc. They have readily taken to this kind of handicraft with very promissing prospects. At a similar institute in Kagi Prefecture rattan works are being taught the aboriginal boys and young men with encouraging results.

(*d*) EDUCATION. Between 1896 and 1901 attempts were made in giving rudiments of education to the aboriginal children and with little or no result. It is after the latter year, when the education of aborigines was placed in charge of the Prefectural Governments that the work has been carried on under a uniform plan with something to show. In 1905 ten public schools for the aboriginal children were established in the Prefectures of Taitō and Kōshun; the number being increased to sixteen in 1911. But these efforts are confined to the more domesticated of the tribes, such as Paiwan, Piyuma and Ami. It being desirable, however, to disseminate education more widely among the aborigine tribes in general and to introduce Japanese manners and customs among their children, and through them to extend civilizing influences to their parents and elders, the island authorities have since entrusted the police with the work of reaching and teaching young aborigines, wherever possible, to give them a rudimentary education. With this object in view, a schedule of education for aboriginal children was issued in 1908, and the work is gradually progressing.

(*e*) MORAL ENLIGHTENMENT. The aborigines have their own code of morals handed down from ancient times. They have strict rules regulating relations between the parent and child, between the brothers, between the husband and wife, between the old and



Aboriginal wistaria suspension bridge



Educating aboriginal children

the young, well in keeping with the ethical principles of piety, devotion, fidelity and reverence. They are, also, ancestor worshippers, and are very loyal in observing traditional teachings. Even their custom of head-hunting has a patriotic meaning with them, in that it originates in the pious desire to defend the land bequeathed by their ancestors against the encroachment of alien people. It is no doubt a barbarous custom, but being thus based on a motive commendable in a way, it is no easy task to persuade them to give it up. In view of this the Government's plan is to convince the tribes of the futility of resistance by the pushing forward the Aiyu lines and by sending out punitive expeditions, and then to induce them to voluntarily surrender their fire arms as a token of their submission; and after this to convert them morally and spiritually by stationing religious teachers of firm resolution and unshakable faith among them. Already there have been appointed tentatively some teachers of good character and strong will, who are now engaged in learning the aboriginal language as a preliminary step in their work. The wives of some of these teachers have been entrusted with the work of reaching and winning over the aboriginal women.

(*f*) MEDICAL TREATMENT. At all the important Aborigine Affairs Stations are attached physicians who give free medical aid to the aborigines. Their skill and efficiency are being much appreciated and the number of those who come to them for treatment are steadily increasing.

(4) SUBJUGATION WORK. Two methods are used in subjugating the defiant tribes. One is the pushing forward the *Aiyu* or guards lines and the other the punitive expedition. The *Aiyu sen* is a line of outposts surrounding ferocious tribes. Along the

intended line a road is cut across mountains and valleys, and further the inside of the line is cleared for some distance of trees and shrubs, in order to facilitate shooting. On this road, outposts consisting of 2 to 4 *aiyu*-men (native guardsmen) are stationed every two or three *cho.* At every two or three outposts is stationed the superintending agency consisting of a Japanese policeman and several *aiyus*, while the whole line is placed under the control of a police sergeant and his subordinates. At strategic points machine guns are placed and wire entanglements are set up, these making it impossible for the savages to cross the boundary and attack peaceful inhabitants. The advancing or pushing forward of the line means the gradual shifting and closing of this line on the tribal headquarters, steadily circumscribing them within a narrower and narrower limit.

Punitive expeditions are formed and put in operation when the refractory aborigines offer organised resistance in defiance of peace time police force, the object being to punish and bring them into submission. These expeditions are conducted by bodies of policemen (sometimes assisted by the regular troops).

For over forty times the guards lines have been advanced or new lines set up, and ten or more punitive expeditions have been conducted. Below is given an account of these guards movement and punitive measures during 1911 :—

(*a*) PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST TRIBES IN MUSHA DISTRICTS. There are four sub-tribes the Musha, Bandai, Torock and Tautsuma under the jurisdiction of Nantō Prefectural Office, which together contain about 1,050 houses and 4,200 inhabitants. Taking advantage of the natural stronghold they occupy, and being valorous by nature, they had made frequent raids on policemen

The Aiyu or defence line No. 1

The Aiyu or defence line No. 2

on duty and men engaged in camphor industry. They had even built defensive works and had grown proud and aggressive. For these reasons it was decided to punish them, and in December 1910, a force of about 1,000 policemen was organized, and made a descent on the aborigines. The operation was successful, the sub-tribes being brought into complete submission. They were forced to surrender all the fire arms in their possession, and the innumerable skulls accumulating for generations were buried in the earth, at the same time and the skull shelfs were torn down, and the savages were made to swear that they would give up for ever the practice of head-hunting. The expeditionary force was disbanded in March 1911.

(*b*) CONFISCATION OF FIRE ARMS FROM THE AHRAN AND OTHER SUB-TRIBES. The Ahran and Saorai sub-tribes under the jurisdiction of Taicho Prefectural Office live on both sides of the *Aiyu* line Although comparatively harmless themselves, there was a strong fear that they might rebel in sympathy with their kinsmen, the Baibaras of Nantō Prefecture, who were in revolt. It was therefore decided in 1910 to confiscate their fire arms. There was organized in February a search party of 230 policemen under a Police Inspector, who succeeded in confiscating eight-tenths of the fire arms in possession. The operation cost the police the lives of one police sergeant and two men. The force was dissolved in March following.

(*c*) NEW AIYU LINE IN RIGYOBI. The *Aiyu* line in Kwarenkō Prefecture had extended from the Hokuho sea coast in the north to Yuzan in the south for a distance of over 25 miles, but it had been found that the line was not long enough to prevent the Chikasowans, which inhabit places near its southern terminus, had often committed depredations inside the line by flanking movements The line was therefore extended nearly nine miles to the south, the work being completed in March the same year.

(*d*) ADVANCING THE AIYU LINE TOWARD THE HOKUSEI SUB-TRIBE. The Hokuseis in Shinchiku Prefecture possess, 270 houses with a population of 1300. Being thus comparatively superior in their numerical strength, these savages used to make frequent inroads into the *Aiyu* line, shoot down the guards and make raids on the barter stations. In order to punish them, it was decided in 1911 to advance the line closer toward their habitation. On April 4 a force of about 1,200 policemen began to advance on them and by overcoming a stubborn resistance offered by the savages drove them back to the left bank of the river Taian-kei, and pushed forward the line as far as the river's right bank. At the end of June its object being attained, the expeditionary force was disbanded. The police casualties in the operation numbered 84 killed or wounded, including a police sergeant.

(*e*) EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TOAS. The Toa sub-tribe in Akō Prefecture becoming dissatisfied with the cutting of a highway through their reservation had killed the chief of Areko sub-Prefecture and an assistant police sergeant surperintending the road making. There was a fear that other tribes in the neighborhood might join them in the revolt. To chastise the savages a force of 800 policemen was organized July 15, 1911 under a Police Inspector. They invaded and burnt down the dwellings of the savages and drove them away. After the expeditionary force was disbanded toward the end of the same month, the Toas repenting their conduct sued for mercy and their submission was granted on their voluntarily giving up all their fire arms and ammunition taking the oath of allegiance. The police lost 14 in killed or wounded during the expedition.

(*f*) PUSHING FORWARD AIYU LINE IN RITOZAN. The Mari-

An hospital party of advance Aiyu or defence line

kowans and Kinajis, living in Ritozan, Shinchiku Prefecture taking advantage of their strategic strength and a long distance from the *Aiyu* line, had remaind deficent in conjunction with their neighboring tribes and had made frequent descents on the *Aiyu* line. It had been noticed also that they were instigating to rebellion the Gazans, Tōyen Prefecture. It being decided to administer chastisement, on August 1, 1911, an expeditionary force of 1,400 policemen under a Police Inspector pushed forward the guards line overpowering the stubborn resistance made by the savages. The work being accomplished the force was disbanded on the last day of October. In this punitive expedition the police lost in the killed and wounded 88 men including a police sergeant.

(*g*) PUSHING FORWARD THE AIYU LINE AGAINST THE BAIBARAS. The Baibaras, located on the upper course of the river Hokkokei in Nantō Prefecture, committed depredations on the *Aiyu* line on more than one occasion and there was a fear that if left alone the neighboring tribes might join them in rebellion. It was decided to advance against them the guards line from two directions,—from Hori in Nantō Prefecture on the one hand and from Toseikaku in Taichu Prefecture on the other. These two movements were begun—the former on September 23, 1911 with a police force of 500 and the latter on October 5 with a force of 400 policemen. After destroying a large part of the aborigine dwellings, all their fire arms were confiscated. The savages were moreover forced to give up all the skulls of those policemen they had killed in the past and to take the oath of submission with a promise never to engage in head-hunting. The expeditionary force in the Nantō Prefecture was disbanded on October 18 and that under Taichu Prefecture on October 31. This expedition cost 30 men in the killed and wounded including a police sergeant.

The following are statistics relating to the Aborigine Affairs:—

POLICE STATIONS AND POLICE OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE ABORIGINE AFFAIRS OFFICE

Calendar year	Aborigine Affairs Section	Sub-Prefectures	Aborigine Affairs Station	*Aiyu* Superintendance Office	*Aiyu* Superintendance Station	*Aiyu* Stations	Police Officers				Total	*Aiyus*	Index Number	
							Police Sergeants	Police Sergeant Probationers	Policemen	Policemen Probationers			Police Officers	*Aiyus*
1901	—	27	—	202	—	855	3	20	274	49	346	3,355	100	100
1905	—	27	—	46	259	1,242	9	24	328	73	434	4,181	125	125
1906	—	27	—	36	339	1,572	39	31	456	67	593	4,406	171	131
1907	—	27	40	38	383	1,408	14	38	1,013	93	1,158	4,624	335	138
1908	—	27	72	41	411	1,409	43	47	957	160	1,207	4,991	349	149
1909	9	27	126	46	440	1,570	42	49	1,067	207	1,365	5,457	395	163
1910	9	28	155	45	432	1,250	45	59	1,918	187	2,209	4,502	638	134
1911	10	28	175	46	439	1,171 × 3	51	80	2,301	187	2,619	4,868	757	145

VICTIMS OF ABORIGINES

Calendar Year	Killed			Wounded			Index Number	
	Japanese	Natives	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total	Killed	Wounded
1896	—	63	63	—	16	16	100	100
1897	—	151	151	—	15	15	240	94
1898	21	536	557	8	126	134	884	838
1899......	21	510	531	6	144	150	843	938
1900	95	430	525	34	81	115	833	719
1901......	7	503	510	2	121	123	810	769
1902	8	303	311	23	98	121	494	756
1903	4	225	229	7	53	60	363	375
1904	13	140	153	9	52	61	243	381
1905......	29	159	188	3	25	28	298	175
1906......	54	81	135	3	23	26	214	163
1907......	1	144	145	—	33	33	230	206
1908......	1	44	45	—	6	6	71	38
1909......	1	73	74	4	16	20	117	125
1910......	6	36	42	2	5	7	67	44
1911......	4	151	155	1	29	30	246	187

CASUALTIES OF POLICE AND AIYUS ON GUARD LINE SERVICE.

Calendar Year	Killed					Wounded					Index Number	
	Police Sergeant and Police Sergeant Probationers	Policemen and Policemen Probationers	Aiyus	Others	Total	Police Sergeants and Police Sergeant Probationers	Policemen and Policemen Probationers	Aiyus	Others	Total	Killed	Wounded
1904...	—	14	93	21	128	1	3	42	6	52	100	100
1905...	4	10	108	17	139	1	4	32	10	47	109	90
1906...	4	14	71	20	109	2	10	68	12	92	85	177
1907...	7	40	109	29	185	5	41	150	71	267	145	513
1908...	—	19	24	4	47	—	14	28	4	46	37	89
1909...	3	33	61	19	116	5	41	90	28	164	91	315
1910...	3	34	80	34	151	3	45	91	39	178	118	342
1911...	6	67	184	22	279	5	51	103	20	179	218	344

AIYU LINE (Length)

Calendar Year	Taihoku in *ri*	Giran in *ri*	Tōyen in *ri*	Shinchiku in *ri*	Taichu in *ri*	Nantō in *ri*	Karenkō in *ri*	Total in *ri*	Index Number in *ri*
In the Year of Annexation	—	—	6	—	3	6	—	15	—
1895............	—	—	6	9	3	6	—	24	100
1896............	—	—	6	9	3	6	—	24	100
1897............	—	—	6	19	3	6	—	35	146
1898............	—	10	7	23	3	7	—	49	204
1899............	—	10	8	23	3	7	—	50	208
1900............	11	21	17	26	6	8	—	89	371
1901............	14	21	17	26	6	16	—	101	421
1902............	14	26	18	34	11	16	—	118	492
1903............	15	29	18	34	10	15	—	121	504
1904............	25	44	18	36	10	15	—	146	608
1905............	15	34	17	34	9	17	—	126	525
1906............	11	37	18	35	12	10	—	124	517
1907............	10	29	14	40	12	11	3	119	496
1908............	10	32	14	38	12	11	7	123	513
1909............	8	34	15	36	12	23	11	139	579
1910............	—	29	9	39	8	23	11	119	496
1911............	—	21	13	28	10	20	11	103	429

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

Prefecture	Sub-Prefecture	Name of Sub-Tribes	Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total
Taihoku	Shinten... ...	Urai	11	9	20
Giran	Hariaha ...	Dakusui	17	2	19
Tōyen	Taikokan ...	Kakubanzan	35	5	40
Shinchiku ...	Nansho	Taitoka	19	1	20
	Jukirin	Shipajii	9	10	19
Taichu	Toseikaku ...	Hakumo...	34	18	52
		Shoraihei	15	7	22
Nantō	Horisha... ...	Musha	12	8	20
	Jushu	Tandai	15	—	15
		Nanshukyakuman...	10	—	10
Kagi...	Chuho	Tappo	14	6	20
	Chikutoki ...	Rarachi	10	—	10
Akō	Under Prefecture...	Kasagizan	12	—	12
		Pakyhyo	17	—	17
		Shimo Paiwan ...	10	—	10
		Santeimon	12	—	12
	Ariko	Kau	9	—	9
		Toa...	8	—	8
		Manur	4	—	4
		Tokubun	9	—	9
	Kosenho ...	Bunshitai	8	—	8
	Rokkiri... ...	Ganji	18	—	18
		Haisen	14	—	14
		Marisan	15	5	20
		Boshi	12	8	20
	Choshu	Kuwaris...	22	—	22
		Kunanau	12	—	12
		Pongarii...	28	—	28
		Rai	33	—	33
		Kapian	23	—	23
		Amawan...	20	—	20
	Boryo	Rikiriki	15	—	15
		Kanshiron	30	—	30
Taitō	Hasakue ...	Tairinko	20	16	36
		Senshiron	15	—	15
		Katsuma	15	—	15
		Kinko	20	—	20
Karenkō	Kansekikaku..	Takkei	5	5	10
Total...		38	607	100	707
1900		30	716		

XI. PRISONS

(1) History. During the first few years after the passing of Taiwan into Japanese possession, the Island remained without any special system for imprisonment, and prisoners were kept in gaols under the control of each Prefectural Government; the duties of the prison governor being discharged by a police sergeant. With the inauguration of Civil Administration in 1896, the posts of Chief Jailer and Prison Clerks were established followed in 1897 by that of Warden. In 1900 the Law of Prison Organization was issued bringing all prisons under the direct jurisdiction of the Government General of Taiwan. At the same time the main prisons were established at Taihoku, Taichu, and Tainan, with branches at other important centres, accompanied by the issue of Regulations prescribing the duties of the Governor or Warden and other officers of prison. In 1908, along with the going into force of the revised Criminal Code, the Prison Ordinance was issued regulating the prison system of the Island.

(2) Prisons. At first prison houses were improvised by using the former Chinese Government Offices, temples, or warehouses. It was inevitable, in these circumstances, that there should be many imperfections in ensuring the confinement of prisoners and in their treatment and sanitation. As a matter of fact diseases were prevalent, and prison-breaking were frequent. In 1906 the construction of the main prisons at Taihoku, Taichu and Taihan was commenced. The plan of the new prisons was drawn up after the approved models, adopting all that are best both in the isolation and the common confinement systems, and paying special attention

to the pecular ideas and habits of the natives in the treatment of the inmates, their hygiene and handicrafts. The labor being supplied by the prisoners themselves the three prisons was completed in 1904. In 1911, within the premises of the prison there was newly put up a prison for minors or a reformatory, where convicts under 18 years of age are brought together from other prison's throughout the island, and are placed in charge of a chaplain, with a view to their moral regeneration.

(3) PRISONERS. During the first ten years of Japanese règime, the inmate of prisons steadily increased, till their number rose to more than 4,000, as a daily average throughout the year. But since 1904 the number began to decrease, till in 1907, when it fell to 3,200 as a daily average; and the number has remained stationary ever since. Of this number 8% are resident Japanese, 89.6% the natives and 2.4% Chinese. The chief cause for the decrease of prisoners must be sought for in the adoption of the method of summary decision for light offences and the substitution in certain cases of fine and flogging for imprisonment.

(4) PARDONS. At first it was difficult to deal with prisoners, who were mostly too ignorant and ferocious free booters, to appreciate the civilized prison system. But as the prison officers became better acquainted with the language and customs of the natives, there came to prevail a greater sympathy between them and the inmates, and the object of punishment as a means to reform has come to be gradually understood by the natives. At the same time increased efforts were made in giving them instruction with a view to their moral conversion. These causes combined have helped to increase genuine cases of reform, so that every year there is now a larger number than in former years of those, who

are released from paisons, before the expiration of their term either by special parden or on a ticket of leave.

(5) SANITATION. It was, at first, impossible to prevent there occuring numerous cases of sickness and mortality in prisons, owing to their imperfect sanitary arrangements on the one hand and the ignorance of all ideas of hygione on the part of the prisoners themselves on the other. But much improvement has taken place in these respects since 1901, when more than a dozen physicians were distributed among prisons to give special attention to the hygienic and sanitary condition in places of incarceration. The death rate, which was formerly 47%, has of late come down to 3 or 4 per cent. Another significant thing is that, being strictly forbidden to use opium while in prison, its smokers, when incarcerated, get not only opportunity to rid themselves of the evil habit, but they come out of prison recovered in health and able to engage in work. Those generally remain freed from slavery to opium during the rest of their lives. As evidence of the highly improved hygienic condition in this connection, it may be mentioned that, Japanese when they come out of prisons find themselves on an average heavier only by 74 *momme* in weight, while the natives adicted to opium smoking before being put in prison, gain in weight on an average by about 369 *momme* or about 3 lb by the time of their liberation.

(6) CONVICT WORKS. Since the completion of the new prisons, much inducement has been offered the convicts to engage in mannal crafts. The outputs of various kinds have come to win as a rule high praise and find ready purchasers outside the prisons. The revenue from this source, which was but 3,400 *yen* in 1897, rose in 1911 to 156,000 *yen*, which corresponds to about 84 per

cent., of the entire disbursement for the support of the inmates. The articles produced by the convicts consist of cabinet works, rathan works, *rinto* hats, foreign clothing, etc., altogether covering 83 different lines. Many ex-convicts are now earning living by engaging in the trade they learnt while in prison.

(7) PROTECTION OF EX-CONVICTS. As a private undertaking by prison officials, there was opened in 1906 at Tainan a home for released convicts. The next year similar homes were opened at Taihoku and Taichu. In these homes the ex-convicts are given or find work according to the trade they learnt in prison—say, tailoring, joinery-work, laundry work or agriculture. These homes have since their establishment aided altogether about 500 persons with very gratifying results. The practical management of the homes is generally entrusted to the Prison Chaplain. The expenses are met by private contributions, with the aid of the Government General. The following are the prison statistics of Taiwan :—

PRISON OFFICIALS (On December 31 of each year.

Calendar Year	Wardens	Prison Inspectors	Interpreters	Physicians	Experts	Chaplains	Jailers	Prison Matrons	Temporarily Engaged	Clerks	Instructors	Prison Beedles	Employees	Total	Index Number
1899	3	33	4	—	—	3	412	5	29	20	1	59	11	578	100
1900	3	45	2	—	1	2	562	6	31	43	3	41	8	747	129
1910	3	42	1	—	2	9	632	19	9	46	12	42	13	830	144
1902	3	44	1	—	2	5	646	13	23	42	10	41	7	837	145
1903	3	41	1	1	2	4	653	8	23	44	3	31	19	833	144
1904	3	40	—	1	2	5	546	16	16	38	11	31	14	723	125
1905	3	39	1	1	1	7	560	17	11	40	12	35	15	742	128
1906	3	45	—	1	1	6	506	18	15	44	14	34	14	701	121
1907	3	42	2	—	1	8	514	18	17	49	12	36	7	709	123
1908	3	43	3	—	1	8	491	19	20	39	12	25	9	673	116
1909	3	32	3	—	1	7	483	16	22	34	15	26	8	650	112
1910 .	3	35	3	—	1	6	487	16	23	36	12	22	4	648	112
1911	3	35	2	× 6 1	1	7	500	16	9	42	8	22	1	653	113

N.B. Prior to 1899 the Prison Inspectors include chief jailers and secretaries.
× Indicates Pharmacists.

PRISON INMATES (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Criminal Defendants	Convicts	Reformatory Inmates	Isolated Prisoners and those Detained in Workshops	Infants with Their Mother	Total	Index Number
1897	777	727	—	15	—	1,519	100
1898	513	1,400	3	41	—	1,957	129
1899	920	1,834	—	56	3	2,813	185
1900	651	2,635	1	42	3	3,332	219
1901	355	3,200	2	59	2	3,618	238
1902	420	3,583	4	97	4	4,108	270
1903	210	3,248	2	61	1	3,522	232
1904	130	2,914	1	59	1	3,105	204
1905	182	2,902	10	45	3	3,142	207
1906	174	2,815	14	71	3	3,077	203
1907	254	2,953	13	49	4	3,273	215
1908	278	2,778	13	5	1	3,075	202
1909	244	2,958	—	18	3	3,223	212
1910	238	2,944	—	26	3	3,211	211
1911	319	2,833	—	31	3	3,186	210

PATIENTS AND DEATHS IN PRISONS

Calendar Year	Patients	Deaths	Death rate	Index Number	
				Patients	Deaths
1897	7,049	669	9.5	100	100
1898	5,574	445	8.0	79	67
1899	2,155	283	13.1	30	42
1900	3,301	195	5.9	47	29
1901	2,608	202	7.8	37	30
1902	2,551	122	4.8	36	18
1903	2,718	127	4.7	39	18
1904	2,062	90	4.4	29	13
1905	1,266	63	5.0	18	9
1906	938	73	7.8	13	11
1907	1,616	123	7.6	23	13
1908	870	130	14.9	12	19
1909	722	127	17.6	11	19
1910	568	95	16.7	8	14
1911	610	118	19.3	9	18

CONVICTS CLASSIFIED (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Criminal Code Offenders	Special Laws Offenders	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Criminal Code Offenders	Special Laws Offenders
1897	712	15	727	100	97.9	2.1
1898	1,239	161	1,400	193	88.5	11.5
1899	1,429	405	1,834	252	77.9	22.1
1900	1,849	786	2,635	362	70.2	29.8
1901	2,098	1,102	3,200	440	65.6	34.4
1902	2,346	1,237	3,583	493	65.5	34.5
1903	2,067	1,181	3,248	447	63.6	36.4
1904	1,942	972	2,914	407	66.6	33.4
1905	1,984	918	2,902	399	68.4	31.6
1906	1,948	867	2,815	387	69.2	30.8
1907	2,087	866	2,953	406	70.7	29.3
1908	1,991	787	2,778	382	71.7	28.3
1909	2,295	663	2,958	407	77.6	22.4
1910	2,311	633	2,944	405	78.5	21.5
1911	2,253	580	2,833	390	79.5	20.5

CONVICTS CLASSIFIED BY SENTENCE (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Servitude for Life	Servitude for a Term	Imprisonment	Detension	Substitute Detension	Flogging	Servitude under Taiwan Criminal Ordinance	Total
1897	18	690	13	1	—	—	5	727
1898	117	1,262	19	1	—	—	1	1,400
1899	215	1,605	14	—	—	—	—	1,834
1900	478	2,130	26	1	—	—	—	2,635
1901	573	2,584	31	4	8	—	—	3,200
1902	602	2,941	32	4	4	—	—	3,583
1903	604	2,599	35	1	9	—	—	3,248
1904	606	2,269	25	1	5	8	—	2,914
1905	602	2,286	4	—	3	7	—	2,902
1906	592	2,204	2 (1) 14	—	2	1	—	2,815
1907	578	2,358	1 (1) 12	—	2	2	—	2,953
1908	544	2,225	2	1	—	6	—	2,778
1909	518	2,425	1	—	—	14	—	2,958
1910	500	2,436	1	—	—	7	—	2,944
1911	483	2,337	—	3	—	10	—	2,833

N.B. Prisoners convicted in accordance with the old Criminal Code are included in the Criminal Code Offenders in observance of Art 2 Criminal Code Operation Law promulgated as Law No. 29 Meiji 41.

(1) Indicates substitute imprisonment without labor.

NEW OFFENDERS CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF OFFENSES

Calendar Year	Criminal Code Offenders	Special Laws Offenders	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Criminal Code Offenders	Special Laws Offenders
1897	2,301	46	2,347	100	98.0	2.0
1898	2,645	317	2,962	126	89.3	10.7
1899	2,754	682	3,436	146	80.2	19.8
1900	3,689	1,096	4,785	204	77.1	22.9
1901	4,681	1,283	5,964	254	78.5	21.5
1902	4,622	1,683	6,305	269	73.3	26.7
1903	4,787	2,522	7,309	311	65.5	34.5
1904	3,839	1,326	5,165	220	74.3	25.7
1905	3,483	276	3,759	160	92.7	7.3
1906	3,785	394	4,179	178	90.6	9.4
1907	4,952	726	5,678	242	87.2	12.8
1908	3,802	487	4,289	183	88.6	11.4
1909	3,528	491	4,013	171	87.8	12.2
1910	3,782	655	4,437	189	85.2	14.8
1911	2,322	677	2,999	128	77.4	22.6

CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS

Calendar Year	Received into Prison				Set Fee				No. of Prisoners at the End of the Year	Index Number			Incarceration Percentage
	Japanese	Natives	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Natives	Foreigners	Total		Received	Set Free	At the End of the Year	
1897......	823	2,860	—	3,683	762	2,648	—	3,410	777	100	100	100	92.6
1898......	605	3,689	—	4,294	656	3,902	—	4,558	513	117	134	66	106.1
1899......	708	4,810	—	5,518	681	4,430	—	5,111	920	150	150	118	92.6
1900......	793	5,838	123	6,754	807	6,104	112	7,023	651	183	206	84	104.0
1901......	824	6,631	152	7,607	864	6,878	161	7,903	355	207	232	46	103.9
1902......	761	6,810	165	7,736	751	6,755	165	7,671	420	210	225	54	99.2
1903......	656	7,186	161	8,003	654	7,403	156	8,213	210	217	241	27	102.6
1904......	434	4,432	34	4,900	468	4,471	41	4,980	130	133	146	17	101.8
1905......	460	3,727	64	4,251	451	3,683	65	4,199	182	115	123	23	98.8
1906......	374	4,127	77	4,578	384	4,132	70	4,586	174	124	134	22	100.2
1907......	425	5,626	112	6,163	411	5,555	117	6,083	254	167	178	33	98.7
1908......	332	4,520	104	4,956	334	4,500	98	4,932	278	135	145	36	99.5
1909......	335	4,758	103	5,196	328	4,792	110	5,230	244	141	153	31	100.7
1910......	293	5,109	169	5,571	309	5,102	166	5,577	238	151	164	31	100.1
1911......	400	5,964	152	6,516	335	5,900	150	6,435	319	177	189	41	98.8

EXTENDED NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN PRISON WORKSHOPS AND THEIR RECEIPTS

Calendar Year	Extended Number of Convicts engaged in Prison Labor				Receipts from Prison Labor (*yen*)				Index Number	
	Taihoku Prison	Taichu Prison	Tainan Prison	Total	Taihoku Prison	Taichu Prison	Tainan Prison	Total	Extended Number	Receipts
1899	285,824	135,217	163,399	584,440	11,420	1,083	4,675	17,177	100	100
1900	326,284	170,428	227,378	724,090	10,622	1,372	5,089	17,083	124	99
1901	267,327	225,101	260,311	752,739	27,128	5,872	4,751	37,751	129	220
1902	483,689	249,087	336,932	1,069,708	21,892	17,438	9,791	49,121	183	286
1903	405,257	272,726	338,526	1,016,509	27,428	32,524	16,841	76,792	174	447
1904	358,849	253,823	289,684	902,356	30,971	35,334	26,179	92,484	154	538
1905	342,509	257,909	269,562	869,980	46,866	24,014	41,327	112,207	149	653
1906	339,570	222,247	297,182	858,999	53,637	40,006	42,525	136,169	147	793
1907	344,773	214,139	329,500	888,412	55,158	36,992	44,154	136,304	152	794
1908	338,048	208,153	299,857	846,058	55,272	30,586	46,378	132,236	145	780
1909	361,693	194,917	308,364	864,974	59,623	28,289	49,599	137,511	148	801
1910	361,914	197,233	290,524	849,671	73,038	31,751	46,095	150,884	145	878
1911	364,705	205,698	262,212	832,615	—	—	—	—	142	—

XII. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS AND SETTLERS

The soil and climate of the Island are well fitted for agriculture. To add to this, the Government General promulgated the Forests and Wild Lands Special Dispensation Ordinance, the Forests and Wild Lands Preemption Regulations, and the Forests and Wild Lands Lease Regulations, all in 1896, and the Public Irrigation Canals Regulations in 1901, followed in the next year by the Sugar Industry Encouragement Regulations, to encourage the reclamation of wild lands, the work of irrigation and the building up of sugar manufacturing industry. In the same year, the Government General established an Agricultural Laboratory, a Sugar Laboratory, an Experimental Tea Plantation, and an Experimental Horticultural Station, with the object of disseminating an agricultural education by carrying out all kinds of experiments, and also by enlistening students. The Agricultural Association Regulations was issued in 1908 to ensure the stability of local Agricultural Associations as organs to contribute to the reform and progress of agricultural industries. The Government General further put in force, the same year, the Insect Ravage Prevention and Extermination Regulations, so as to secure an increase in farm crops, and also provided the Agricultural Productions Examination Regulations to improve the quality of agricultural products. More recently the Government General issued regulations for the encouragement of sericulture, which has a great future in the Island. All these measures of agricultural administration have since been in operation with steady progress toward perfection, with the result that there have been conspicuous activity in all agriculturals industrie and considerable increases in their production. Especially notable in this connection is the advance made in raising rice, the cultivation of sugar cane and tea plantation, the three main lines of agricultural industry of the Island.

The total area of land for which permit to open up was issued up to the end of December 1911 in accordance with the above regulations was 54,773 *ko*, of which 4,276 *ko* have been conferred the industrial rights. The area provided with newly cut irrigation canals stood at the end of 1911 at 158,679 *ko* officially recognized and 72,874 *ko* not officially recognized; total 231,679 *ko*.

The agricultural work of the Island is carried on, on lands long since under cultivation as well as those newly opened up. The utilization and economy of land coming under the former category have been intensified and they have shown marked advance in their productive capacity, so that their total outputs were valued at over 100,000,000 *yen* at the end of 1911, the amount representing the yields from 245,315 *ko* of rice-fields and 363,184 *ko* of other farm land or a total of 708,499 *ko*, corresponding to 19 per cent. of the total land area of the Island and something over 54 percent of the "administration zone." Of the persons engaged in the cultivation of these areas, 358,072 are independent farmers, 242,206 part independent and part tenant farmers, and 272,390 tenant farmers, or a total of about 1,000,000, that is, about 30 percent of the entire population of the island. Add to this number 1,014,287 persons employed as farm hands, and it is seen that about two-thirds of the whole population belong to the farming class.

Next a general survey may be given of the principal agricultural products of the Island.

(*a*) PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

(1) RICE. The production of rice has greatly increased of

late, the area of land cultivated for the purpose reaching 492,944 *ko* in 1911, yielding 4,489,000 *koku* of rice, valued at 51,676,000 *yen*. Rice, thus, comes only next to sugar in the list of the Island's agricultural products and forms 40 percent of their entire value. Possessing excellent irrigation facilities the Prefectures of Taichu, Taihoku, Giran, Tōyen, and Shinchiku make the principal rice producing districts, followed by those of Akō and Tainan. Both in quality and quantity, however, the Formosan rice is markedly behind the product of Japan Proper, and the Island authorities are endeavoring to effect improvements in these respects by recommending the fertilization of the soil on the one hand and on the other by the unification of seeds.

The Island's transactions in rice with the mother country were opened in 1897. In 1898 the price of rice rose high in Japan and the exportation of the cereal from the Island made a sudden increase. Since then its shipment home has steadily increased, so that today the entire surplus after supplying the need in the Island is forwarded to Japan, and in 1911 its export amounted to 680,000 *koku* valued at 7,900,000 *yen*

Formerly Formosan rice was inferior in quality, lacking in gluecosity, and being imperfect in the method of its drying, had no reputation for itself, so that it was liable to occasion much loss in transactions. In 1904, however, the Government General put in force the Regulations for the Examination of Rice to be exported home, and besides established the Rice Conditioning Office in Taihoku and 24 other places, where the practice of examining the home-going rice was commenced, along with exercising supervision over the method and process of preparing the cereal for putting it on the market. The result of these efforts to improve the quality of rice is that the Island product has in recent years come to be received with favor.

(2) RYE AND BARLEY. In Japan the agricultural product of importance next to rice is the cereal of rye and barley family; but this is not the case in Taiwan, where the cereal of the line is cultivated but little, it being raised only to utilise the alkaline soil on the sea-shores of Taichu, Kagi and Tainan, where rainfall is scanty in the winter and conditions are generally unfavorable for other crops. The rye family is strong by nature and its cultivation requires little care, and hence its raising in those places. Consequently its crop is very light, though it may be increased more or less by taking greater pains in manuring and other particulars than at present.

(3) PEAS AND BEANS. The peas and beans raised in the Island are of large varieties; but the principal ones are the soja bean, green pea and the "tree pea," which are mostly used on the table. Some variety of peas and beans is also raised to make fertilizers for sugar plantation and rice fields.

(4) SWEET POTATO. The sweet potato is an indispensable article of food next to rice, and its demand has greatly increased in late years in consequence of rice in the price of rice, so that it now ranks second in the Island in the area of its cultivation. The plant may be seen thriving in all seasons all over the island, the warm climate of which with very rare visitation of frost, is well adapted for its growth. Its crop is mostly consumed in the Island, only a small portion of it being exported to China in dried scraps. Some starch factories being established in the Island lately, it is expected that sweet potato will be raised more extensively in the island than ever.

(5) PEANUT. The peanut is raised all over the Island, especially in the sandy soil on the river-side and sea-shores, where it is

Ox-plowing the tea orchard

Picking tea-leaves

A sugar cane plantation in the south

A sugar cane plantation in the north

Harvesting sugar crop in the northern part of Taiwan

cultivated as an after crop to the sugar cane or sweet potato. It furnishes a well known article of food in various forms, besides its yielding an oil, while its leaves and stalks go to feed horses and cattle.

(6) SESAME. Though found more or less in every part of the Island, the sesame is most largely cultivated in Kagi, where it is chiefly used in obtaining an oil from it.

(7) TEA. The island annually exports 17,000,000 *kin* of tea, representing 6,000,000 *yen* in round figures, and the plant forms one of the main-stays of its trade. The shrub grows luxuriantly in the northern provinces of the Island, namely Tōyen, Taihoku, Shinchiku and Giran, the first named district being most noted for its production, while Daitotei, Taihoku is the sole market for it.

In the tea zone of the Island topography is hilly and undulating with high plains and both soil and climate are well suited for the growth of the shrub. There is not a hill side or an elevation difficult of irrigation, that has not been turned into a tea plantation. The area of tea plantation in 1911 aggregated 33,383 *ko* yielding 7,114,317 *yen* of manufactured leaves. The tea leaves are roughly prepared by the local farmers and then re-fired and perfected by the tea-merchants in the market town.

(8) SUGAR CANES. Sugar plantations were formerly found mainly south of Dakusuikei, where the lack of water facilities made it impossible to raise rice. But with the development of sugar manufacturing in the Island in recent years, the canes are now seen growing even in swampy soils. Furthermore their plantation zone has become greatly extended, the canes being now raised in the provinces of Taichu, Shinchiku, and Taihoku, and also those of

Giran, Karenkō, and Taitō on the eastern coast. The native sugar industry of Formosa possesses a history dating back to along ago, but has always been in a primitive state, the variety of canes raised being of inferior kind, while the method of cultivation has been carelessness itself with no attention paid to the problems of fertilization and irrigation, and conseqently the crop amounted to only 40,000 *kin* per *ko* with five to eight percent of sugar. When the Government General undertook to introduce improvements in the industry in 1903 it, therefore, began the work by endeavoring to persuade the planters to widely adopt the Hawaiian "Rose Bamboo" and other canes of superior kind at the same time extending aids in furnishing fertilizers and young plants, while insisting on advanced method of cultivation. This has had the effect of making the planters vie with one another in raising canes of superior class, and today the canes of old variety are practically no longer to be found in plantations which supply raw material to sugar factories of modern type. As the result of improvements in the method of cultivation the crop per *ko* has increased to 50,000 *kin* or more with 10 percent or more of sugar. Besides the plantation area has also greatly increased, and in 1911 the sugar crop was seven times that of 1903, a state of things never before known in the history of sugar industry of the Island.

(9) INDIGO. The indigo is a plant belonging to the pea family and possesses the peculiar virtue of enriching the soil in which it grows. Hence it is raised as a rotation crop with sugar canes and upland rice. It is principally cultivated in level places in Kagi, Tainan and Akō. Its leaves and stems are fermented and then mixed up with lime they are made into indigo.

(10) "MOKU-RAN." The *moku-ran* or "tree indigo" is a plant different from the indigo, though indigo cakes are obtained from it in a

similar way as the latter. The cultivation is confined to highland creeks in newly opened country in the northern part of the Island.

(11) RAMIE. The ramie is raised all over the Island, the aboriginal districts of Shinchiku being especially noted for its abundance, although the variety grown in Tainan is well known for the excellence of its quality. Its fibres are shipped to China and then re-imported in the from of ramie cloth. For years past the ramie has been low in price and its cultivation has been in a state of decadence. But lately it is picking up in price, and with the opening up of the aboriginal regions there are signs of the plant being more extensively cultivated.

(12) JUTE. The use of jute fibres was formerly confined to making nets and cords and twines and also for purposes of binding. Recently, however, a jute manufactory was established in Koroton, Taichu which makes a speciality of manufacturing jute bags for packing rice. The jute is chiefly grown in Taihoku, Kagi, and Akō.

(13). PINE APPLE FIBRES. The pine-apple fibres are a by-product of pine-apple orchards in Tainan, Taichu and Nantō, and as such are not to be made light of by farmers who have in them a source of subsidiary work.

A cloth for summer wear is made of pine-apple fibres to some extent in Tainan ; but the bulk of the stuff is exported to China as a raw material.

(14) CHINA GRASS. The island produces two varieties of China grass known as the Shichito-lin and the Taikō-lin both furnishing material for manufacturing the bed-mat and also the floor matting. The well known Taikō hat is made of the Taikō China grass. The Shichito China grass is grown in Taihoku, Taichu,

and Tainan, while the Taikō variety is a produce peculiar to Taikō prefecture.

(15) TOBACCO. Tobacco of fine quality is grown in Giran, Taichu, and Kagi. Especially profitable is the cultivation of tobacco in Kagi as a rotation crop with rice. But the total production of those places is not enough to fully meet the demand of the Island, which has to import about one million *yen* worth of the weed yearly from China.

(*b*) PRINCIPAL FRUITS.

(1) ORANGES. The climate of the Island is well suited to the cultivation of orange family, and the fruit is produced more or less in every part. More than a dozen different species of the tree are found in the Island, the more noted of them being "Yuki," "Oke," "Buntan," and "Noshi." The "Nami" orange is principally produced in Shinchiku, and Taichu, the "Yuki" and "Oke" in Taihoku, and the "Buntan" in Tainan. The experimental cultivation of Washington Navel orange having proved a success in Shinchiku and Taihoku in recent years, there are many now raising that particular species, and its orchard covering 238 *ko* producing 1,876,000 *kin* of fruit in 1903, grew in area to 938 *ko* yielding 6,288,000 *kin* of crop in 1911.

(2) LICHEE. The east of central Formosa, especially Nantō, Kagi and Tainan are the principal homes of the lichee tree, which grows half-wild in bushes. No particular effort is made to cultivate the plant. Its fruit is eaten fresh; but whether fresh or dried, it is mainly exported to China to the extent of 200,000 *yen* a year. In the Island is also found another tree called Kyoshi which is extremely like the lichee; but its output is insignificantly small.

The "Buntan" orange orchard

The Lychies

(3) PERSIMON. The prefectures of Tōyen, Shinchikio, Taichu and Kagi all produce persimons, the trees growing on elevated places. But their fruits are all unsweet and become marketable only after their astringency is removed by keeping them in lime, charcoal water, or alcohol, or by drying which process also sweetens it.

(4) PLUMS. The plum tree grows in Shinchiku, Giran, Taihoku, Taichu, Nanto and Kagi. Its variety is extensive, and the fruits are of unequal merits. On the whole, however, the crop is abundant and its quality good. They are eaten fresh or are preserved either in sugar or salt. With improvement effected in their variety and more pains taken in their cultivation, the plum has, it is thought, a very hopeful future as supplying excellent material for making jam.

(5) PEECHES. The peech tree's principal home is Shirin and neighbourhood in Taihoku, though it is raised more or less in Giran, Tōyen, Shinchiku and Taichu. There exist different varieties; but their fruits are small and inferior in quality, and require a good deal of improvement.

(6) BANANA. The banana grows all over the Island, though the most important centres of its production are Taichu, Shinchiku, Taihoku and Kagi, while Inrin and vicinity in Taichu are famous for the good quality and abundance of the crop. It is the peculiarity of this plant that it flowers and bears fruit all the year round irrespective of the seasons. As is well known the fruit is served fresh. Until two or three years ago it had been the custom to have a half dozen banana "trees" growing around the residence, no special effort being made to cultivate them systematically. But

owing to the growing increase of demand for their fruit, the number of those raising them has increased by leaps and bounds until now the banana plantation aggregates 783 *ko* in area yielding 17,448,544 *kin* of fruit valued at 491,000 *yen* This rapid stride in the banana industry is the result of great increase in its exportation to Japan in late years, the figures for 1911 in this respect being 12,369,000 *kin* valued at 378,000 *yen*, with every prospect of their growing much larger.

7. PINE-APPLES. The pine-apple is a favourite fruit of summer use, it being served fresh. The islanders pickle pine-apples in "miso," or make a jelly of them. The fruit is mainly produced in Tainan, Taichu and Taihoku. The nnmber is increasing, however, of those raising the plant. In 1902 a certain Mr. Okayama started a factory in Hozan for tinning pine-apples. Since then, a number of canneries have been established in Nihachisui and Inrin, Taichu, and Daito-tei and Koteisho, Taihoku. Their outputs are exported to Japan, Chosen and Manchuria.

The Island grows, besides, pomegranate, cocoa nut, medlar, quince mango, etc., all of which have a bright future as sources of marketable fruit.

(*c*) SETTLERS. To say a few words on settlers in conclusion, it may be noted first that the Island possessing over three million indigenous inhabitants, with its soil considerably brought under cultivation, with no very extensive room for opening up, hardly any Japanese came to their new territory for agricultural purposes until a few years ago. Nor did the Government General encourage their coming. In 1906, however, five or six dozens of agricultural families were brought over from Japan to settle in Karenko, followed by an immigration, somewhat on a larger scale, into Taichu

Settler's Information Office, Yoshino-mura (View I)

Settler's Information Office, Yoshino-mura (View II)

A settler's home and his buffalo, Yoshino-mura

Settlers gathering vegetable crops

in 1908. Other immigration parties on smaller scales also came to other places about the same time. But all these were of private enterprises with results that could hardly be called successful, mainly because they were defective both in organization and management. While such was the condition of colonization work in the other parts of the Island, the rapid development of affairs in the eastern portion gave rise to a sudden demand for settlers, not only to promote various industries but also to meet requirements of various other kinds. For this reason the Government General decided to take up the matter as an official undertaing in 1909, the work of collecting information concerning colonial affairs and agricultural economy and also of carrying out enquiries into the practical side of the problem was begun at the same time. In 1910 a Colonization Section was established in the Industrial Bureau of the Government General to look after the settlers. At the same time a Colonization Affairs Committee was formed to study practical plans of immigration and deliberate on policies to guide the adjustment of affairs in places suited for the purpose. As the result 61 families were brought over from Japan to settle in Yoshino, Karenkō. In the following year, 1911, 170 more families were taken in, the work of receiving immigrants becoming better organised in the meantime.

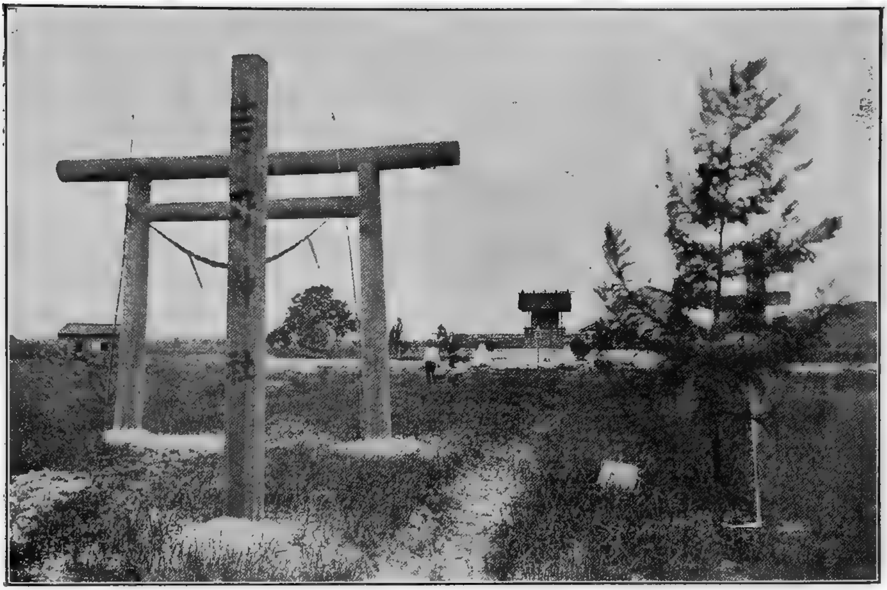
It goes without saying that the object of starting the work of official colonization was to open up eastern Taiwan. But that was not the sole aim; for it was desired, also, to foster a national spirit and establish a purely Japanese village in the Island. Such being the case strict conditions were imposed in accepting settlers, while protection and assistance were extended to those that were found acceptable. Thus 50 percent reduction was made in the passage fare, while the Government General acted very liberally by bearing one half of the expense of crossing over to the Island, besides advancing the other half, in addition to building their dwellings at its own expense. It also granted to immigrants a loan of a set of farming implements, a head of cattle and of fund for buying fertilizers. In some cases even the steamship fare and provision fund were advanced. As to the allotment of land three *ko* on an average was leased to each household with the privilege that the lessee would be given the industrial rights on his bringing the lot under cultivation and paying up the rent in full, the rent and loans being payable in ten years from the fourth year of settlement with no interest charged on them. In addition to these measures, the Government General carried out the work of dividing land into districts and lots, and of completing irrigation and other necessary engineering undertakings, and further established the Settlers Intelligence Office, Medical Stations, Schools, Shrines, Preaching Stations, Branch Police Stations, a Crematory and a Cemetry, to minister to the educational, sanitary, spiritual and other wants of the settlers.

The number of settlers received up to the end of 1911 were 231 families including 1,186 persons, of whom 644 were men and 542 women. The aggregate area of land occupied by them was 738. The total amount of money advanced to settlers in 1910 and 1911 was 67,366 *yen*, and that granted to them 57,017 *yen*. These settlers brought with them 76,156 *yen* or on an average 350 *yen* per person. Their health condition is good. Out of 245 children of school going age, 230 are attending school. In short Yoshino village is making all round healthy progress with a very promising future before it.

Below are give tables relating to agriculture and settlers.

Medical department of Settler's Information Office, Yoshino-mura

Yoshino Primary and Higher Primary School



The Yoshino Shrine, Yoshino-mura

Buddhist Evangelization Hall, Yoshino-mura

CULTIVATED FIELDS: AREA (*Ko*) (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Rice Fields	Upland Fields	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Rice Fields	Upland Fields
1899	211,949	151,341	363,290	110	58.3	41.7
1900	200,693	157,489	358,182	99	56.0	44.0
1901	213,165	174,403	387,568	107	55.0	45.0
1902	252,999	198,034	451,033	124	56.1	43.9
1903	286,818	263,905	550,723	152	52.1	47.9
1904	312,599	332,092	644,691	177	48.5	51.5
1905	314,364	329,505	643,868	177	48.8	51.2
1906	319,217	334,081	653,298	180	48.9	51.1
1907	328,540	345,982	674,522	186	48.7	51.3
1908	332,811	337,593	670,404	185	49.6	50.4
1909	337,780	344,698	682,478	188	49.5	50.5
1910	342,680	352,326	695,005	191	49.3	50.7
1911	345,315	363,184	708,499	195	48.7	51.3

N. B. The above figures areas in actual existence at the end of each year.

FARMERS—PART I

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Engaged Solely in Farming	With Additional Occupation	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Engaged Solely in Farming	With Additional Occupation
1898	1,302,632	276,118	1,578,750	100	82.5	17.5
1899	1,271,700	409,527	1,681,227	106	75.6	24.4
1900	1,320,601	463,059	1,783,660	113	74.0	26.0
1901	1,303,832	482,912	1,786,744	113	73.0	27.0
1902	1,462,316	434,615	1,896,931	120	77.1	22.9
1903	1,653,810	452,152	2,105,962	133	78.5	21.5
1904	1,482,606	577,189	2,059,795	130	72.0	28.0
1905	1,356,236	605,320	1,961,556	124	69.1	30.9
1906	1,351,881	627,021	1,978,902	125	68.3	31.7
1907	1,363,455	666,772	2,030,227	129	67.2	32.8
1908	1,376,591	667,906	2,044,497	130	67.3	32.7
1909	1,353,376	620,329	1,973,705	125	68.6	31.4
1910	1,456,124	630,831	2,086,955	132	69.8	30.2

N. B. Returns made every 3 years after 1910.

FARMERS—PART II (On December 31 of each year)

The details of figures for 1910 are somewhat different to those of the preceding years and are therefore given below :—

Class of Farmers		Master Farmers		Farm Hands		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Independent ...	Solely Occupied	142,207	98,874	117,110	124,817	259,317	223,691	483,008
	With Secondary Occupation..	68,223	48,768	51,284	52,254	119,507	101,022	220,529
Independent and Tenantry	Solely Occupied	97,534	69,948	84,614	85,944	182,148	155,892	338,040
	With Secondary Occupation..	44,397	30,327	39,751	38,275	84,148	68,602	152,750
Tenants	Solely Occupied	197,730	142,845	146,405	148,096	344,135	290,941	635,076
	With Secondary Occupation..	78,070	53,745	61,194	64,543	139,264	118,288	257,552

FARM PRODUCE I—PART I (Planted Area: *Ko*)

Calendar Year	Rice	Barley	Wheat	Peas and Beans	Sweet Potatoes	Pea-nuts	Sesame	Tea
1899 ..	360,923	—	6,548	4,238	39,594	15,199	4,537	?
1900 ...	335,753	1,479	1,857	11,365	41,091	11,958	6,889	27,435
1901 ...	364,319	384	1,492	11,227	54,740	12,647	8,739	26,094
1902 ...	355,687	429	3,152	11,589	63,147	13,340	9,152	28,308
1903 ...	407,114	655	3,669	13,936	73,385	15,641	10,122	34,799
1904 ...	448,630	1,631	6,297	22,641	93,293	19,580	15,347	32,720
1905 ...	461,308	1,156	6,258	20,752	101,526	19,795	12,411	32,999
1906 ...	472,813	1,407	6,951	21,220	97,044	18,961	12,445	33,803
1907 ...	486,275	1,292	6,986	25,152	108,762	21,680	11,742	33,298
1908 ...	493,807	1,274	6,719	28,522	122,140	21,782	11,665	34,368
1909 ...	494,808	1,393	5,922	25,640	109,607	22,091	11,659	33,644
1910 ...	470,426	1,347	5,823	26,718	105,373	19,760	9,478	33,582
1911 ...	492,944	1,367	5,456	33,885	108,196	18,712	12,540	33,383

FARM PRODUCE I—PART II (Planted Area: *Ko*)

Calendar Year	Sugar Canes	Mokuran Indigo	Sanran Indigo	Ramie	Jute	Pine Apple Tissue	China Grass	Tobacco
1899 ..	31,922	2,770	91	1,658	1,495	28	110	181
1900 ..	16,576	2,524	374	1,654	1,155	1,750	37	240
1901 ..	?	3,112	36	1,467	1,411	323	32	644
1902 ...	21,167	2,006	99	1,686	1,147	421	38	795
1903 ..	16,526	2,264	151	1,836	1,350	343	110	698
1904 ...	21,594	2,676	145	2,475	1,457	264	122	180
1905 ...	25,034	2,488	166	2,559	1,765	395	327	88
1906 ...	35,159	3,918	225	2,862	2,134	524	461	148
1907 ...	30,381	3,468	149	2,823	2,228	510	456	269
1908 ...	28,705	3,175	135	1,954	2,140	693	423	821
1909 ...	39,034	2,800	132	2,178	2,064	548	899	379
1910 ...	63,412	2,727	46	1,673	2,112	615	553	636
1911 ...	90,086	2,625	36	1,730	2,172	690	410	410

N. B. Sugar canes for one season only. Tobacco for the fiscal year after 1906 and for calendar year in previous years.

The Index Number for the preceding table is as follows :—

Calendar Year	Rice	Barley	Wheat	Peas and Beans	Sweet Potatoes	Pea-nuts	Sesame	Tea	Sugar Canes	Mokuran Indigo	Sanran Indigo	Ramie	Jute	Pine Apple Tissue	China Grass	Tobacco
1899	100	—	100	100	100	100	100	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1900	93	100	28	268	104	79	152	100	52	91	411	100	77	6,250	34	133
1901	101	26	23	265	138	83	193	95	?	112	40	88	94	1,154	29	356
1902	99	29	48	273	159	88	202	103	66	72	109	102	77	1,504	35	439
1903	113	44	56	329	185	103	223	127	52	82	166	111	90	1,225	100	386
1904	124	110	96	534	236	129	338	119	68	97	159	149	97	942	21	99
1905	128	78	96	490	256	130	274	120	78	90	182	154	118	1,411	71	49
1906	131	95	106	501	245	125	274	123	110	141	247	173	143	1,871	419	82
1907	135	87	107	593	275	143	259	121	95	125	164	170	149	1,821	415	149
1908	137	86	103	673	308	143	257	125	90	115	148	118	143	1,671	385	454
1909	137	94	70	605	277	145	257	123	122	101	145	131	138	1,957	817	204
1910	130	91	89	630	266	130	209	122	199	98	151	101	141	2,196	503	351
1911	137	92	83	800	273	128	276	122	282	95	40	104	145	2,464	373	227

FARM PRODUCE II—PART I (Crop)

Calendar Year	Rice	Barley	Wheat	Peas and Beans	Sweet Potatoes	Pea-nuts	Sesame	Tea (Fresh Leaves)
	Koku	*Koku*	*Koku*	*Koku*	*Kin*	*Koku*	*Koku*	*Kin*
1899	2,052,970	—	42,138	72,086	404,202,088	471,881	16,821	?
1900	2,150,027	11,460	11,282	50,281	343,327,417	120,838	36,348	?
1901	3,065,838	2,821	8,781	44,661	398,332,315	114,258	39,418	82,132,204
1902	2,821,423	2,544	20,832	55,311	501,160,292	108,907	25,088	83,235,060
1903	3,677,207	7,371	34,874	105,503	897,954,805	176,934	50,761	92,682,184
1904	4,159,862	11,316	37,157	135,271	1,135,115,773	238,897	47,565	81,626,980
1905	4,353,845	7,395	37,457	94,903	1,140,395,794	216,321	35,359	88,926,612
1906	3,968,578	9,565	34,765	100,803	1,137,437,585	187,782	39,610	84,782,840
1907	4,512,142	8,369	36,374	125,345	1,208,838,475	241,464	31,602	87,038,888
1908	4,656,627	6,661	34,548	155,644	1,467,811,509	257,513	38,544	86,898,072
1909	4,629,949	6,098	30,536	122,275	1,310,364,109	375,221	36,574	94,793,620
1910	4,187,473	8,646	26,997	129,833	1,070,553,995	190,958	30,327	91,770,176
1911	4,488,849	9,020	26,912	117,906	1,129,883,072	171,968	37,743	98,531,116

FARM PRODUCE II—PART II (*Crop*)

Calendar Year	Sugar Canes	Mokuran Indigo	Sanran Indigo	Ramie	Jute	Pine-Apple Tissue	China Grass	Tobacco
	Kin	*Kin*	*Kin*	*Kin*	*Kin*	*Kin*	*Kin*	*Kin*
1899	342,343,940	5,498,287	52,230	2,725,125	1,442,022	1,550	425,078	196,976
1900	270,875,095	7,665,282	259,000	1,022,063	1,481,548	35,000	90,960	606,620
1901	?	20,761,060	152,900	990,108	1,482,470	12,586	187,100	683,582
1902	1,267,015,296	18,425,467	775,856	1,658,728	1,564,878	94,226	422,427	827,450
1903	683,157,902	20,890,139	3,769,500	2,608,942	2,737,992	91,590	808,910	763,550
1904	1,074,974,929	20,527,714	3,659,080	2,815,286	3,228,920	74,560	441,700	167,594
1905	1,155,944,438	18,898,204	4,563,620	2,638,065	2,396,275	50,540	734,700	141,154
1906	1,690,206,794	37,917,812	2,965,606	2,947,098	3,512,126	72,020	1,776,158	287,466
1907	1,383,648,981	49,956,939	930,[illegible]02	3,170,251	3,412,041	62,972	1,720,368	355,724
1908	1,418,860,709	28,551,262	1,161,200	1,951,972	3,197,849	98,747	924,477	700,435
1909	2,219,471,541	26,132,716	1,120,200	1,967,089	4,428,601	44,5[illegible]0	965,237	629,279
1910	3,601,4 6,587	26,612,846	481,922	1,269,217	3,594,388	43,851	1,128,700	1,304,948
1911	4,715,255,195	21,162,305	382,353	1,314,008	3,502,352	46,460	1,801,903	826,421

The Index Number for the preceding table is as follows :—

Calendar Year	Rice	Barley	Wheat	Peas and Beans	Sweet Potatoes	Pea-nuts	Sesame	Tea (Fresh Leaves)	Sugar Canes	Mokuran Indigo	Sanran Indigo	Ramie	Jute	Pineapple Fibre	China Grass	Tobacco
1899	100	—	100	100	100	100	100	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1900	105	100	27	70	85	26	216	—	79	139	496	38	103	2,258	21	308
1901	149	25	21	62	99	24	234	100	?	378	293	36	103	809	44	347
1902	137	22	49	77	124	23	149	101	370	335	1,485	61	109	6,079	99	420
1903	179	64	83	146	222	37	302	115	200	380	7,217	96	190	5,909	190	388
1904	203	99	88	188	281	51	273	99	314	373	7,006	103	224	4,810	104	85
1905	212	65	89	133	282	46	210	108	338	344	8,738	97	166	3,261	173	72
1906	193	83	83	140	281	40	235	103	494	690	5,678	108	244	4,646	418	146
1907	220	73	86	174	299	51	188	106	404	909	1,781	116	237	4,063	405	181
1908	227	58	82	216	363	55	229	106	414	519	2,223	72	222	6,371	217	355
1909	226	58	72	170	324	80	217	115	648	475	2,145	72	307	2,874	227	319
1910	204	75	64	180	265	40	180	112	1,052	484	923	47	249	2,829	266	662
1911	219	79	64	164	280	36	224	120	1,377	385	732	48	243	2,997	424	420

RICE CROP I (By the Crop) for 1911

Calendar Year	Planted Area : *Ko*		Crop Uncleaned : *Koku*		Percentage				Average Crop per *Ko* : Uncleaned Rice		
					Planted Area		Crop				
	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	Average
									koku	*koku*	*koku*
1899	169,292	191,631	1,221,099	831,871	46.9	53.1	59.5	40.5	7.22	4.34	5.69
1900	165,412	170,341	1,064,685	1,085,343	49.3	50.7	49.5	50.5	6.44	6.37	6.41
1901	183,940	180,379	1,950,439	1,115,399	50.5	49.5	63.6	36.4	10.61	6.10	8.42
1902	168,045	187,643	1,555,572	1,265,852	47.2	52.8	55.1	44.9	9.26	6.73	7.93
1903	197,649	209,465	1,959,836	1,717,372	48.5	51.5	53.5	46.7	9.92	8.20	9.03
1904	204,132	244,497	2,120,339	2,039,523	45.5	54.5	51.0	49.0	10.39	8.34	9.27
1905	217,023	244,285	2,282,466	2,071,380	47.0	53.0	52.4	47.6	10.52	8.48	9.44
1906	221,450	251,363	2,113,602	1,854,978	46.8	53.2	53.3	46.7	9.55	7.38	8.40
1907	223,534	262,740	2,061,322	2,450,822	46.0	54.0	45.7	54.3	9.22	9.33	9.28
1908	233,521	260,286	2,268,820	2,387,808	47.3	52.7	48.7	51.3	9.72	9.17	9.43
1909	231,982	262,827	2,391,664	2,238,286	46.9	53.1	51.7	48.3	10.31	8.52	9.73
1910	219,486	250,940	2,108,174	2,079,299	46.7	53.3	50.3	49.7	9.61	8.29	8.90
1911	224,642	268,302	2,409,572	2,079,277	45.6	54.4	53.7	46.3	10.73	7.75	8.90

RICE CROP II (By the locality) for 1911.

Prefecture	Planted Area (*Ko*)		Crop of Rice uncleaned per *Ko*.		Percentage				Average Crop of Rice (Uncleaned) per *Ko*		
					Planted Area		Crop				
	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	First Crop	Second Crop	Average
									Koku	*Koku*	*Koku*
Taihoku	31,197	26,376	450,891	237,921	54.2	45.8	65.5	34.5	14.45	9.02	11.96
Giran	18,337	17,237	211,136	155,176	51.5	48.5	57.6	42.4	11.51	9.00	10.30
Tōyen	31,695	26,118	276,430	195,565	54.8	45.2	58.6	41.4	8.72	7.49	8.16
Shinchiku	28,679	22,170	261,784	152,184	56.4	43.6	63.2	36.8	9.13	6.86	8.14
Taichu	60,132	56,300	680,185	452,656	51.6	48.4	60.0	40.0	11.31	8.04	9.73
Nantō	8,504	9,941	76,766	95,314	46.1	53.9	44.6	55.4	9.03	9.59	9.33
Kagi	11,249	36,938	62,003	211,713	23.3	76.7	22.7	77.3	5.51	5.73	5.68
Tainan	8,843	39,528	95,341	279,920	18.3	81.7	25.4	74.6	10.78	7.08	7.76
Akō	18,645	32,046	209,372	285,395	36.8	63.2	42.3	57.7	11.23	8.91	9.76
Taitō	2,396	743	35,341	4,604	76.3	23.7	88.5	11.5	14.75	6.20	12.72
Karenkō	4,966	905	50,333	8,829	84.6	15.4	85.1	14.9	10.14	6.76	10.08

FRUITS

Plants		No. of Plants	Yield		Tree Plant	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			kin	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*
Oranges	Snow Orange...	78,552	521,454	23,091	6.6	0.294
	Hei-kan	208,785	3,166,324	219,763	15.2	1.053
	Oke Orange ...	89,558	1,068,427	40,176	11.9	0.449
	Miscellaneous...	22,085	296,502	10,155	13.4	0.460
	Buntan Orange.	12,792	213,289	12,795	16.7	1.000
	Toyu Orange...	20,666	1,021,881	46,806	49.4	2.265
	Total ...	432,438	6,287,884	352,787	14.5	0.816
Lycheese		571,649	26,134,732	806,831	45.7	1.411
Persimon		27,097	1,017,061	25,354	37.5	0.936
Plums		50,300	891,466	23,574	17.7	0.469
Peaches		44,240	378,343	13,763	8.6	0.311
Bananas		826,806	17,448,544	481,312	21.1	0.581
Pine-apples		8,753,830	11,013,543	403,500	1.3	0.046

LAND FIT FOR GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE COMPANY OR FREE INDIVIDUAL COLONIZATION. (*Ko*)

(On March 31, 1912)

Classification	Total Area	Details							
		Rice Fields	Upland Fields	American Hemp Field	Commons	Pasture	Buildings and Roads	Afforestation Area	General Plantation Area
Land Fit for Government Colonization ...	13,875	1,883	3,484	3,703	1,270	2,607	835	90	—
Land Fit for Private Company Colonization	12,719	634	5,210	2,406	—	2,960	669	—	840
Land Fit for Free Individual Colonization.	19,096	4,307	13,371	1,416	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	45,690	6,824	22,065	7,530	1,270	5,567	1,504	90	840

N. B. The above are prospective figures.

LAND FIT FOR FREE INDIVIDUAL COLONIZATION IN WESTERN TAIWAN. (*Ko*)

(On March 31, 1912)

Classification	Total Area	Details			
		Cultivated Area	Noncultivated Land	Building Area	Fish Ponds
Ascertained by Investigation	171,360	12,488	157,277	95	1,500
Sold or Exchanged-Increase	23,164	23,156	—	8	—
Sold or Exchanged-Decrease	102,288	—	101,015	—	1,273
Fit for Colonization	92,235	35,643	56,261	103	227

N. B. The above figures represent the actuality.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION (On March 31 of each year)

Fiscal Year	Sex		Population									
			Over 70 Years	Over 60 Years	Over 50 Years	Over 40 Years	Over 30 Years	Over 20 Years	Over 15 Years	Over 10 Years	Over 5 Years	5 Years or Less
43d Fiscal Year	85	Male 197	3	7	8	18	33	31	15	25	30	27
		Female 176	4	3	5	11	27	28	20	25	33	20
		Total 373	7	10	13	29	60	59	35	50	63	47
44th Fiscal Year	231	Male 644	8	20	33	67	82	92	62	104	86	90
		Female 542	10	14	20	49	91	85	57	65	86	65
		Total 1,186	18	34	53	116	173	177	119	169	172	155

XIII. STOCK FARMING

The stock farming has practically no place in the Island except as a secondary industry. Under the old regime it was left to its own course, no attention being paid beyond enforcing negative protection by prohibiting the butchering of cattle. After the annexation of the Island, however, the Government General began early endeavouring to reform the breed of live stock by introducing Western cattle and pigs and also Indian cattle and by causing the Agricultural Experimental Station and Stock Farm Stations to multiply them. The animals were loaned out to the Agricultural Associations and other bodies, urging them to improve and multiply their stocks, besides providing funds for their encouragement and assistance for the purpose. These efforts have of late begun to show good results. Below are given brief accounts of live stock raising, their diseases etc.

(1) Cattle. The agricultural work of the Island has to depend largely on the help of cattle, not only in ploughing, but also in transporting products, and in manufacturing flours and sugar. Consequently cattle raising is a matter of very great importance to the farmer, and the policy of reform in this connection is of two lines, namely to breed the task cattle on the one hand and to improve and increase the milch cow. The ordinary cattle and the buffalo, which are indigents of the Island, have each its own merits and demerits. The buffalo is large and strong, but is slow in movement and has the inconvenience of its requiring abulution or sprinkling of water several times while engaged in work. The yellow ox is small and less strong, but he has the advantage of being quick in motion and requires no bathing. For this reason, the buffalo is

mostly found in localities abounding in marshy fields, and the yellow ox in regions of upland farm. The methods generally persued in keeping these animals are extremely simple. When calves are born they are left with their mother for some days and then are let loose in the field with the cow to feed on the tender grass. As they grow up, they are taken out to a pasture by the cowherd early in the morning, and are brought back to a cowshed or an enclosure in the evening. The number of cattle in the Island is increasing yearly, as is also that of animals killed for meat.

(2) PIGS. Pigs are generally raised by the female members of farmer's family as a source of their own income, and each household keeps from one to eight heads. But the indigent animal is generally of an inferior breed, and the Government General has early set to introducing and propagating the Western breed or the superior stock found in the Island, by causing the Agricultural Associations of different Prefectures to take up the matter in earnest. As the result, the pig industry of the Island has now come to present a very hopeful future. Under the Chinese regime the Island used to import about 100,000 heads of pigs a year almost exclusively from China; but recently this state of things has become altered, there being no importation from China in 1911, though 7,058 heads were brought in from Japan. The pork forms one of the most prized articles of food for the islanders, and with the steady elevation of the standard of life its consumption is rapidly increasing, 692,226 pigs being slaughtered for meat in 1911, which is an astonishing increase on the figures of some years back.

(3) GOATS. The goat meat like pork is also served on the table of the Islander. The animal is chiefly raised in the central and southern parts of the Island.

A herd of indigenous goats

(4) LIVE STOCK DISEASES. In the list of animal diseases that greatly interferes with stock farming, the cattle plague comes first, followed by pig-cholera, both often occassioning severe losses to farmers. However the Government General has since some time back had in operation a Live Stock Epidemic Prevention Regulation enforcing inocculation by the injection of blood serum on cattle and pigs on the one hand and the killing of affected animals. As the result of very effective advance made in these directions, the cattle plague, once so formidable, is steadily disappearing.

Below are given tables relating to stock farming :—

STOCK FARMING (HEADS)

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Buffalo	Yellow Cattle	Western Cattle and Miscellaneous	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Horse	Donkey	Index Number							
									Buffalo	Yellow Cattle	Western Cattle and Miscellaneous	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Horse	Donkey
1898	140,918	62,199	?	433,674	—	60,806	194	—	100	100	—	100	—	100	100	—
1899	139,413	59,252	?	479,177	—	75,570	?	—	99	95	—	110	—	124	?	—
1900	166,364	63,255	?	625,576	—	97,141	39	—	118	102	—	144	—	160	20	—
1901	168,283	66,937	?	700,902	—	101,804	31	—	119	108	—	162	—	167	19	—
1902	178,746	77,069	?	779,179	—	104,998	82	—	127	124	—	180	—	173	42	—
1903	202,528	83,903	?	876,908	—	110,704	37	—	144	135	—	202	—	182	19	—
1904	226 620	98,528	165	976,327	—	117,214	68	—	161	158	100	225	—	193	35	—
1905	233,773	107,690	244	1,017,777	30	107,542	123	—	166	173	148	235	100	177	63	—
1906	240,655	111,925	592	1,074,216	30	114,158	263	—	171	180	359	248	100	188	136	—
1907	252,389	120,971	812	1,146,196	30	128,826	184	—	179	194	492	264	100	212	94	—
1908	276,242	138,121	807	1,230,597	45	143,684	167	17	196	222	489	284	150	236	86	100
1909	295,752	162,916	1,006	1,268,261	74	143,568	153	17	210	262	610	292	247	236	79	100
1910	304,067	174,888	1,293	1,308,264	87	136,883	198	15	216	281	783	302	290	225	102	88
1911	308,760	168,334	1,296	1,290,384	90	128,513	183	8	219	271	785	298	300	211	94	47

N.B. Prior to 1903 no figure is obtainable for Western cattle or miscellaneous. 42 heads of Japanese cattle are included in "Western cattle and miscellaneous" for 1910.

STOCK BUTCHERED I (Quantity)

Calendar Year	No. of Slaughter Houses	Heads					Index Number					
		Buffalo	Yellow Cattle	Pig	Goat	Horse	No. of Slaughter Houses	Buffalo	Yellow Cattle	Pig	Goat	Horse
1898...	?	4,903	6,362	290,969	19,704	—	—	100	100	100	100	—
1899...	?	6,655	4,716	229,508	19,196	—	—	136	74	79	97	—
1900...	125	7,204	5,037	242,876	13,979	2	100	147	79	83	71	100
1901...	168	6,253	5,149	321,338	25,276	71	134	128	81	110	128	3,550
1902...	223	7,074	3,947	402,500	34,360	23	178	144	62	138	174	1,150
1903...	426	8,233	5,933	504,153	47,825	9	341	168	93	173	243	450
1904...	778	7,616	3,044	525,587	54,190	—	622	155	48	181	275	—
1905...	778	7,502	3,110	557,628	55,337	—	622	153	49	192	281	—
1906...	886	7,980	2,585	558,955	54,956	—	709	163	41	192	279	—
1907...	894	10,337	3,544	564,357	53,941	—	715	211	56	194	274	—
1908...	903	10,132	4,108	609,201	51,980	—	722	207	65	209	264	—
1909...	872	11,511	4,980	637,666	47,776	3	698	235	78	219	242	150
1910...	861	14,759	7,691	675,602	60,334	4	689	301	121	232	306	200
1911...	867	20,114	14,789	692,226	51,288	1	694	410	232	238	260	50

N. B. Seven heads of Japanese cattle in 1904, 34 in 1907, 2 in 1909, 70 in 1910, and 8 in 1911 are to be added to the above figures. The number for the slaughter houses is actual and that for stock butchered is for each whole year.

STOCK BUTCHERED II (Value-*yen*)

Calendar Year	Buffalo	Yellow Cattle	Pig	Goat	Horse	Total	Index Number.
1898	150,493	152,515	5,79 ,226	92,864	—	6,188,098	100
1899	209,275	144,408	4,008,006	71,778	—	4,433,467	72
1900	174,960	142,933	3,293,794	42,570	40	3,654,297	59
1901	155,213	142,349	4,722,651	60,028	1,235	5,081,476	82
1902	157,246	86,403	4,993,406	104,009	217	5,341,281	86
1903	190,857	166,914	5,911,463	126,120	282	6,395,636	103
1904	165,112	73,683	6,270,118	126,417	—	6,635,330	107
1905	198,717	97,302	6,877,220	121,217	—	7,294,456	118
1906	172,294	69,357	7,329,455	122,573	—	7,693,679	124
1907	204,703	77,094	7,481,296	122,578	—	7,885,671	127
1908	202,644	96,930	7,930 274	201,559	—	8,431,407	136
1909	236,743	120,141	8,975,135	153 350	44	9,485,413	153
1910	235,445	134,860	8,996,590	197,202	53	9,564,150	155
1911	303,975	255,233	9,780,672	156,590	15	10,496,485	170

N. B. 320 *yen* for Japanese cattle in 1904, 2,380 *yen* in 1907, 156 *yen* in 1909, 4,186 *yen* in 1910 and 4,480 *yen* in 1911 are to be added to the above figures.

STOCK EPIDEMIC (Heads)

Calendar Year	Cattle Epidemic	Rinder-pest	Bron-chitis	Pig Cholera	Pig Typhus	Rabid Dog
1902... ...	2,388	—	—	1,459	7	—
1903... ...	3,234	4	—	2,087	—	—
1904... ...	1,582	20	—	1,309	—	—
1905... ...	2,977	—	—	1,830	2	—
1906... ...	5,123	2	—	3,749	23	—
1907... ...	1,840	17	—	2,760	17	—
1908... ...	5,633	7	4	1,905	—	—
1909... ...	1,291	3	4	1,060	44	2
1910... ...	777	11	1	2,495	—	—
1911... ...	2,591	32	2	2,667	—	1

XIV. MARINE PRODUCTIONS

(1) General Remarks. In the light of special census taken in 1905, only 2.4 per cent. of the population of the Island are engaged in fishery and salt-making industries. This shows how infantile is the marine industry of the Island. Nor is this to be wondered at; for the fishermen of the Island are destitute of all spirit of progress, and the fishing boats they use are small wooden craft, if not bamboo rafts, wholly unfit for open sea operations, while their fishing implements are of rude make and they have not yet lived out their clumsy old methods of fishing, so that their catch can not be large. It may, thus, be seen that there is great need for reform and improvements in all these respects, especially in view of the fact that there is a great abundance of finny tribes in the waters of the Island, which lies partly in the tropics and partly in the temperate zone. Catches are particularly great in the seas off the northern and south-western parts of the Island and also around Hōko Isles, and at the times of great overhauls, large varieties of fish are cured in salt, salt-dried, or sun-dried by the wholesalers and also by the fishermen themselves to be sent to the market. But generally speaking their productions are not of good quality comparatively speaking, however, the fish and oyster breeding industry is in a more or less advanced state.

(2) Promotive Measures.

(*a*) Experimentation. The marine industries of the Island being yet in an undeveloped state, as stated above, the Prefectural Office of Hōko was first entrusted with the task of conducting various kinds of experiments of the line by granting it annual appropriations. In 1909, however, the work was brought under the direct control of the Government General, which, in the following year carried out a series of experiments in catching fish by building the *Ryokai Maru*, sailer of 40 *tons*. The result was encouraging for "drag-tackle" fishing for tunny and sturgeon and separate fishing for "So" fish off the coasts of Bokasho, long-line fishing for sharks near smaller Ryukyu Isles, and for bonito catching near Kashoto and neighbourhood. Next, experiments were made in extending the bonito fishing ground and also in ascertaining their haunts. In hatching and breeding fish, experiments may be made in various ways; but to start with, the oyster raising was first tried, by establishing oyster beds in seas off Soko Bisho, and Kaiho Sekisho, all in the Prefecture ofTaichu.

(*b*) SUBSIDIES TO MARINE PRODUCTION INDUSTRY. With a view to indirectly effecting reforms in the fishery work of the islanders, a plan was adopted in 1909 to induce fishermen of Japan to come over and settle in the Island by extending to them assistance; but the result was not as satisfactory as expected except in the Prefecture of Akō. This caused the Government to stop the subsidy scheme in this connection. On the other hand subsidies of fair amount were extended to the Marine Productions Associations to assist them in improving their methods of manufacturing dried bonito and canning work.

(*c*) SEKKASAI EXAMINATION. In order to effect improvement in the quality of Sekkasai, two conditioning or examining stations were established in 1906, one in Keelung and the other in Hōkotō, where articles manufactured were examined. This has since had the effect of steadily improving their quality until today the Island product has come to occupy the highest place in the home market.

(3) FISHERY. The marine industries of the Island as a whole are now on the road to higher development. Speaking of fishery in particular, the number of those engaged in the occupation and that of their boats are both on the increase, with growingly larger catches. In 1910 the value of catches totalled 915,000 *yen*, this increasing to 965,000 *yen* in 1911. It may be noted in this connection that it is the introduction of bonito catching that has of late brought a revolutionary change on the fishing world of this Island. The work was commenced in 1910 in Keelung with only one petroleum motor boat and two fishing craft, with fair returns. In the following year the number of motor boats had increased to 8 and their catches footed up to between fifty and sixty thousand *yen*. There is every prospect of this line of fishing making greater development.

(4) FISH BREEDING. Of the branches of marine industry in the Island, fish breeding is one that is comparatively in a state of considerable progress, with indications of greater development. In 1910 the Island possessed 5,700 Fish Ponds covering 18,187 *ko* in area. The figures rose to 6,137 ponds and 20,728 *ko*, yielding 833,000 *yen* worth of fish, which is higher in the rate of advance compared with the output of the coast line and river fishing.

(5) MANUFACTURES. The Island can boast but little of its marine manufactures. Nevertheless a mention should be made of the tinned fish and dried bonito made by the Hōkotō Sea Products Company, the bonito blocks of the Taiwan Marine Productions Company and the dried sea-cucumbers manufactured in Rokko, which are all of fairly good quality.

Below are tables relating to the Island's marine productions :—

THOSE ENGAGED IN MARINE PRODUCT INDUSTRY

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Population			Index Number	Percentage	
	Exclusively Engaged	As Additional Occupation	Total		Exclusively Engaged	As Additional Occupation
1899	20,671	38,540	59,211	100	34.9	65.1
1900	22,658	38,515	61,173	103	37.0	63.0
1901	32,916	52,054	84,970	144	38.7	61.3
1902	36,429	67,456	103,885	175	35.1	64.9
1903	40,440	69,780	110,220	186	36.7	63.3
1904	29,714	60,457	90,171	152	33.0	67.0
1905	21,694	60,409	82,103	139	26.4	73.6
1906	21,561	54,904	76,465	129	28.2	71.8
1907	20,436	57,332	77,768	131	26.3	73.7
1908	20,764	62,271	83,035	140	25.0	75.0
1909	21,100	59,495	80,595	136	26.2	73.8
1910	40,359	99,178	139,537	236	28.9	71.1

N. B. Returns made every three years after 1910.

FISHING CRAFT AND FISHING NETS

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Fishing Craft			Fishing Net	Index Number	
	Wooden Vessel	Bamboo Craft (Craft)	Total		Fishing Vessel	Fishing Net
1899	3,113	3,894	7,007	?	100	—
1900	3,007	3,784	6,791	?	97	—
1901	3,612	3,963	7,575	?	108	—
1902	3,415	4,413	7,828	16,408	112	100
1903	3,390	4,695	8,085	16,458	115	100
1904	3,017	4,870	7,887	18,503	113	113
1905	3,252	5,106	8,358	14,948	119	91
1906	3,640	5,963	9,603	18,291	137	111
1907	3,713	5,795	9,508	17,841	136	109
1908	3,694	5,986	9,680	17,534	138	107
1909	3,559	6,456	10,015	18,016	143	110
1910	4,054	5,700	9,754	18,518	139	113
1911	4,035	5,792	9,827	17,892	140	109

MARINE CATCHES—I (Quantity-*kin*)

Calendar Year	Kibinako	Shirasu	Sardines	Seguro	Hishiko	Zaba	Bora	Katsura	Sharks	Red Snapper	Konoshiro	Guchi
1899	79,350	?	934,290	63,900	275,960	?	377,245	820,450	402,640	225,217	?	129,400
1900	597,615	80,639	1,092,080	21,000	61,300	9,600	519,413	516,410	350,450	403,216	19,770	211,400
1901	606,537	161,287	1,294,108	228,640	57,077	45,400	784,677	524,402	241,344	156,743	11,600	136,835
1902	1,198,321	153,494	198,866	103,620	129,020	229,519	688,753	1,025,133	489,384	576,892	12,294	372,487
1903	942,189	118,432	815,047	430,296	130,040	118,567	789,903	541,160	576,024	194,679	23,964	403,470
1904	2,559,155	142,773	929,550	1,112,617	136,275	78,689	684,526	601,931	564,799	434,231	8,510	493,755
1905	2,369,431	213,897	515,247	1,227,089	93,880	90,97	432,782 × 37,400	1,207,920	547,265	117,951	8,120	164,045
1906	1,908,059	169,301	348,075	1,049,685	96,980	65,636	517,678	1,643,653	618,205	428,798	28,710	179,742
1907	1,836,325	206,249	1,344,284	652,560	198,945	61,316	916,778	513,805	584,916	464,125	77,148	183,063
1908	1,925,781	225,124	1,620,699	684,695	188,470	104,647	712,894	926,100	669,573	469,369	27,020	68,307
1909	999,367	233,151	1,015,689	238,825	173,403	98,168	1,002,872	1,028,437	674,584	321,355	17,215	83,032
1910	1,772,354	242,278	3,341,805	596,655	174,889	148,906	1,182,299	903,533	753,629	412,129	11,995	247,245
1911	3,710,867	300,194	1,865,398	825,676	151,120	175,615	901,504	536,989	958,848	306,776	13,306	194,459

Calendar Year	Sawara	Shrimps	Nibe	Flying Fish	Tachiuo	Cuttle Fish	Lobsters	Mebaru	Aji	Carp	Funa	Eels	Miscellaneous and Weeds and Crustaceans
1899	99,590	?	39,290	87,800	45,090	32,195	58,230	?	55,170	?	?	?	2,663,432
1900	147,090	36,000	86,200	212.340	78,020	42,400	331,540	12,850	99,110	2,200	49,117	20,632	3,328,631
1901	129,513	68,200	44,548	131,855	133,929	20,085	74,894	52,548	182,883	40,801	36,839	13,478	3,213,261
1902	?	48,664	56,217	338,930	144,212	?	?	?	?	16,587	30,214	?	4,453,238
1903	25,776	25,391	51,491	321,035	172,459	58,081	154,820	?	275,094	108,545	96,226	7,629	4,756,456
1904	56,238	53,828	92,822	272,175	302,197	45,592	447,846	52,602	145,995	42,977	91,875	10,148	{ 5,898,654 × 859,500
1905	58,200	55,532	78,927	255,830	220,843	85,957	424,868	52,780	388,609	57,022	100,084	9,388	{ 3,580,915 × 7,507,000
1906	95,314	40,744	96,783	178,265	225,156	84,138	174,250	39,019	471,142	54,112	79,387	19,691	4,971,962
1907	71,309	28,979	60,734	304,947	147,430	48,155	342,184	58,877	317,199	452,890	89,304	32,112	3,733,939
1908	61,559	47,100	72,883	203,840	204,393	56,633	293,623	22,306	658,243	81,593	148,895	15,245	4,806,349
1909	87,646	36,947	61,270	201,335	146,144	114,922	241,602	40,995	1,540,049	123,008	168,375	14,965	3,907,274
1910	160,838	122,453	102,940	393,320	188,042	295,883	303,698	30,221	263,933	165,487	257,981	21,664	{ 6,076,876 × 2,250,400
1911	184,291	78,298	177,269	206,022	203,904	43,539	276,699	28,108	500,332	145,054	220,834	26,565	{ 5,596,834 × 4,124,300

MARINE CATCHES—II (Value in *yen*)

Calendar Year	Kibinako	Shirasu	Sardines	Seguro	Hishiko	Mackerel	Bora	Bonito	Sharks	Red Snapper	Konoshiro	Guchi	Sawara
1899 ...	2,359	?	48,318	2,040	15,530	?	25,346	66,701	45,384	63,186	?	13,845	10,777
1900 ...	24,699	3,788	38,952	525	1,425	1,072	34,333	18,621	27,143	38,374	979	14,595	16,109
1901 ...	29,167	9,676	50,186	8,106	1,491	5,509	45,125	16,157	13,579	11,844	382	8,852	14,364
1902 ...	47,604	9,550	11,910	3,309	4,059	21,620	51,682	27,708	27,810	34,216	834	23,573	?
1903 ...	37,594	6,807	36,480	9,294	4,970	17,044	61,272	8,583	29,957	15,656	1,207	24,861	3,630
1904 ...	79,229	8,706	37,367	40,959	5,390	8,058	47,098	26,304	33,219	14,637	983	24,042	9,036
1905 ...	82,588	14,429	24,934	43,183	3,319	9,753	39,586	38,022	34,312	13,142	901	6,616	9,886
1906 ...	61,042	11,513	18,586	29,972	3,903	7,634	40,795	48,463	26,685	51,386	2,463	12,039	21,546
1907 ...	81,435	14,334	64,948	24,292	6,814	9,368	72,593	19,708	34,011	40,446	2,896	12,337	15,480
1908 ...	96,209	13,715	122,119	35,195	6,574	11,888	57,152	38,659	37,381	37,587	2,708	4,558	10,754
1909 ...	46,427	15,047	54,141	14,003	5,741	14,440	78,443	40,323	39,366	28,246	2,017	6,152	14,499
1910 ...	75,931	13,599	114,913	24,430	5,693	17,581	78,823	32,367	41,519	53,864	1,250	6,910	19,927
1911 ...	131,348	17,704	100,979	34,053	4,819	20,038	61,471	22,848	60,936	40,577	1,599	7,103	28,866

Calendar Year	Shrimps	Nibe	Flying-Fish	Tachiuo	Cuttle Fish	Lobsters	Mebaru	Aji	Carp	Funa	Eels	Miscellaneous and Marine Weed and Crustaceans	Total	Index Number
1899 ...	?	3,473	3,233	5,393	2,980	17,373	?	5,582	?	?	?	177,507	509,027	100
1900 ...	867	8,983	4,821	6,290	4,115	33,485	422	6,348	154	4,102	3,368	192,170	485,740	95
1901 ...	2,144	3,749	7,943	9,696	1,566	5,388	1,360	8,641	4,745	3,468	3,070	193,671	459,879	90
1902 ..	2,149	5,192	17,913	7,812	?	?	?	?	2,590	3,388	?	235,091	538,010	106
1903 ...	1,357	4,829	15,682	12,575	3,964	9,111	?	29,414	12,729	5,646	1,691	231,732	586,085	115
1904 ...	3,951	7,028	12,917	18,591	3,421	27,537	3,432	9,255	5,006	6,198	1,865	243,328	677,557	133
1905 ...	4,051	7,942	13,940	13,839	7,342	27,808	2,464	26,966	6,353	7,486	2,555	209,230	650,647	128
1906 ...	2,591	9,493	9,999	13,777	8,599	13,861	1,809	22,746	6,555	7,241	3,802	280,687	717,187	141
1907 ...	1,867	14,825	9,882	9,561	5,175	25,535	2,413	20,533	54,832	7,221	3,781	232,925	787,212	155
1908 ...	2,374	8,897	10,797	15,556	6,022	20,906	1,129	38,461	8,284	9,658	3,246	302,526	902,355	177
1909 ...	2,645	6,694	11,402	11,560	7,341	20,214	1,992	86,542	10,283	10,461	3,178	244,372	775,529	152
1910 ...	7,113	11,093	16,554	13,283	8,715	21,987	1,223	16,866	12,590	13,760	5,480	300,012	915,483	180
1911 ...	4,668	19,195	11,070	12,836	4,702	19,763	1,257	29,232	12,994	13,888	5,483	297,198	964,720	190

MARINE PRODUCT MANUFACTURES—I (Quantity)

Calendar Year	Dried Bonito	Karasumi	Sharks Fin	Salt Fish	Dried Fish	Boiled and Dried	Dried Edible Sea-weed	Others
1899	—	15,660	1,070	1,206,528	769,154	554,953	2,850	?
1900	—	23,638	2,050	741,203	612,468	42,000	2,000	?
1901	—	31,730	5,082	1,529,068	206,021	902,705	1,340	?
1902	—	17,263	8,635	1,106,020	110,707	1,877,321	40,450	?
1903	—	61,925	6,733	1,417,205	96,382	587,246	75,955	?
1904	—	84,278	7,968	1,527,309	195,580	1,317,250	7,125	46,628
1905	—	3,031	8,068	1,068,999	945,950	355,360	2,986	50,578
1906	—	6,576	6,560	744,946	76,021	1,940,984	9,120	114,827
1907	—	6,893	6,324	1,164,076	326,178	1,218,685	46,295	42,083
1908	—	8,432	8,319	1,125,568	311,264	1,685,499	10,200	144,109
1909	—	11,780	7,764	1,003,087	79,586	141,604	13,055	116,814
1910	94,858	11,292	8,481	1,233,555	298,878	967,700	28,305	51,817
1911	91,897	30,649	11,545	1,052,355	709,679	1,154,289	17,855	80,114

MARINE PRODUCT MANUFACTURES (Value in *yen*)

Calendar Year	Dried Bonito	Karasumi	Sharks Fin	Salt Fish	Dried Fish	Boiled and Dried	Dried Edible Sea-weed	Others	Total	Index Number
1899	—	4,788	2,140	83,525	75,485	34,863	285	?	201,086	100
1900	—	8,819	2,309	48,418	43,557	3,110	200	?	106,413	53
1901	—	11,435	4,386	91,984	23,391	52,689	134	?	184,019	92
1902	—	8,876	5,548	72,116	9,076	45,648	2,435	?	143,699	71
1903	—	9,172	6,279	82,133	9,516	53,713	4,460	?	165,273	82
1904	—	8,298	12,567	90,939	17,246	90,771	678	5,749	226,248	113
1905	—	1,594	7,640	115,857	79,462	21,513	806	3,643	230,515	115
1906	—	5,565	7,917	44,246	8,154	119,663	1,408	10,642	197,595	98
1907	—	4,527	7,574	65,272	24,890	75,137	3,832	4,871	189,103	93
1908	—	5,772	7,064	54,797	25,582	118,547	869	14,881	227 512	113
1909	—	4,237	8.085	54,205	11,032	11,956	994	21,678	112,187	56
1910	33,448	5,846	9,898	57,614	24,412	52,331	1,451	7,438	192,438	96
1911	40,808	28,288	14,140	50,234	42,795	76,867	1,249	9,315	263,696	131

SALT MANUFACTURING

Calendar Year	Salt Farm Area	Salt Produced		Index Number		
				Salt Farm Area	Salt Produced	
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
	ko	*kin*	*yen*			
1902... ...	834.74	111,513,386	432,637	100	100	100
1903... ...	1,105.45	72,125,009	204,253	132	65	47
1904... ...	1,058.00	106,173,356	182,978	127	95	42
1905... ...	1,090.44	70,398,672	121,918	131	63	28
1906... ...	1,029.22	93,550,156	176,874	123	84	41
1907... ...	1,089.99	118,968,965	224,575	131	107	52
1908... ...	1,139.88	90,398,877	185,948	137	81	43
1909... ...	1,211.27	122,035,630	238,786	145	109	55
1910... ...	1,307.30	165,782,364	327,974	157	149	76
1911... ...	1,367.02	114,692,389	238,648	164	103	55

N.B. Figures for the salt farm area are the actuality at the end of each year, and those for production represent quantity or value for the whole year.

FISH BREEDING

(On December 31 of each year

Calendar Year	Fish Ponds	Area (*Ko*)	Index Number	
			Fish Ponds	Area
1902	?	7,823	—	100
1903	?	7,997	—	102
1904	3,417	10,554	100	135
1905	3,952	14,800	116	189
1906	4,247	12,036	124	154
1907	4,513	13,022	132	166
1908	4,576	11,865	134	152
1909	4,518	15,111	132	193
1910	5,700	18,187	167	232
1911	6,137	20,728	180	265

N.B. The above figures represent fish ponds and their area in actual existence and use at the end of each year.

YIELDS OF FISH PONDS—I (Quantity in *kin*)

Calendar Year	Sappakuhii	Renhii	Sauhii	Kenhii	Carp	Bora	Oysters	Others
1902	8,052,370	195,255	144,045	?	159,574	211,736	—	618,238
1903	2,140,860	226,057	403,360	?	378,008	291,077	—	1,173,858
1904	2,479,418	307,[illegible]67	837,266	48,997	682,409	257,977	—	950,348
1905	2,456,703	357,051	468,038	61,501	454,788	297,350	—	902,639
1906	3,336,196	339,576	559,976	83,669	404,165	349,578	—	1,008,100
1907	3,609,989	341,540	669,163	48,797	443,405	386,082	—	1,019,806
1908	2,604,039	391,808	738,089	54,631	461,919	515,800	—	971,181
1909	6,162,290	368,872	903,353	126,056	464,717	423,979	—	986,426
1910	6,482,759	602,190	1,238,244	223,264	423,754	351,510	1,323,870	1,547,825
1 11	4,553,028	549,998	920,790	251,824	267,624	134,629	991,503	954,245

YIELDS OF FISH PONDS—II (Value in *yen*)

Calendar Year	Sap-pakuhii	Renhii	Sauhii	Kenhii	Carp	Bora	Oysters	Others	Total	Index Number
1902	554,287	16,980	15,398	?	9,994	19,964	—	39,077	655,700	100
1903	153,462	22,529	28,971	?	26,209	23,853	—	104,712	359,736	55
1904	254,038	28,109	57,498	5,736	85,543	21,478	—	44,925	497,327	76
1905	193,603	34,488	44,627	7,351	34,705	26,189	—	45,178	386,136	59
1906	296,142	31,445	44,818	6,377	29,573	33,765	—	59,101	501,221	76
1907	283,383	31,002	53,871	5,842	33,196	39,217	—	44,526	491,037	75
1908	254,817	33,802	48,830	6,636	28,322	37,091	—	48,200	457,698	70
1909	442,555	34,412	61,628	10,200	32,423	41,222	—	52,551	674,991	103
1910	702,944	46,452	98,821	15,670	29,435	34,491	59,297	77,460	1,064,570	162
1911	545,087	52,838	79,883	20,130	20,997	14,457	48,217	51,228	832,838	127

XV. MINERALS

The mining industry of the Island is making steady progress The following is a general survey of its mineral outputs for 1911.

To begin with gold, its yield has diminished considerably at the Botan Mine; but it is regarded as certain that with the extension of mining operations, now going on, the Kingaseki Mine will come in time to increase the Island's output of the precious metal. The gold dust industry had seen its prosperous days in 1901 and 1902, and the yearly production now ranges between 14 *kwan* and 20 *kwan*, with no signs of conspicuous development. But it may be recovered from its decadence if improved method is persued in digging, together with the employment of machines of newer type, at the same that endeavours are made for operating new fields.

Silver has conspicuously increased in its production of late along with improvements and extension effected in the smelting of gold and copper ores.

Copper mining is of recent origin; but with the extension of smelting works there will yet be a large increase in its output.

Coal mining has made a remarkable progress in recent years and its output in 1911 trebbled that of several years back. Further increases are expected.

Sulphur has felt the effect of dull market abroad, and there have been fluctuations in the amounts of its output. With the establishment of the Mitsu Bishi Paper Mill at Kagi in 1911 there has appeared new demand for sulphur and its mines are now showing more or less activity.

The petroleum industry is still in a tentative stage and there is no output of it to speak of. Nevertheless it may be said that this, of all mineral productions of the Island, has the most promissing future.

Below are given tables relating to the mineral production of the Island :—

NUMBER OF MINING DISTRICTS (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Gold	Gold Dust	Gold Copper	Copper	Mercury	Coal	Sulphur	Petro-leum	Phos-phorus	Total	Index Number
1899	5	91	—	—	—	87	8	3	—	194	100
1900	6	96	—	—	—	100	7	8	—	217	112
1901	5	91	—	—	—	73	7	10	—	186	96
1902	7	111	—	—	—	101	10	3	—	232	120
1903	8	110	—	—	—	145	10	9	—	282	145
1904	11	103	—	—	—	170	13	20	—	317	163
1905	16	98	—	—	—	168	15	55	—	352	181
1906	11	96	—	—	—	199	14	53	—	373	192
1907	9	66	—	—	—	210	14	42	1	343	177
1908	9	45	1	—	—	230	15	46	2	348	179
1909	10	38	1	1	—	265	15	45	2	377	194
1910	11	33	1	—	—	263	15	43	2	368	190
1911	9	27	1	2	1	271 * 1	16	39	—	366	189

* Indicates bad Coal.

MINING DISTRICTS REDUCED INTO *TSUBO* (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Gold	Gold Dust	Gold Copper	Copper	Mercury	Coal	Sulphur	Petroleum	Phosphorus	Total	Index Number
1899... ...	3,931,180	1,199,293	—	—	—	7,933,711	373,295	459,516	—	13,896,995	100
1900... ...	4,323,873	1,227,954	—	—	—	8,284,230	306,109	1,565,828	—	15,707,994	113
1901... ...	4,279,078	1,184,839	—	—	—	6,284,418	306,109	1,764,129	—	13,818,573	99
1902... ...	4,683,149	2,878,540	—	—	—	8,278,778	378,363	650,035	—	16,868,865	121
1903 ...	7,959,409	1,282,273	—	—	—	9,539,355	472,562	2,850,831	—	22,104,430	159
1904	6,935,392	1,266,009	—	—	—	9,809,534	556,236	5,491,995	—	24,059,166	173
1905	7,663,440	1,236,729	—	—	—	9,683,514	632,630	16,550,420	—	35,766,733	250
1906... ...	6,855,113	1,579,456	—	—	—	10,582,036	599,158	14,181,693	—	33,797,456	343
1907... ...	4,070,569	1,316,176	2,601,274	—	—	12,945,174	599,158	13,120,660	82,395	34,735,406	250
1908... ..	3,569,404	1,177,920	2,601,274	—	—	15,251,283	632,630	15,856,532	341,059	39,430,102	284
1909	3,769,441	1,130,307	2,601,274	477,317	—	21,038,711	632,630	13,006,524	341,059	42,997,263	309
1910	4,176,781	1,002,425	2,601,274	—	—	21,605,952	632,630	11,632,173	341,059	41,992,294	302
1911... ...	2,887,946	946,494	2,601,274	310,566	86,803	26,443,740 * 30,000	662,630	10,691,079	—	44,660,532	321

N. B. * Indicates bad coal.

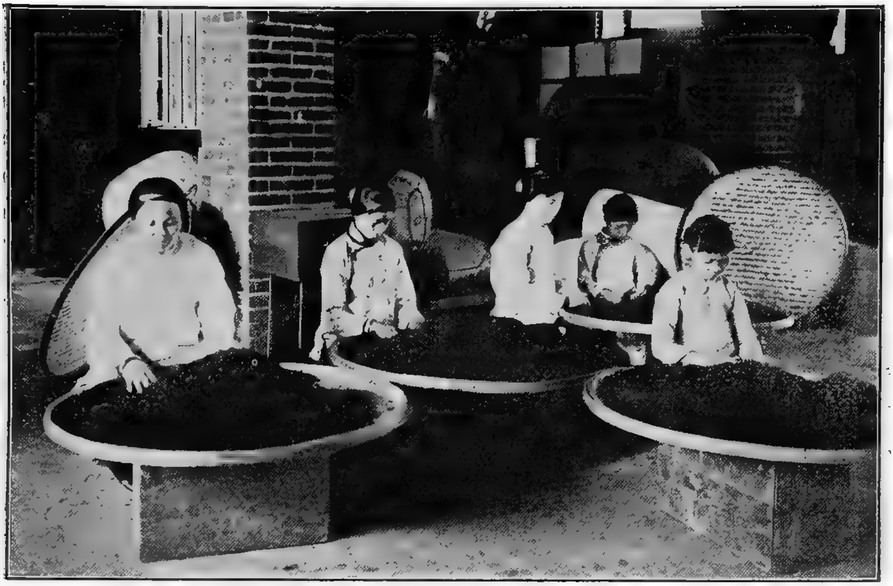
MINERAL OUTPUTS

Calendar Year	Gold	Gold Ore.	Gold Dust	Silver	Copper	Coal	Sulphur	Petroleum
	momme	*kwan*	*momme*	*momme*	*kin*	*kin*	*kin*	*koku*
1899	32,610	—	7,148	?	—	50,094,621	958,100	—
1900	92,451	—	9,473	?	—	70,466,675	1,231,168	39
1901	155,423	—	127,785	?	—	108,055,314	2,732,860	37
1902	239,678	—	161,082	?	—	162,263,813	2,722,300	—
1903	245,935	—	76,249	?	—	135,328,740	3,418,680	—
1904	322,905	—	42,516	74,931	—	137,793,442	5,262,709	703
1905	394,506	—	25,495	112,163	—	158,283,205	1,958,944	3,129
1906	363,262	—	12,980	112,818	—	172,004,857	1,334,410	4,394
1907	319,249	—	10,010	144,668	78,087	225,432,745	2,193,728	6,028
1908	420,241	—	12,030	271,839	539,670	257,207,044	3,281,358	6,560
1909	421,222	—	15,533	412,946	722,946	305,686,491	3,603,950	5,664
1910	423,996	4,287,124	17,264	482,640	747,202	386,068,078	3,742,450	3,209
1911	426,160	4,045,102	15,600	493,917	1,599,366	424,868,219	2,981,740	1,442

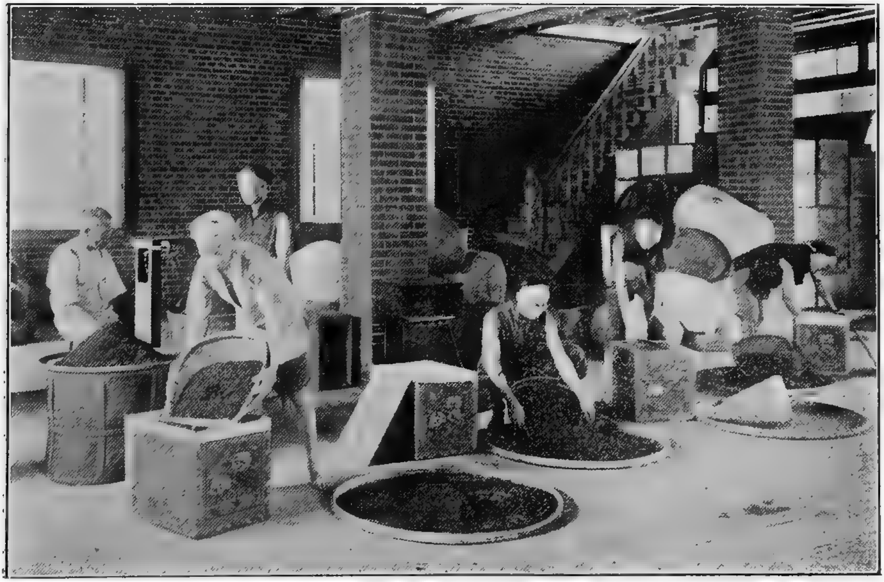
Index figures for the above table are as follows:

The Index Number for the preceeding table is as follows :—

Calendar Year	Gold	Gold Ore	Gold Dust	Silver	Copper	Coal	Sulphur	Petroleum
1899 ...	100	—	100	—	—	100	100	—
1900 ...	284	—	133	—	—	141	129	100
1901 ...	477	—	1,788	—	—	216	285	95
1902 ...	735	—	2,254	—	—	324	284	—
1903 ...	754	—	1,067	—	—	270	357	—
1904 ...	990	—	595	100	—	275	549	1,803
1905 ...	1,260	—	357	150	—	316	204	8,022
1906 ...	1,114	—	182	150	—	343	139	11,266
1907 ...	979	—	140	193	100	450	229	15,456
1908 ...	1,316	—	168	363	691	513	342	16,821
1909 ...	1,292	—	217	551	926	610	376	14,523
1910 ...	1,300	100	242	644	957	771	391	8,228
1911 ...	1,307	94	218	659	2,048	848	311	3,697



Tea factory



Packing tea in chests

XVI. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The Island is rich in raw materials of all lines, with extremely hopeful future before it in the matter economic development. For the present, however, sugar making is about the only industry worth noticing. Manufacturing industries of other description are carried on in most cases on a very small scale, forming part of family work, and as such are yet in an undeveloped stage. Withal a spirit of progress is gradually becoming general and with the establishment of modern factories in different places the day of industrial revolution is coming in the Island. Especially is this the case in tea industry, the Island possessing the Japan Taiwan Tea Company that has two workshops in Ampeichin. The hemp industry is represented by the Seima Company at Koroton, the paper by the Mitsu Bishi Pulp Factory in Rinnai, and the oil by the Seiyu Company in Taihoku. Of others that are worked with modern plants, there are factories for rice husking and cleaning, and alcohol, flour, and brick making, canneries, lumber mills, an ice manufactory, an iron works, and ore smelting works. Furthermore considerable progress has been made in hat making, though still persued as a family work. There is also a number of other lines of industry on the path of progress. The following are brief accounts of the more important manufacturing industries of the Island

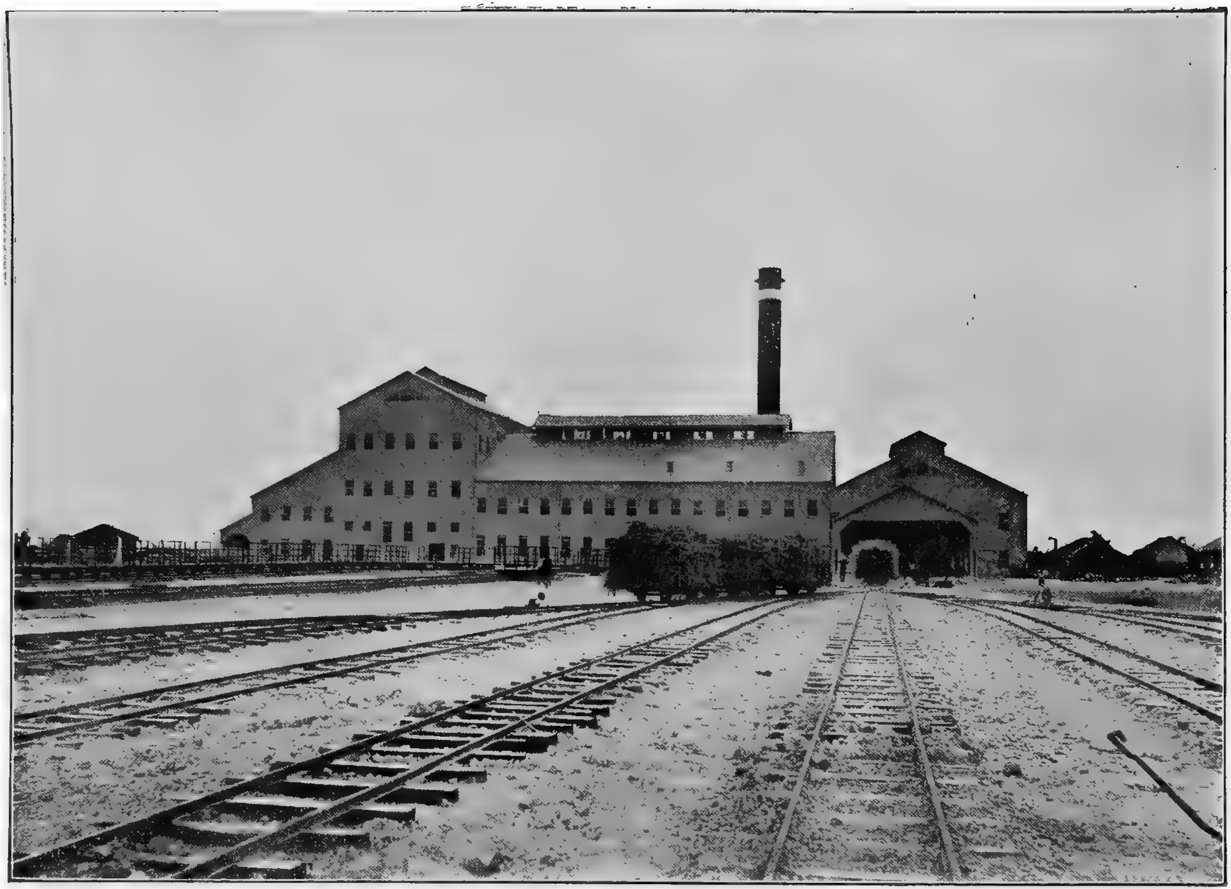
(1) TEA MAKING. The Oolong and the Pouchong teas, that occupy the place of first importance among the articles that the Island exports, are mainly produced in the northern part. They are shipped in a half-made state to Taihoku, Pankyo, and Suihenkyaku, where they are sorted, and remanufactured into two grades or

varieties to take on respectively the above mentioned names. The Oolong goes principally to America and the Pouchong to Java. Formerly the method of manufacturing tea was very primitive, no machine of any kind being used. Some time ago, however, the Government General established a tea laboratory in Ampeichin, Tōyen, where experients were conducted in employing machines in the manufacture of the Oolong and black teas. Later the laboratory was closed when the results of the experiments became more or less clear and the work of experimental cultivation of tea shrub was transfered to the Government General. It is not yet known what success has attended the attempt made by the Taiwan Tea Company to make the black tea in its new factory with new appliances ; but it is thought that the experiment will lead to a reform and progress in tea manufacturing.

(2) Sugar Making. To give a brief and general survey of sugar industry in 1911, there existed 21 factories of modern type and equipments, with a total capacity to produce 17,250 tons a year, which was an increase of 4 factories, and 7,490 tons on the figures of the previous year, that were 17 factories and 9,760 tons. At the same time the number of reformed sugar workships increased to 74 with a total capacity of 6,130 tons, from 70 with 5,810 tons of the previous year, that is, an increase of 4 workshops and 320 tons. In contrast to this, the number of old fashioned workshops decreased to 499 from 683 of the previous year, a decrease of 184, with the result that their aggregate production in 1911 amounted to 321,872,801 *kin* of centrifugals and 128,491,076 *kin* of brown sugar (Tsing-tung or Chineses oft), a total of 450,363,877 *kin*. Compared with the figures of the previous year, namely, 199,165,170 *kin* centrifugals and 141,963,547 brown, a total of 341,128,717 *kin*, it was an

Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.: Factory

Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.: Kyoshito Factory



Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co.: Akō Factory

increase of 122,707,631 in centrifugals and a decrease of 13,472,471 *kin* in brown sugar. The sugar percentage in the centrifugal factories was 10.6% and 10.4% in the brown sugar workshop, or an average increase of .03% against 10.1 of the previous year. The full particulars of these figures may be seen from the following table relating to sugar manufactories of all kinds :—

BUSINESS DONE BY REFORMED NATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES IN 1911 FISCAL YEAR

Prefectures	Capital	No. of Factories	Capacity	Raw Material			Sugar			Molasses
				Improved Sugar Canes	Non-improved Sugar Canes	Total	Grade 1	Grade 2	Total	
	Yen									
Taihoku ...	150,000	4	300	32,913,872	7,698,283	40,612,155	3,251,367	—	3,251,367	—
Giran	70,000	2	160	16,885,640	1,347,114	18,232,754	1,534,377	—	1,534,377	—
Shinchiku ...	380,000	5	460	11,132,212	3,687,210	14,819,422	1,164,497	—	1,164,497	—
Taichū ...	755,368	16	1,800	177,417,600	2,699,528	180,117,128	17,987,517	106,700	18,094,217	1,730
Nantō	210,000	7	500	50,193,291	16,862,889	67,056,180	6,069,171	70,300	6,139,471	—
Kagi	602,700	22	1,890	244,991,702	8,812,616	253,804,318	23,233,687	315,470	23,549,157	—
Tainan ...	167,00	10	600	101,806,983	140,241	101,947,224	9,711,904	220,535	9,932,439	—
Akō	114,152	6	340	38,713,299	1,048,171	39,761,470	3,991,458	54,000	4,045,458	—
Taitō	55,000	2	80	2,942,656	—	2,942,656	211,400	800	212,200	—
Total	2,504,220	74	6,130	676,997,255	42,296,052	719,293,307	67,155,378	767,805	67,923,183	1,730

N. B. The capitals of 9 native factories coming under the reformed factories are unknown and are, therefore, not included in the above table.

BUSINESS DONE BY THE OLD NATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES IN 1911 FISCAL YEAR

Prefectures	No. of Factories	Raw Material			Sugar			Molasses
		Improved Sugar Canes	Non-improved Sugar Canes	Total	Grade 1	Grade 2	Total	
Taihoku	2	1,325,375	2,782 743	4,108,118	291,730	—	291,730	—
Giran	3	4,925,890	1,631,805	6,557,695	541,885	—	541,885	—
Shinchiku ...	122	1,097,016	92,461,844	93,558,860	6,183,218	—	6,183,218	—
Tōyen	11	3,410,480	5,454,695	8,865,175	588,460	—	588,460	—
Taichū	47	36,118,554	4,830,423	40,948,977	3,645,998	7,700	3,653,698	561
Nantō	39	28,464,671	18,837,747	47,302,418	3,891,290	20,750	3,912,040	3,063
Kagi	126	255,875,574	1,666,453	257,542,027	23,464,607	267,500	23,732,107	—
Tainan	67	99,608,143	2,256,091	101,864,234	10,909,677	64,600	10,974,277	—
Akō...	57	82,305,322	1,612,656	83,917,978	8,165,504	12,100	8,177,604	—
Taitō	4	692,121	7,650	699,771	63,776	—	63,776	—
Karenkō... ...	21	8,454,358	—	8,454,358	776,645	—	776,645	—
Total	499	522,277,504	131,542,107	653,819,611	58,522,790	372,650	58,895,440	3,624
New...	21	3,043,071,970	7,679,412	3,050,751,382	Grade 1 12,826,342	Grade 2 294,092,366 Grade 3 9,873,811 Grade 4 2,316,910 Grade 5 4,435,325	323,544,754	35,133,203
Reformed ...	74	676,997,255	42,296,052	719,293,307	Grade 1 67,155,378	Grade 2 768,305	67,923,683	1,730
Non-reformed..	499	522,277,504	131,542,107	653,819,611	Grade 1 58,522,790	Grade 1 372,650	58,895,440	3,624
Grand Total.	—	4,242,346,729	181,517,571	4,423,864,300	Grade 1 138,504,510	Grade 2 295,233,321 Grade 3 9,873,811 Grade 4 2,316,910 Grade 5 4,435,325	450,363,877	35,138,557

(3) INDIGO. The indigo cake of the Island is made from the *moku ran* (tree-indigo) and the *san-ran* (mountain indigo). There are various ways of making it, the commonest being by fermentation. There were 4,770 families all over the Island producing 3,810 *kin* of indigo in 1911. The consumption of this dye being very large in the Island, it has to import a large quantity of it annually.

(4) HEMP. The Island abounds in the tissue-producing plants and its soil is well fitted for their cultivation. These plants are the hemp, jute and pineapple, the products of all which are being largely exported already, and others like the banana and *getsuto* will yet come to furnish materials for making nets. The hemp and pineapple tissues are exported unmanufactured to China and then reimported into the Island in manufactured forms. The jute was formerly used only in making rice bags. Since the establishment of the Jute Factory in Koroton, Taichu in 1907, it is not only used in making rice bags, but also in weaving sail-cloth by employing new machines. But its use is not to be confined to these; for if properly introduced, at least four to five million bags made of this stuff may be sold a year for holding not only rice but also sugar, camphor, cement, salt etc. Its use for making the sail has already been mentioned. There is besides a demand for jute cloth for sugar filtering, and the factory above referred to will have to double its capacity to meet all the demand. There is no large factories for hemp and pine-apples fibres; for they are mostly exported, and only the left-overs are used for different purposes in the Island.

(5) PAPER MAKING. The Island abounds in materials for paper making, The "*gampi*" and papirus may not be called good material; but bamboo, straw, tree pulp and sugar stalks make

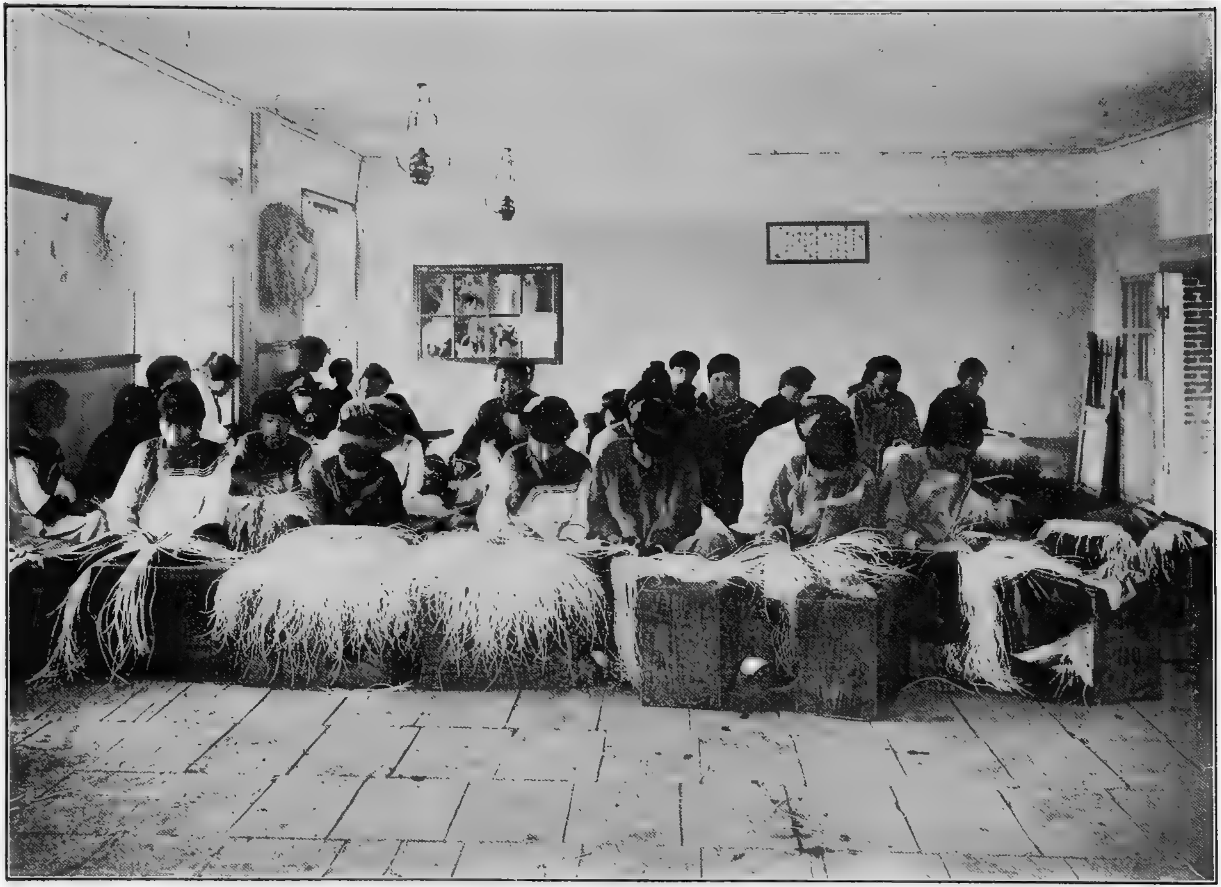
excellent materials with a great future, while their supply is almost unlimited. A large variety of paper is made from bamboo; but the process is primitive it consisting in securing fibres from bamboo sheath, by rolling them (sheath), pounding them (fibres) into jam and then filtering it after mixing it in water. Its production amounts to about 3,816 *kin* a year valued at 181,000 *yen*. Recently, however, the Mitsu Bishi firm has started the Mitsu Bishi Bamboo Pulp Factory, being persuaded of the profitableness of the industry. As to obtaining the supply of material in this connection, the process is very simple, all that is required being to cut down bamboo groves every three years. Bamboos are found in abundance all over the Island and rapid development of the industry may be expected.

(6) VEGETABLE OILS. The Islanders use a good deal of oil daily for cooking purposes, while its soil is well fitted for growing the oil-yielding plants. For this reason oil manufacturing is an old industry pursued all over the Island. The oils are chiefly produced from pea-nuts and sesame, the rape seeds coming next, and are used as already stated in cooking, but also for industrial purposes. The oil cakes were formerly sent out to China, forming thus an important article of exportation of the Island; with the recent progress of agriculture in the Island, they are now all consumed locally. There are 524 oil manufactories in the Island, with a total annual output of 638,000 *yen* in oils and 182,000 in oil cakes. But this is not enough to meet the Island's demand and the fact is now receiving attention of many. There has already been established the Oil Manufacturing Company Limited in Taihoku. But there seems to be ample room for more establishments of the kind.

(7) VERMICELLI. The Islanders are great consumers of vermicelli and kindred articles of food. The vermicelli is of three

kinds, namely that made from bean flour, that from rye flour and that from rice flour The annual output of the article foots up to more than 782,000 *yen*, being produced by a very large number of manufacturers. This is not enough, however, to meet fully the demand of the Island and the shortage is made good by imports from Japan and other countries. The vermicelli factories in the Island are all on a small scale, and the method of manufacture is very primitive. It does not seem difficult, however, to introduce reforms in these connections, so as to secure further development of the industry. Especially hopeful seems to be the future of the "*kome somen*" or rice vermicelli, there being an abundance of material for its manufacture.

(8) HAT MAKING. Though, as yet, hat-making forms but a part of family work, it has made considerable advance of late, with a very encouraging future before it. Until ten years ago, Taiko sent out the "Taiko hats" only as an incidental product, so to say, of making Taiko China-grass mattings. Nor was the amount of product large. Since, however, its introduction in Japan, the demand for it suddenly grew in 1904 and 1905, when it had become fashionable for Japanese to wear it. The demand has since fallen off somewhat. The manufacture of the Formosan or Taiwan "Panama" or Rinto Hat was first begun in Taihoku in 1901. Then Taichu and Tainan followed the suite. The price of the "Rinto" hat was very high in the beginning ; but on the decline of fashion for the Taiko hat, the manufactures of the latter all took to making the former. The result was the production of the "Taiwan Panama" of cheaper grade and a sudden increase in its demand, the article finding its way abroad. Curious to say its manufacture, at the place of its birth or in Taihoku, has made no progress ; while it has under-



Making "Rinto" or a kind of Panama hat

gone a most remarkable development in Yenri, Shinchiku, and Taiko and Gyubato, Taichu, the annual production amounting to one million *yen* or more.

(9) KILN WORKS. The demand in the Island for bricks and tiles for architectural purposes, and for porcelain and earthen wares and general crockery of daily use is growing year after year. In spite of this the kiln works of the Island is still in a very undeveloped state and the supply of the articles has to be imported from Japan and China. Still the stone brick is produced all over the Island, there being large factories in Taihoku, Kagi and the neighborhood of Taku for their production. As to crockery or porcelain wares that require skill in their production, their manufacture is still in a very primitive state, and their output is small. Yet these are all goods that occasion large transportation expenditure, while they are liable to get easily broken. Hence it is very disadvantageous to obtain its supply from abroad and therefore their production forms one of those important industries that must yet be largely developed.

(10) BAMBOO WORKS. The bamboo works come under the same category as the hat-making, both forming part of family work. There is a very large number of men who, scattered all over the Island, are engaged in their production. The number of articles of this class sent to the market in the course of a year is very large; but they being all of very coarse make their value comes up to only about 154,000 *yen* a year. But the Island abounds in bamboo plants, which furnish material for these works, and as the Government General is taking steps to encourage the production, of bamboo works a striking development may be looked forward to in that line of industry.

(11) TINNED PINE-APPLES AND FRUIT JUICES. This Island is the only tropical colony Japan possesses and its value as a fruit orchard as well as a vegetable farm is very great. The Island is now exporting various kinds of fresh fruit and fresh vegetable, their quantity yearly growing larger and larger. For all this it is clearly desirable that they are exported also in a manufactured form. The Island has from old produced "*toka*" or sugar-cured fruits, but the method of its manufacture is undeveloped, while it is inferior in its quality to the canton "*toka*," so that in its present state it can not be exported with profit as a product of the Island. As regards tinned pine-apples, however, the effort made by the Government General to encourage their production has been fruitful. Formerly there was only one pine-apple factory in Hogan; but there are now seven of them each doing very fair business, and their productions not only keep out foreign importation, but are finding their way abroad.

(12) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The weights and measures, formerly in use in the Islands were those of China, characterized by inaccuracies and absence of uniformity causing no small inconvenience to the daily transactions of the people. On the occupation of the Island by Japan, however, the Government General, at once set about effecting reforms in this direction. In October 1895 the Office issued the Taiwan Weights and Measures Dealers Rules, opening, thereby, a way, for the introduction of the weights and measures in use in Japan. In 1900 the Taiwan Weights and Measures Regulations were promulgated, thereby making public the Gevernment Generals' policy of securing reform and uniformity in the matter. Since then, things have been pushed forward with no complaints from any direction, until now the object of reform and improvement has been completely achieved. However, as to the manufacture of

apparatuses for weighing and measuring and their repairing and sale, these were first left to private individuals by special grants, and many evils arose. The Government General then felt strongly the necessity of introducing a radical reform. In 1906 it issued in the form of an Ordinance the present Weights and Measures Regulations. At the same time the manufacture of weights and measures, their repair and sale were all made a monopoly of the Office. The full particulars about the manufacture, repair and sale of weights and measures, may be seen from tables that follow, the figures given being those taken after the establishment of the official monopoly.

The following are tables relating to the industries of the Island :—

PRINCIPAL FACTORIES (December 31, 1910)

Locality	Name of Concerns	Manufactures	Capital	Opened Business
TAIHOKU PREFECTURE				
Kyubun-sho, Keelung-ho	Kingaseki Tanaka Kozan (Mining) Seikojo	Gold, Silver and Copper	*yen* 1,750,000	October 1898
Botanko-sho, Santen-ho	Botanko Kimura Kozan (Mining) Seikojo	Gold and Silver ..	1,300,000	November „
Koshiryo-sho, Keelung-ho	Fujitagumi Zuiho Kozan (Mining) Seikojo		750,000	October 1896
Kakin-sho, Daikadai-ho	Taihoku Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company, Ltd.	Sugar	3,000,000	August 1910
Butai-gai, Taihoku-jonai, Daikadai-ho ...	Taiwan Gas Company, Ltd.	Lighting Gas	1,000,000	March 1911
Kensho-gai, Daitotei, Daikadai-ho	Taihoku Seishu (Sake Brewing) Company ...	Saké	300,000	September „
Seimon-gai, Taihoku-jonai, „ ...	Tainan Nichi-Nichi Shimpo (Daily News) Sha ...	Printing, Book-binding, Photographs, Newspaper	200,000	March 1900
Keifu Shugai, Daito-tei-ka, „ ...	Taiwan Sekken (Soap) Co.	All kind of Soap ...	200,000	October 1911
Keelung-gai, Keelung-ho	Keelung Seihyo (Ice M'f'g) Company	Ice	200,000	November „
Keifu Shugai, Daito-tei-ka, Daikadai-hai...	Taihoku Branch, Taiwan Seihyo (Ice M'f'g) Co....		150,000	October 1897
Kokko-gai, „ „ ...	Taihoku Seiyu (Oil M'f'g) Company	All Kind of Oil ...	150,000	April 1910
Sento-sho, Keelung-ho...	Keelung Branch Factory, Osaka Tekko (Iron Foundry) Jo	Vessels, Ship Machineries & Repairs.	150,000	January 1902
TŌYEN PREFECTURE				
Sonanpa-sho, Chikuhoku-ni-ho	Nippon - Taiwan Cha (Japan - Formosa Tea) Company, Ltd.	Teas	1,000,000	March 1910

(December 31, 1901)

Locality	Name of Concerns	Manufactures	Capital	Opened Business
SHINCHIKU PREFECTURE			yen	
Shukko-ko-sho, Byoritsu-itsho	Byoritsu Factory, Hoden Sekiyu (Petroleum) Co. Ltd....	Naphtha and Lighting Oil	11,650,000	November 1908
Jichorei-sho, „	Byoritsu Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company, Ltd.	Sugar	500,000	August 1909
Kakuga-sho, Chikuhoku-itsho	No. 1 Factory Shinchiku Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co, Ltd....	Sugar	300,000	October 1907
Toshisho-sho, „	No. 2 Factory „ „		300,000	September 1909
TAICHU PREFECTURE				
Taichu-gai, Ranko-ho	No. 1 Factory, Teikoku Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd. No. 2 Factory „ „	Sugar	5,000,000	October 1910
Churyo-sho, Sento-ho	Shoka Factory Niitaka Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd.	Sugar	5,000,000	February 1910
Gatsubi-sho, Byoritsu-san-ho	Gatsubi Factory Hokko Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd.	Sugar	3,000,000	July 1909
Keishu-sho, Tora-sei-ho	Rin-Hon-Gen Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company	Sugar	2,000,000	May „
Koroton-gai, Toto-sho-ho	Taiwan Seima (Hemp M'f'g) Co., Ltd.	Jute Rice Bag and Hemp Twine ...	200,000	September 1905
Taichu-gai, Ranko-ho...	Taichu Seihyo (Ice M'f'g) Company, Ltd.	Ice	200,000	April 1911
NANTO PREFECTURE				
Nanto-gai, Nanto-ho	Chuo Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company, Ltd.	Sugar	5,000,000	December 1909
Horisha-gai, Horisha-ho	Horisha Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company, Ltd.		2,000,000	November „
Rinkiho-gai, Saren-ho...	Unrin Takushoku (Colonization) Co.	Sugar and Camphor	150,000	June 1908
Shushu-gai, Shushu-ho...	Shushu Branch „ „			

(December 31, 1910)

Locality	Name of Concerns	Manufactures	Capital	Opened Business
KAGI PREFECTURE			*yen*	
Gokenseki-sho, Daikyuden-Sei-ho	No. 1 Factory Dai Nippon Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd.... ... ... No. 2 Factory " "	Sugar	12,000,000	December 1906
Raitō-sho, Daikoro-Sei-ho	No. 2 Factory Meiji Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd....	Sugar	10,000,000	June 1910
Gannai-sho, Ensuiko-ho	No. 1 Factory Ensuiko Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd.	Sugar	7,500,000	November 1906
Shin-ei-sho, Taishikyu-ho	No. 2 Factory " " Shin-ei Factory " "	Sugar	7,500,000	January 1907
Nansei-sho, Kagi-Sei-ho	No. 1 Factory Toyo Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd...	Sugar	5,000,000	March 1907
Ujurin-sho, Kakatonan-ho	No. 2 Factory " "	Sugar	5,000,000	January 1907
Daiko-sho, Tabyo-Hoku-ho	No. 1 Factory, Niitaka Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd....	Sugar	5,000,000	April 1910
Sankaku-sho, Tabyo-Tocho-ho	No. 2 Factory " "	Sugar	5,000,000	September 1909
Dairon-sho, Toriku-ho...	Toriku Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company, Ltd.	Sugar	3,000,000	September 1910
Hokko-gai, Daikoro-Tocho-ho	Main Factory, Hakko Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd....	Sugar	3,000,000	August 1909
Rinnai-sho, Toriku-ho...	Taiwan Mitsu Bishi Seishi (Paper M'f'g) Jo	Bamboo Pulp Paper	800,000	June 1911
TAINAN PREFECTURE				
Kyoshito-sho, Jinju-Ka-ri	No. 1 Factory, Taiwan Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd.... No. 2 Factory " "	Sugar	25,000,000 25,000,000	December 1900 May 1907

(December 31, 1910)

Locality	Name of Concerns	Manufactures	Capital	Opened Business
TAINAN PREFECTURE				
Jirei-sho, Hozan-Ka-ri...	No. 3 Factory Taiwan Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd....	Sugar	*yen* 25,000,000	May 1908
Denseki-sho, Gintoku-Nan-ri	Sharokan ,, ,,		25,000,000	November ,,
Rikufunryo-sho, Fukari-Sei-ho	Wanriko ,, ,,		25,000,000	October 1905
Sankinten-sho, Naibutei-ri...	Sankinten ,, ,,		25,000,000	September 1908
Shinshoshi-sho, Daichiku-ri	Hozan ,, ,,		25,000,000	February 1909
Shukuro-sho, Shukuro-ho	No. 1 Factory Meiji ,,	Sugar	10,000,000	December 1906
Angyosha, Mato-ho	No. 3 Factory ,, ,,	Sugar	10,000,000	March 1910
	Mato ,, ,,		10,000,000	October 1905
Bashomu-sho, Nashinsenkei-Sei-ri	Eiko Seito ,, ,,	Sugar	600,000	December 1910
Jicho-kei-sho	Jichokei Branch Factory, Eiko Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company, Ltd. ...	Sugar	600,000	August 1909
Sanshicho-sho, Shochiku-Shori	Shinko Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Company, Ltd.	Sugar	600,000	February 1908
Tainan	Tainan Branch, Tainan Nichi - Nichi Shimpo (Daily News) Sha... ...	Printing and Book Binding of all kinds	200,000	June 1909
Shikko-sho, Sekizan-ho	Sekizan Renga (Brick) Seizo Company	Bricks	100,000	December 1911
AKO PREFECTURE				
Kirai-sho, Koseichu-ri	Akō Factory, Taiwan Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd....	Sugar	25,000,000	May 1907
Kibi-sho, Kosei-Sho-ri	Kibi Factory, Ensuiko Seito (Sugar M'f'g) Co., Ltd.		7,500,000	March 1911
KARENKŌ PREFECTURE				
Karenkō-gai, Renkyo...	Taito Taikushoku (Colonization) Company	Sugar	3,000,000	October 1910

TEA

Calendar Year	Amount Produced (*kin*)					Index Number	Percentage			
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Total		Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
1901... ...	9,404,137	5,872,453	3,654,883	1,601,578	20,533,051	100	45.8	28.6	17.8	7.8
1902... ...	9,946,590	5,285,426	3,995,283	1,581,466	20,808,765	101	47.8	25.4	19.2	7.6
1903... ...	11,052,350	5,908,489	4,263,381	1,946,326	23,170,546	113	47.7	25.5	18.4	8.4
1904... ...	9,856,458	5,162,906	4,081,349	1,306,032	20,406,745	99	48.3	25.3	20.0	6.4
1905	10,737,889	5,491,218	4,224,014	1,778,532	22,231,653	108	48.3	24.7	19.0	8.0
1906... ...	10,322,311	5,298,927	3,688,054	1,886,418	21,195,710	103	48.7	25.0	17.4	8.9
1907... ...	9,770,115	5,657,527	4,177,866	2,154,212	21,759,720	106	44.9	26.0	19.2	9.9
1908	10,080,176	6,082,865	3,736,617	1,824,860	21,724,518	106	46.4	28.0	17.2	8.4
1909... ...	11,351,536	6,090,490	4,715,983	1,540,396	23,698,405	115	47.9	25.7	19.9	6.5
1910	10,415,915	5,942,119	4,611,451	1,973,059	22,942,544	112	50.9	29.0	22.5	9.6
1911	10,887,638	6,650,820	5,148,227	1,945,981	24,632,666	120	44.2	27.0	20.9	7.9

UNREFINED SUGAR

Sugar Season	Unrefined Sugar		White Sugar		Molasses		Total Value	Index Number
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	kin	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*	*yen*	
From July 1902 ... To June 1903	49,244,428	2,344,492	1,436,133	85,386	1,247,150	31,368	2,461,246	100
From July 1903 ... To June 1904	65,830,068	3,186,672	10,004,286	617,417	747,425	23,453	3,827,542	156
From November 1904 To October 1905 ...	78,557,375	6,620,720	3,988,782	370,091	678,933	26,905	7,017,716	285
From November 1905 To October 1906 ...	120,182,442	6,753,910	7,205,974	383,551	1,273,107	36,929	7,174,390	291
From November 1906 To October 1907 ...	102,288,181	6,945,292	4,173,093	257,269	1,512,511	49,828	7,252,389	295
From November 1907 To October 1908 ...	105,575,122	8,733,627	3,626,405	217,837	1,946,169	68,868	9,020,332	366
From November 1908 To October 1909 ...	199,689,420	19,694,711	4,190,239	431,990	12,123,690	297,927	20,424,628	830
From November 1909 To October 1910 ..	338,135,815	38,011,932	2,266,051	185,431	37,516,371	921,777	39,119,140	1,589
From November 1910 To October 1911 ...	440,802,071	28,943,041	446,032	15,610	35,138,557	281,065	29,239,716	1,188

REFINED SUGAR

Sugar Season	Raw Sugar		Refined Sugar		Molasses		Total Value	Index Number
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	kin	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*	*kin*	*yen*	*yen*	
From July 1902 ... To June 1903 ...	8,711,188	457,066	5,806,558	414,347	1,744,075	45,558	459,905	100
From July 1903 ... To June 1904	7,843,879	409,530	4,475,731	372,983	1,743,438	49,200	422,183	92
From July 1904 ... To October 1904 ...	2,995,955	157,320	2,116,725	168,911	870,772	26,058	194,969	42
From November 1904 To October 1905 ...	4,146,399	378,131	2,601,262	268,503	874,676	27,596	296,099	64
From November 1905 To October 1906 ...	8,321,894	423,343	5,182,554	434,761	1,763,100	34,868	469,629	102
From November 1906 To October 1907 ...	4,090,713	281,044	2,325,546	273,821	1,102,393	39,104	312,925	68
From November 1907 To October 1908 ...	3,507,881	212,977	2,031,215	274,056	715,016	30,832	304,887	66
From November 1908 To October 1909 ...	4,062,574	334,970	2,556,116	345,615	844,655	18,928	364,543	79
From November 1909 To October 1910 ...	2,266,051	185,431	1,341,846	178,821	519,672	1,703	180,524	39
From November 1910 To October 1911 ...	446,032	15,610	232,204	16,819	93,628	668	17,487	4

INDIGO BALL

Calendar Year	No. of Houses Manufacturing	Amount Produced	Value	Index Number		
				No. of Houses Manufacturing	Amount Produced	Value
		kin	*yen*			
1898	1,613	1,761,287	122,355	100	100	100
1899	2,252	1,738,561	109,699	140	99	90
1900	4,904	2,279,223	99,581	304	129	81
1901	2,875	1,954,093	76,383	178	111	62
1902	2,946	3,866,928	181,161	183	220	148
1903	3,756	3,468,478	164,121	233	197	134
1904	4,116	3,027,616	150,556	255	172	123
1905	4,879	4,207,459	177,611	302	239	145
1906	5,141	3,934,000	190,258	319	223	155
1907	5,338	3,553,446	152,119	331	202	124
1908	4,836	3,756,755	155,390	300	213	127
1909	4,783	3,165,311	166,297	297	180	136
1910	5,422	4,416,501	222,787	336	251	182
1911	4,770	3,810,381	186,897	296	216	153

INDIGO CAKE

Calendar Year	No. of Houses Manufacturing	Amount Produced	Value	Index Number		
				No. of Houses Manufacturing	Amount Produced	Value
		kin	*yen*			
1904	544	175,949	11,432	100	100	100
1905	158	83,870	9,011	29	48	79
1906	205	71,745	6,510	38	41	55
1907	447	143,270	6,863	82	81	60
1908	415	146,111	7,056	76	83	62

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Fiscal Year	Lineal Measures		Cubic Measures		Scales		Total Value	Value Index Number
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value		
		yen		*yen*		*yen*	*yen*	
1906	27,695	2,971	127,330	41,731	25,647	43,245	87,947	100
1907	23,820	5,072	12,315	6,471	17,132	29,207	40,750	46
1908	64,491	15,268	32,452	9,170	17,793	46,597	71,035	81
1909	36,059	7,657	16,547	5,667	25,086	44,889	58,213	66
1910	58,244	8,140	21,483	6,039	24,773	57,235	71,413	81
1911	88,858	15,941	48,138	18,836	28,746	55,234	90,011	102

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES THEIR REPAIRING

Fiscal Year	Lineal Measures		Cubic Measures		Scales		Total Repairing Fee	Repairing Fee Index Number
	Number	Repairing Fee	Number	Repairing Fee	Number	Repairing Fee		
		yen		*yen*		*yen*	*yen*	
1906	31	47	—	—	980	3,651	3,698	100
1907	252	233	—	—	1,732	5,300	5,533	150
1908	271	214	36	21	5,049	12,876	13,111	355
1909	77	314	41	59	4,547	14,413	14,786	400
1910	43	171	62	59	5,289	13,464	13,695	370
1911	192	655	433	116	2,697	12,644	13,415	363

SALE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Fiscal Year	Lineal Measures		Cubic Measures		Scales		Total Value	Value Index Number
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value		
		yen		*yen*		*yen*	*yen*	
1906	24,244	4,556	122,212	77,381	17,520	38,523	120,460	100
1907	31,175	9,121	25,133	13,260	19,847	48,004	70,385	58
1908	42,001	14,682	31,543	16,379	25,153	79,099	110,160	91
1909	51,160	15,751	26,585	13,685	26,174	80,196	109,631	91
1910	55,618	18,037	30,611	16,618	30,280	97,198	131,853	109
1911	83,725	20,169	38,365	25,092	28,740	94,703	139,965	116

XVII. WAGES

The wage tendency has been one of steady rise ever since the Island became Japanese possession in 1895, no doubt in consequence of progress made in its industrial, commercial and communication affairs. At the same time it is equally indisputable that a rise in the price of commodities has had a direct effect in bringing about the tendency. As for the extroardinary rise of wages of the laboring class, it may be accounted for by a large and simultaneous demand for labor occasioned by the sudden growth of sugar industry and by the rapid advance made in architectural, railway building and other works. There is every indication that wages of all lines will continue to maintain their present rate.

As to the supply of labor, the Japanese are brought over to the Island from time to time whenever there is a demand for them. Of the native working men, the coolies are constantly taken from place to place to meet local demands under the direction of boss coolies, who supply them by contract. As for other kinds of laborers, they are locally engaged whenever needed. Further there being plenty of work in the Island of late, many Chinese come over from the continent, their number being on the increase year after year. They come in the greatest numbers in March, April and May every year, these months forming the season for tea-making.

The rates of wages in the principal cities are as follows:—

WAGES (In December 1911)

Trade and Race			Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Pinan	Makyu
			Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Carpenter	House Building	Japanese	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.50
		Native	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.60
	Joinery	Japanese	1.50	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
		Native	1.00	1.00	0.90	—	0.80
Plasterer		Japanese	2.00	1.80	2.20	2.00	1.70
		Native	1.00	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.55
Stone mason		Japanese	2.20	1.80	2.20	2.00	1.65
		Native	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70
Sawyer...		Japanese	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.80	1.45
		Native	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.55
Roof Tile Layer...		Japanese	2.00	1.60	2.00	2.00	1.80
		Native	1.00	0.80	0.60	1.00	0.65
Brick Layer...		Japanese	2.00	1.80	2.00	1.50	1.80
		Native	1.00	0.80	0.60	1.00	0.65
Floor Mats Maker		Japanese	1.50	1.80	1.60	2.00	1.30
Cooper		Japanese	1.50	1.60	1.70	—	1.50
		Native	0.40	0.80	0.50	1.00	—
Dyer		Japanese	(1) 22.00	1.80	1.30	—	—
		Native	(1) 12.00	0.70	0.40	—	—
Blacksmith		Japanese	2.00	1.70	1.60	—	1.80
		Native	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.50
Gold and Silver Smith ...		Japanese	1.50	—	1.30	2.00	—
		Native	0.60	0.80	0.50	—	0.40
Tailor		Japanese	1.50	2.00	1.50	(1) 25.00	0.90
		Native	0.60	—	0.70	—	—
Japanese Dress Maker ...		Japanese	1.00	1.60	1.30	—	—
Native Dress Maker		Native	0.50	1.00	0.50	—	—
Farm Hand		Japanese	0.50	1.00	—	0.80	0.60
		Native	0.40	0.60	0.35	0.45	0.28
Tea Maker Native (Whole Tea Season)			60.00	—	—	—	—
Day Laborer		Japanese	0.50	1.00	1.20	1.00	0.90
		Native	0.35	0.40	0.55	0.50	0.30
Man Servant		Japanese	(1) 22.00	(1) 16.00	(1) 15.00	(1) 15.00	—
		Native	(1) 7.50	(1) 10.00	(1) 8.00	(1) 10.00	(1) 7.50
Maid Servant		Japanese	(1) 14.00	(1) 11.00	(1) 11.00	(1) 13.00	(1) 10.00
		Native	(1) 5.50	( ) 7.00	(1) 5.50	(1) 8.00	—

N.B. (1) indicates monthly may with food expenses. Others are all wages by the day.

XVIII. ELECTRICITY

(1) General Remarks. The electric enterprise in the Island had its beginning in the formation of a joint stock company by a number of Japanese and Formosan capitalists, who; on the discovery that the river Nansei, a tributary of the Shinten-kei, by which name the upper course of the Tamsui is known, had a drop of some dozens of feet in its gradient, thought of utilizing its waters for generating purposes and of supplying three cities in Taihoku with water-power electricity. About the time the company was formed, the Government General, in view of the existence of many rivers of high gradient in the Island, happened to have under consideration projects to take advantage of them in developing industries. It was thought advisable, in consequence, to start the enterprise on a large scale by the Government taking over the undertakings of the Company, and this was done, the Government Electric Workshop being established in Taihoku in 1903. The Workshop was able to begin supplying electric lights and fans in 1905, the supply capacity being increased later. On the promulgation of the special law of the Taiwan Engineering Works Organization in 1908, a plan was formed to take in hand the business of supplying water-power electricity all over the Island as part of the official irrigation undertaking. As a result of this the Electric Works was incorporated with the Government Engineering Works Board. The Board now supplies electric lights and fans, and power electricity in Keelung, Taihoku, in Shokwa, Taichu, and in Takao, Tainan.

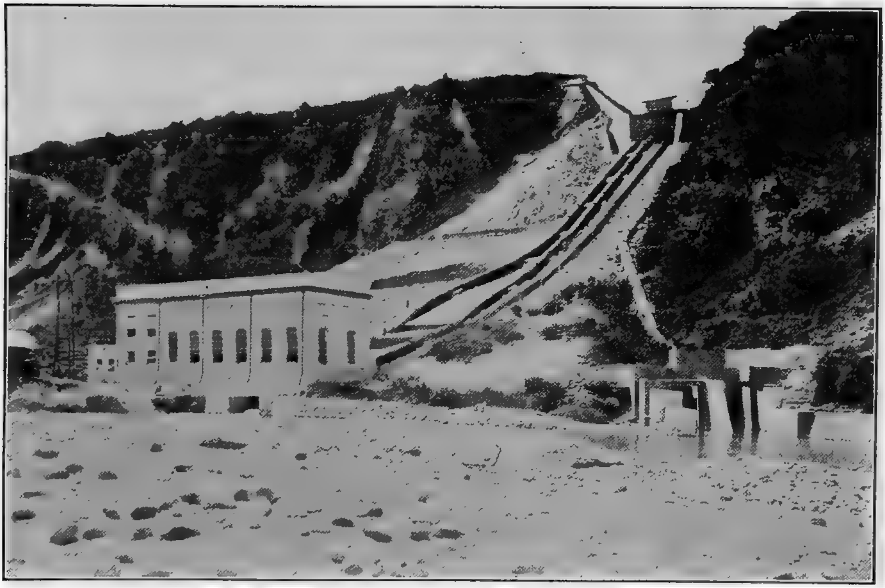
To give an idea of the progress made in electric undertakings in 1911, (communications service excepted) the Central Electric Power House, (1,000 H. P.), was completed in the course of the year, its construction being started in April, 1910, in connection with the cutting of the Kori Canal. The house opened its service in August in Taichu and in October in Shokwa.

(2) ELECTRIC LIGHTS. The total number of houses which were lighted by electricity in 1911 was 9,613, an increase of 2,747 as compared with 6,866 in 1910. The number of lights was 42,569, an increase of 9,692 compared with the preceding year. All this was due, no doubt, to a general increase in the demand for electric lighting.

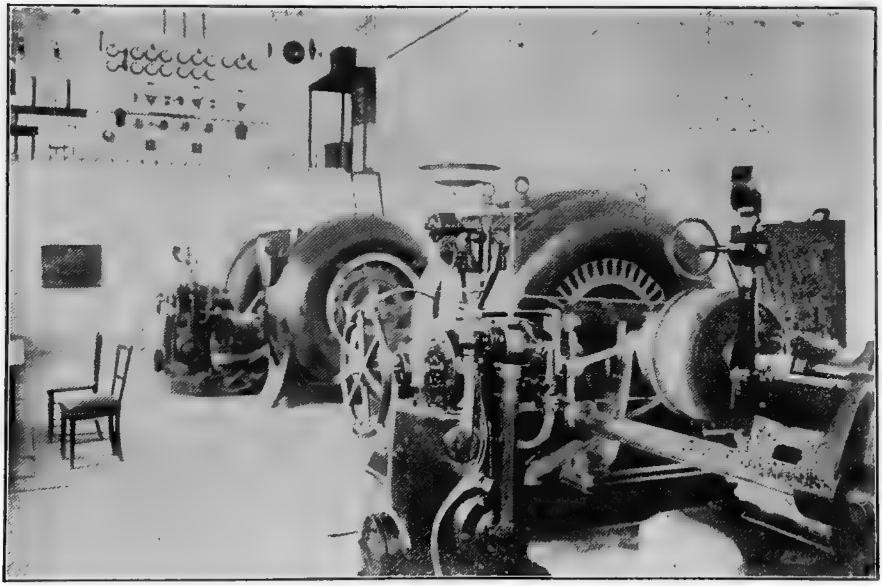
(3) ELECTRIC FANS. To give the maximum number only, 2,444 fans were supplied to the public in 1911 which was an increase of 727 as compared with 1,717 of the preceding year.

(4) POWER ELECTRICITY. The demand for power electric is on the increase, in keeping with the development of industries in the Island. At the end of 1911, 1,648 H. P. was being supplied to the public, which was an increase of 467 H. P. as compared with 1,181 of the preceding year.

Below are given statistical tables concerning the use of electricity in the Island :—



Korisho Generating House No. 1. (Entire view)



Korisho Generating House No. 2. (Interior)

ELECTRIC LIGHTS (On March 31 of each year)

Fiscal Year	Number			In Ten Candle Power Lights	In H.P.	No. of Houses using Electric Lights
	Incandescent Lights	Arc-Lights	Total			
1905	4,967	14	4,981	6,707	297	723
1906	8,488	15	8,503	11,783	521	1,373
1907	9,743	18	9,761	13,259	590	1,590
1908	11,565	20	11,585	15,844	701	2,032
1909	23,861	31	23,892	32,012	1,416	4,638
1910	32,829	48	32,877	44,036	1,948	6,866
1911	42,522	47	42,569	56,295	2,490	9,613

ELECTRIC FANS

Fiscal Year	Number				In H.P.	No. of Houses using Electric Fans
	12 ins.	16 ins.	60 ins.	Total		
1905	7	2	3	12	2	11
1906	84	33	37	154	27	103
1907	308	135	31	474	73	307
1908	382	150	36	568	85	356
1909	751	234	47	1,032	147	794
1910	1,314	336	67	1,717	236	1,154
1911	1,954	422	88	2,444	322	1,714

POWER ELECTRICITY

Fiscal Year	Electric Motors	Horse Power	No. of Houses using	Fiscal Year	Electric Motors	Horse Power	No. of Houses using
1905	2	25	2	1909... ...	95	800	86
1906	17	121	16	1910... ...	147	1,181	132
1907	24	98	24	1911... ...	185	1,648	182
1908	54	448	48				

ELECTRICITY ACCOUNT (in *yen*)

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Disbursements		
		Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1905	57,904	80,794	119,592	200,386
1906	125,515	105,474	12,677	118,151
1907	151,162	68,692	83,378	152,070
1908	203,707	130,036	928,227	1,058,262
1909	329,010	266,878	785,427	1,052,305
1910	559,111	320,113	218,160	538,273
1911	685,000	496,340	271,111	767,451

XIX. MONEY MARKET

(1) GENERAL REMARKS. Although in Japan Proper the money market remained quite slack since 1910, in Taiwan there arose a considerable demand for money in the beginning of 1911, a state of things which continued since the latter part of the previous year, the sugar season being on. In April the tea making season opened, followed by the first rice season, so that all through the first half of the year the money market continued quite busy. But after June the market became slack owing to the return of money advanced on sugar manufacturing and a similar decrease of demand for funds to be employed in other industries, as well as the usual shrinkage of trade during summer. With the advent of the Japanese *Bon* season (the time for periodic settlement of accounts), and of the time to pay in the land tax, in July, and of the Chinese *Bon* season, the commencement of the work of reparing great storm damages, the coming of the second rice season in August, the two months saw more or less activity in the money market, but not up to the mark of briskness of the first half of the year. Toward the end of the year, the market picked up somewhat owing to the return of the sugar season and the annual settlement of accounts.

(2) BANKS. The banks already in existence in the Island are: The Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan), Taiwan Chochiku Ginko (Savings Bank), Kagi Ginko, Shokwa Ginko, Taiwan Shōkō Ginko (Commercial and Industrial Bank), their Branches and Agencies and the Branches of the 34th Bank. To be more accurate the Taiwan Ginko has 3 Branches and 7 Agencies the

Taiwan Savings Bank, 1 Branch and 1 Agency; the Kagi Ginkō 1 Agency; the Shokwa Ginko, 2 Agencies; the Taiwan Shōkō Ginko, 1 Agency; and the 34th Bank, 2 Branches. The Taiwan Ginko has 2 Branches and 1 Agency in Japan Proper, 1 Branch and 4 Agencies in South China, and 1 Branch in Hongkong.

The total receipts of these banks for 1911 amounted to 2,423,201,000 *yen*, and the total disbursements 2,424,625,000 *yen;* these figures showing an increase of 693,730,000 *yen* in receipts and of 697,152,000 *yen* in disbursements. To give details, the amounts of money invested in the more important industries of the Island during the year were as follows: sugar industry 64,827,000 *yen*, rice cultivation 24,779,000 *yen*, camphor industry 12,175,000 *yen*, gold ingots 7,382,000 *yen*, tea industry 6,366,000 *yen*, making a total of 115,529,000 *yen*. Now compared with the preceding year these figures are an increase of 27,312,000 *yen* in sugar industry, 3,729,000 *yen* in rice cultivation, 1,254,000 *yen* in gold ingots, and of 882,000 *yen* in tea industry a total increase of 32,973,000 *yen*. The camphor industry alone showed a decrease of 204,000 *yen*.

Coming to deposits and loans, the figures were as follows: total amount of deposits made during the year 520,421,000 *yen*, of which there remained 30,936,000 *yen* in the banks at the end of the year. The total amount of money loaned out during the year was 302,262,000 *yen*, of which 39,856,000 *yen* was left outstanding at its close. These figures also show an increase as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year namely: 121,779,000 *yen* in deposits; 6,474,000 *yen* in the deposits remaining in the banks at the end of the year; 69,943,000 *yen* in total loans; and 7,847,000 *yen* in loans outstanding at the close of the year.

The loans made during 1911 by the Taiwan Ginko as deputy for the Nippon Kwangyo Ginko (The Japan Hypothec Bank) amounted to 834,000 *yen*. The total of similar loans made in 1905 amounted to 3,161,000 *yen*. Out of the amount 390,000 *yen* has in the meamtime been paid back, there remaining outstanding the sum of 2,771,000 *yen* yet in 1911. These loans were made principally for the purposes of the reclamation of wild lands, of repairing the irrigation canals, of sugar making and of laying out orchards; the terms of redemption ranging from ten to fifteen years, and the interest from 8 and 10 per cent. per annum (generally 9 per cent.).

(3) CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS. Beside the regular banks above named and as a subsidiary monetary organ, there exist in the Island credit associations and other bodies of like nature, altogether about twenty in number. These are found scattered in every prefecture, except Giran, Karenkō and Taitō. Their outstanding loans range from several thousand up to tens of thousand *yen*. The *Tanomoshi-ko,* small credit associations making advances by lot, are also found throughout the Island; those conducted by the Japanese residents alone numbering 832, the total amount of money they loan out amounting to 226,000 *yen* a month on an average. There are also many similar associations organized by the natives. All these various credit associations are thriving and growing under strict Government supervision.

(4) PAWNBROKERS. Pawnbrokers are found all over the Island, there being 126 Japanese pawnbrokers and 39 native pawnbrokers. Their total loans amounted to 633,000 *yen* in 1911.

(5) OTHERS. Besides the institutions above described, it is usual for various sugar manufacturing companies to make advances to the sugar cane planters. These concerns together loan out about 1,000,000 *yen* a year and form an important element in the financial activity of the Island.

Thus it will be seen that the monetary organs of Taiwan are yearly growing in the scope of their business, keeping pace with the development of different industries. In the table below will be found figures for the monthly amounts of notes issued by the Taiwan Ginko and their circulation in 1911, and the average per month for 1911 compared with that of the preceding year,—furnishing data to give an idea of the rapid economic progress the Island has been making:—

BANK DRAFTS

Calendar Year	Remittance		Collected		Index Number			
					Remittance		Collected	
	Drafts Issued	Drafts Accepted	Local	Other Places	Drafts Issued	Drafts Accepted	Local	Other Places
1898	4,817,299	4,098,700	371,098	89,229	100	100	100	10
1899	7,017,372	2,850,028	897,518	9,811	146	70	242	11
1900	22,192,151	16,400,125	2,479,076	2,984,049	461	400	668	3,344
1901	15,452,820	11,566,976	3,748,416	3,489,978	321	282	1,010	3,911
1902	12,905,845	10,981,155	3,830,193	4,481,589	268	268	1,032	5,023
1903	25,084,599	22,761,408	8,428,795	7,920,378	521	555	2,271	8,876
1904	28,399,174	22,391,911	2,708,352	243,049	590	546	730	272
1905	48,046,447	27,778,113	4,759,962	1,833,247	997	678	1,283	2,055
1906	54,282,727	41,399,363	25,695,953	35,479,309	1,127	1,010	6,924	39,762
1907	77,650,552	66,958,630	31,919,361	39,538,299	1,612	1,634	8,601	44,311
1908	84,626,376	68,870,308	32,455,483	46,558,847	1,757	1,680	8,746	52,179
1909	84,760,267	69,709,066	34,096,941	60,234,549	1,759	1,701	9,188	67,506
1910	121,809,838	100,775,292	38,036,067	59,601,119	2,529	2,459	10,250	66,796
1911	136,228,983	127,813,705	68,066,462	77,755,261	2,828	3,118	18,342	87,141

BANKING TRANSACTIONS IN 1911

Banks	Remittance		Collected	
	Drafts Issued	Drafts Accepted	Local	Other Places
Taiwan Ginkō	119,708,702	120,371,987	64,511,906	76,996,284
Taiwan Savings Ginkō ...	723,642	730,869	150,540	19,028
34th Bank	7,297,308	2,319,565	3,154,487	272,676
Kagi Ginkō	1,797,103	900,167	16,666	—
Shōkwa Ginkō	6,320,569	3,116,774	213,475	296,881
Taiwan Shōkō Ginkō ...	381,659	374,343	19,388	159,792

BANKS (*Yen*)

Banks	Calendar Year	Capital	Capital Paid up	Reserves	Net Profits	Receipts and Disbursements		Index Number			
						Receipts	Disburse-ments	Reserves	Net Profit	Receipts and Disbursements	
										Receipts	Disburse-ments
Taiwan Ginkō (Bank of Formosa)	1905...	5,000,000	2,500,000	465,000	417,234	494,303,197	493,329,734	100	100	100	100
	1906...	5,000,000	2,500,000	635,000	491,624	738,733,342	737,429,539	137	118	149	149
	1907...	5,000,000	3,750,000	830,000	679,706	953,410,201	953,532,720	178	163	193	193
	1908...	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,140,000	890,764	927,869,184	927,931,079	245	213	188	188
	1909 ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	968,508	1,106,132,464	1,105,876,740	323	232	224	224
	1910...	10,000,000	6,250,000	1,880,000	967,351	1,537,490,242	1,535,506,611	404	232	311	311
	1911...	10,000,000	6,250,000	2,780,000	1,021,295	2,183,047,232	2,184,235,171	598	245	442	443
Taiwan Chochiku Ginkō (Formosan Savings Bank)	1905...	150,000	60,000	25,000	6,502	5,561,344	5,558,006	100	100	100	100
	1906...	150,000	60,00	29,000	12,411	6,424,274	6,410,487	116	191	115	115
	1907...	150,00	60,000	34,000	15,849	11,258,627	11,267,071	136	244	202	203
	1908...	150,000	60,000	42,000	20,146	12,288,887	12,283,937	168	310	221	221
	1909...	150,000	60,000	61,000	29,845	14,648,452	14,646,266	244	459	263	264
	1910...	150,000	60,000	71,000	22,348	14,033,913	14,022,194	284	344	252	252
	1911 ..	150,000	90,000	50,000	23,657	19,604,541	19,981,213	200	364	353	360
Dai Sanjushi	1905...	5,000,000	3,230,000	615,000	56,626	59,336,400	59,321,323	100	100	100	100
	1906...	5,000,000	4,115,000	815,000	4,240	52,775,027	52,745,597	133	—	89	89
	1907...	5,000,000	5,000,000	975,000	33,267	58,500,665	58,516,754	159	59	99	99

Ginkō (34th Bank)	1908...	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,155,000	32,121	74,514,433	74,507,256	188	57	126	126
	1909...	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,335,000	31,176	91,090,432	91,084,582	217	55	154	154
	1910...	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,460,000	62,527	113,350,357	113,341,150	237	110	191	191
	1911...	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,110,000	98,264	140,732,785	140,628,242	343	174	237	237
Kagi Ginkō	1905...	250,000	207,514	500	24,239	1,891,540	1,864,179	100	100	100	100
	1906...	250,000	223,811	14,000	35,487	5,643,728	5,610,022	2,800	140	298	301
	1907...	250,000	237,400	27,000	37,842	7,787,179	7,780,625	5,400	156	412	417
	1908...	250,000	240,637	38,000	38,266	5,871,214	5,866,728	7,600	158	310	315
	1909...	250,000	250,000	50,000	47,060	12,503,386	12,483,749	10,000	197	661	670
	1910...	250,000	250,000	72,000	58,347	17,883,781	17,898,540	14,400	241	945	960
	1911...	250,000	250,000	96,000	64,738	19,851,123	19,853,098	19,200	267	1,049	1,065
Shokwa Ginkō	1905...	220,000	220,000	—	2,230	823,374	811,902	—	100	100	100
	1906...	220,000	220,000	33,000	79,870	8,561,677	8,562,390	100	3,582	1,050	1,055
	1907...	220,000	220,000	60,000	47,400	11,840,778	11,832,374	182	2,125	1,438	1,457
	1908...	220,000	220,000	80,000	55,250	14,504,943	14,497,272	242	2,478	1,762	1,786
	1909...	220,000	220,000	110,000	60,700	20,295,997	20,256,754	333	2,722	2,465	2,495
	1910...	220,000	220,000	135,000	88,550	43,019,137	43,016,527	409	3,971	5,225	5,298
	1911...	220,000	220,000	165,000	93,200	52,286,456	52,259,766	500	4,179	6,350	6,437
Taiwan Shōkō Ginkō (Formosan Commercial and Industrial Bank)	1910 ..	1,000,000	250,000	—	—	3,693,860	3,688,756	—	—	100	100
	1911...	1,000,000	250,000	20	17,302	7,679,179	7,667,298	100	100	208	208

N.B. * Indicates losses.

The 34th Bank has its Head Office in Osaka and two Branches in Taiwan, one in Taihoku and the other in Tainan. Its paid up capital and reserves apply in common to the Head and Branch Offices; but it keeps separate accounts for net profit and other particulars.

BANK DEPOSITS (*yen*) (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Public Money Deposits	General Deposits							Index Number	
		Fixed Deposits	Current Deposits	Small Current Deposits	Special Deposits	Bills Deposited	Savings Deposits	Total	Public Money Deposits	General Deposits
1898	25,024	19,834	250,095	—	11,529	27,922	—	309,380	100	100
1899	55,712	217,448	713,404	324,381	18,766	11,896	* 35,900	1,320,895	223	427
1900	171,808	4,047,829	2,022,139	1,450,184	391,191	27,385	* 35,000	7,973,728	687	2,577
1901	128,352	2,057,903	1,778,428	1,091,188	247,251	11,507	—	5,189,277	513	1,677
1902	107,709	2,157,500	2,068,277	1,423,058	213,136	94,661	128,592	6,085,224	430	1,967
1903	253,765	2,192,177	1,426,052	1,423,308	209,365	5,482	124,989	5,381,373	1,014	1,739
1904	291,986	2,004,800	2,035,323	1,272,226	522,223	37,272	68,181	5,940,026	1,167	1,920
1905	223,660	2,551,685	2,518,870	1,800,794	998,051	39,873	73,288	7,982,561	894	2,580
1906	247,243	3,923,758	3,394,482	2,158,149	1,540,435	154,490	138,145 * 273,000	11,582,459	988	3,744
1907	1,009,511	5,748,261	3,631,383	2,018,982	1,776,340	104,959	156,448 * 52,000	13,488,373	4,034	4,360
1908	1,285,105	4,626,728	3,926,663	2,509,804	1,031,497	35,399	203,639 * 723,000	13,146,729	5,135	4,250
1909	1,380,801	9,725,931	4,680,464	3,279,877	1,731,602	72,466	239,941 * 400,000	25,130,282	5,518	6,507
1910	1,459,821	9,466,452	6,259,374	3,998,575	1,330,560	403,763	243,628 * 1,300,000	3,002,352	5,834	7,435
1911	2,396,528	10,393,924	9,056,987	5,132,038	1,099,769	529,232	304,343 * 2,023,801	28,540,094	9,577	9,225

* N.B. Indicates notice deposits.

BANK LOANS

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Loans for Government	Loans	Over-Drawn	Bills Discounted	Documentary Bills	Total	Index Number
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	
1899	2,500,000	305,521	134,459	?	?	2,939,980	100
1900	10,900,000	1,237,551	779,431	1,462,257	1,342	14,380,582	489
1901	5,200,000	611,538	402.998	1,343,653	17,211	7,575,401	258
1902	6,850,000	359,203	624,660	1,565,475	53,832	9,453,169	322
1903	3,978,000	472,680	539,294	2,342,769	47,499	7,380,191	251
1904	3,551,600	1,091,369	641,226	3,605,288	241,282	9,130,765	311
1905	1,609,600	1,874,321	653,825	8,089,053	576,784	12,803,584	435
1906	—	3,378,689	1,095,537	11,100,194	713,325	16,287,745	554
1907	—	3.848,558	1,610,000	14,255,695	936,607	20,650,869	702
1908	796,544	3,673,017	1,542,187	14,990,816	1,247,839	22,250,404	757
1909	5,064,354	3,581,333	2,230,553	16,466,367	2,314,183	29,656,789	1,009
1910	5,641,744	5,483,523	1,769,208	17,165,328	1,949,623	32,009,426	1,089
1911	4,749,380	5,750,570	4,201,552	23,609,052	1,545,853	39,856,404	1,356

N.B. In the Documentary Bills are included Bills carrying interest and also Accepted Bills.

ACTUAL BANK ACCOUNTS IN 1911

Banks	Loans	Current Deposit Loans	Bills Discounted	Documentary Bills	Total
Taiwan Ginko	9,433,736	3,404,199	20,611,737	1,517,079	34,966,750
Taiwan Savings Ginko.	168,865	165,239	402,055	800	736,960
34th Ginko...	137,853	163,637	1,056,370	27,974	1,385,834
Kagi Ginko...	322,703	312,351	498,859	—	1,133,913
Shōkwa Ginko	427,475	121,403	721,571	—	1,270,449
Shōkō Ginko	9,315	34,723	318,460	—	362,498

INTEREST ON

Calendar Year			Fixed Deposits (Annual Rate of Interest							
			Taiwan Ginkō				Savings Bank		34th Bank	
			Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Keelung Branch	Taichu Branch	Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Taichu Branch	Tainan Branch
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1903	January	Highest...	0.70	0.65	—	—	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.70
		Lowest ...	0.60	0.60	—	—			0.55	0.65
	July ...	Highest...	0.60	0.60	—	—	0.65	0.70	0.60	0.55
		Lowest ...	0.55	0.55	—	—		0.60	0.55	0.50
1904	January	Highest...	0.55	0.55	—	—	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.55
		Lowest ...	0.50	0.50	—	—		0.55	0.50	0.50
	July ...	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	—	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.60
		Lowest ...	0.50	0.50	0.50	—		0.55	0.50	0.50
1905	January	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	—	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
		Lowest ...	0.50	0.50	0.50	—			0.50	0.50
	July ...	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	—	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
		Lowest ...	0.50	0.50	0.50	—			0.45	0.55
1906	January	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	—	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
		Lowest ...	0.50	0.50	0.50	—			0.50	0.55
	July ...	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.00
		Lowest ...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			0.50	0.50

BANK DEPOSITS: PART—I

on 100 *yen*)			Current Deposits (Daily Rate of Interest on 100 *yen*)										
Kagi Ginkō	Shōkwa Ginkō	Shōkō Ginkō	Tainan Bank				Savings Bank		34th Bank		Kagi Ginkō	Shōkwa Ginkō	Shōkō Ginkō
			Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Keeling Branch	Taichu Branch	Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Taichu Branch	Tainan Branch			
%	%	%	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*
—	—	—	1 2	1 2	—	—	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	—	—	—
—	—	—	8	1 0	—	—							
—	—	—	1 0	1 0	—	—	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 0	—	—	—
—	—	—											
—	—	—	8	8	—	—	1 0	1 0	8	8	—	—	—
—	—	—											
—	—	—	8	8	8	—	1 0	1 0	8	9	—	—	—
—	—	—											
—	—	—	8	8	8	—	1 0	1 0	8	8	—	—	—
—	—	—											
0.65	—	—	8	8	8	—	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0	—	—
0.60	—	—											
0.65	0.65	—	8	8	8	—	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0	1 3	—
6.60	0.55	—										1 0	
0.65	0.65	—	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0	1 3	—
0.60	0.55	—									8	1 0	

INTEREST ON

Calendar Year	Kinds		Fixed Deposits (Annual Rate of Interest							
			Taiwan Ginkō				Savings Bank		34th Bank	
			Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Keelung Branch	Taichu Branch	Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Taihoku Branch	Tainan Branch
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1907	January	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.55	0.60
		Lowest ...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50			0.50	0.50
	July ...	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.63
		Lowest ...						0.55	0.50	0.55
1908	January	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55
		Lowest ...						0.55	0.50	
	July ...	Highest...	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.60
		Lowest ...						0.55	0.55	
1909	January	Highest...	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.60
		Lowest ...							0.55	0.55
	July ..	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55
		Lowest ...								0.50
1910	January	Highest...	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55
		Lowest ...								0.50
	July ...	Highest...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55
		Lowest ...					0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45
1911	January	Highest...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55
		Lowest ...					0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45
	July ...	Highest...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50
		Lowest ...					0.50	0.50	0.45	0.40

BANK DEPOSITS: PART I

on 100 *yen*)			Current Deposits (Daily Rate of Interest on 100 *yen*)										
Kagi Ginkō	Shōkwa Ginkō	Shōkō Ginkō	Taiwan Bank				Savings Bank		34th Bank		Kagi Ginkō	Shōkwa Ginkō	Shōkō Ginkō
			Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Keelung Branch	Taichu Branch	Taihoku Main Office	Tainan Branch	Taihoku Branch	Tainan Branch			
%	%	%	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*
0.65 0.60	0.65 0.55	— —	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0 8	1 3 1 0	—
0.65 0.60	0.65 0.55	— —	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0 5	1 3 1 0	—
0.65 0.60	0.65 0.55	— —	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0 5	1 3 1 0	—
0.65 0.60	0.65 0.55	— —	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0 8	1 3 1 0	—
0.65 0.60	0.65 0.55	— —	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0 8	1 3 1 0	—
0.65 0.60	0.65 0.55	— —	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0 8	1 3 1 0	—
0.65 0.60	0.65 0.55	— —	8	8	8	8	1 0	1 0	8	8	1 0 8	1 3 1 0	—
0.60 0.50	0.55 0.50	— —	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	1 0 8	1 2 8	—
0.60 0.50	0.55 0.50	0.55 0.50	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	1 0 8	1 2 8	8
0.60 0.50	0.55 0.50	0.55 0.50	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	1 0 8	1 2 8	8

BANK LOAN INTEREST. PART—I

Calendar Year	Maximum and Minimum		Taiwan Ginkō				Savings Bank		34th Bank		Kagi Ginkō	Shokwa Ginkō	Taiwan Shōkō Ginkō
			Taihoku Branch	Tainan Branch	Keelung Branch	Taichu Branch	Taihoku Head Office	Tainan Branch	Taihoku Branch	Tainan Branch			
			sen rin	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*
1903	January	Highest ...	50	50	—	—	60	60	60	50	—	—	—
		Lowest ...	39	40	—	—	50	50	50	40	—	—	—
	July ...	Highest ...	40	45	—	—	55	55	60	50	—	—	—
		Lowest ...	30	40	—	—	50	50	16	40	—	—	—
1904	January	Highest ...	40	40	—	—	50	55	60	50	—	—	—
		Lowest ...	30		—	—	40	50	41	40	—	—	—
	July ...	Highest ...	40	40	40	—	50	55	60	50	—	—	—
		Lowest ...	16	16	16	—	40	50	41	40	—	—	—
1905	January	Highest ...	40	40	40	—	50	50	60	50	—	—	—
		Lowest ...	16	17	16	—	40	40	16	35	—	—	—
	July ...	Highest ...	40	40	40	—	50	50	60	50	50	—	—
		Lowest ...	25	26	28	—	40	40	16	35	40	—	—
1906	January	Highest ...	40	40	40	—	50	50	55	49	50	50	—
		Lowest ...	25	26	28	—	40	40	16	35	33	40	—
	July ...	Highest ...	35	37	37	37	50	55	49	48	50	50	—
		Lowest ...	25	26	28	28	35	48	16	30	33	40	—
1907	January	Highest ...	35	37	37	37	50	55	49	41	50	50	—
		Lowest ...	25	26	28	28	35	35	27	27	30	40	—

BANK LOAN INTEREST PART—II

Calendar Year	Kinds		Taiwan Ginkō				Savings Bank		34th Bank		Kagi Ginkō	Shokwa Ginkō	Taiwan Shōkō Ginkō
			Taihoku Branch	Tainan Branch	Keelung Branch	Taichu Branch	Taihoku Head Office	Tainan Branch	Taihoku Branch	Tainan Branch			
			sen rin	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*	*sen rin*
1907	July ...	Highest ...	35	35	35	35	50	55	49	41	50	50	—
		Lowest ...	25	25	25	25	28	33	27	27	30	40	—
1908	January	Highest ...	35	35	35	35	50	55	49	41	50	50	—
		Lowest ...	25	25	25	25	30	35	27	27	30	40	—
	July ...	Highest ...	35	35	35	35	50	55	49	41	50	50	—
		Lowest ...	25	25	25	25	30	33	27	27	30	40	—
1909	January	Highest ...	33	35	35	35	40	55	49	37	50	50	—
		Lowest ...	25	25	25	25	32	40	27	27	30	35	—
	July ...	Highest ...	35	35	35	35	40	55	49	37	50	45	—
		Lowest ...	25	25	25	25	30	50	27	27	30	30	—
1910	January	Highest ...	30	30	30	30	42	55	46	37	50	45	—
		Lowest ...	25	25	25	25	28	40	27	27	25	30	—
	July ...	Highest ...	27	28	28	30	42	53	41	30	45	45	—
		Lowest ...	22	18	25	22	29	28	27	22	25	25	—
1911	January	Highest ...	26	28	28	30	40	50	25	30	45	45	50
		Lowest ...	22	16	25	22	28	35	19	16	25	25	25
	July ...	Highest ...	26	28	28	30	40	50	38	20	45	45	50
		Lowest ...	22	16	25	22	20	25	27	16	25	25	35

INTEREST, MONEY MARKET RATE: PART—I

(Monthly Average)

Calendar Year	Kinds			Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Pinan	Makyu
				rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
1901	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.60	1.07	0.93	1.08	1.00
			Lowest	0.50	0.59	0.53	1.00	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.12	0.25	0.23	—	0.31
			Lowest		0.21	0.20	—	
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.70	1.28	0.95	1.11	1.00
			Lowest	0.60	1.05	0.55	1.00	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.20	0.37	0.23	0.50	0.47
			Lowest		0.29	0.20	0.40	
1902	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.61	1.08	0.70	0.85	0.75
			Lowest	0.49	0.84	0.60		
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.15	0.29	0.30	0.20	0.30
			Lowest	0.14	0.25	0.20		
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.73	1.50	0.80	0.85	1.00
			Lowest	0.61	1.03	0.70		
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.20	0.38	0.30	0.36	0.54
			Lowest	0.19	0.29	0.20	0.32	
1903	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.61	0.88	0.70	0.83	0.93
			Lowest	0.45	0.59	0.60	0.68	0.69
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.28	0.31	0.26	0.20	0.31
			Lowest	0.17	0.21	0.18		0.27

INTEREST, MONEY MARKET RATE: PART—II

(Monthly Average)

Calendar Year	Kinds			Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Pinan	Makyu
				rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.87	1.04	0.80	0.84	0.90
			Lowest	0.60	0.76	0.60	0.68	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.28	0.37	0.24	3.30	0.37
			Lowest	0.17	0.24	0.17		0.36
1904	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.56	0.42	0.78	0.54	0.45
			Lowest	0.36	0.22	0·60	0.43	0.36
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.28	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.26
			Lowest	0.18	0.11	0.15		0.22
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.63	1.00	0.80	0.96	0.42
			Lowest	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.76	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.30	0.21	0.11	0.30	0.28
			Lowest	0.20	0.16		0.29	0.23
1905	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.30	0.45
			Lowest	0.30	0.20	0.60	0.25	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.30	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.25
			Lowest	0.25				0.20
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.60	1.00	0.80	0.50	0.45
			Lowest	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.30	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.30	0.17	0.13	0.32	0.25
			Lowest	0.25	0.13		0.30	0.20

INTEREST, MONEY MARKET RATE: PART—I

(Monthly Average)

Calendar Year	Maximum and Minimum			Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Pinan	Makyu
				%	%	%	%	%
1906	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.40	0.40	0.63	—	0.45
			Lowest	0.22	0.20	0.34	—	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.26	—	0.21	0.28	0.25
			Lowest	0.19	—	0.18	0.20	0.20
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.56	0.97	0.68	0.45	0.45
			Lowest	0.30	0.47	0.45	0.30	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.32	0.92	0.21	0.48	0.25
			Lowest	0.20	0.32	0.18	0.40	0.20
1907	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.40	0.41	0.49	—	0.45
			Lowest	0.20	0.25	0.25	—	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.20	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.30
			Lowest	0.11	0.20	0.20		0.20
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.60	0.86	0.60	0.50	0.48
			Lowest	0.30	0.43	0.40	0.37	0.45
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.30	0.70	0.26	0.42	0.30
			Lowest	0.11	0.33	0.19	0.40	0.20
1908	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.40	0.44	0.50	—	0.45
			Lowest	0.20	0.34	0.25	—	
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.24	0.34	0.25	0.40	0.29
			Lowest	0.16	0.24	0.20		0.20
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.60	0.64	0.60	0.51	0.50
			Lowest	0.30	0.54	0.40	0.40	0.45
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.30	0.44	0.30	0.40	0.30
			Lowest	0.16	0.34	0.20		0.20

INTEREST, MONEY MARKET RATE: PART—II

(Monthly Average)

Calendar Year	Maximum and Minimum			Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Pinan	Makyu
				%	%	%	%	%
1909	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.40	0.41	0.49	0.45	0.44
			Lowest	0.24	0.31	0.26		
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.25	0.38	0.24	0.38	0.22
			Lowest	0.16	0.28	0.19		0.20
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.48	0.46
			Lowest	0.31	0.49	0.41		0.45
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.30	0.45	0.29	0.38	0.30
			Lowest	0.17	0.35	0.19		0.20
1910	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.47	0.31	0.45	0.50	0.41
			Lowest	0.20	0.26	0.25	0.40	0.35
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.40	0.31
			Lowest	0.17	0.21	0.15		0.25
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.60	0.36	0.55	0.50	0.46
			Lowest	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.40	0.41
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.40	0.36
			Lowest	0.18	0.22	0.19		0.31
1911	With Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.46	0.25	0.61	0.50	0.40
			Lowest	0.27	0.23	0.30	0.41	0.35
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.38	0.30
			Lowest	0.17	0.16	0.15		0.25
	Without Security	Among Japanese	Highest	0.52	0.30	0.93	0.50	0.45
			Lowest	0.35	0.25	0.43	0.41	0.40
		Among Formosans	Highest	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.38	0.35
			Lowest	0.18	0.20	0.18		0.30

XX. PRICES OF COMMODITIES

The prices of commodities in Taiwan have shown of late years a general tendency to rise, though with many fluctuations due to conditions of supply and demand, and owing also to the state of communication facilities. There may be many causes for this; but it appears that, apart from the general direct effect of the change of currency standard in 1905, the rise is mainly traceable to the steady economic progress of the Island and also to the marked rise in the scale of living of its inhabitants since the Russo-Japanese war. Then the effect of coming into force of the revised tariff rates has been especially great on the prices of foreign imports. Until gold standard was adopted by the Government General in 1905, that is, nine years after its adoption in Japan Proper (1897), prices had been subject to constant fluctuations owing to changes in the price of silver. Since 1905, however, the fluctuations have largely ceased. At the same time the subsequent economic development of the Island and the consequent increase in the amount of bank notes in circulation has also combined to raise prices. In 1908 the Island was visited by a wave of business depression, and this led to a decrease in the circulation of notes and consequent fall of price to a more or less degree for a time. Below is given a table in index number of general average market price in Taihoku in the month of January each year, based on imformation obtained from Japanese and Formosan establisments, and taking the prices for January 1902 at 100:

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Japanese...	100	108.2	111.7	113.8	121.5	129.5	135.2	134.9	136.2	140.5
Natives ...	100	113.9	113.9	110.0	111.1	114.5	121.2	116.2	112.1	128.1

As may be seen in the above table the price tendency has been one of rise. The following figures, show the prices of articles named in the more important towns of the Island in 1911 :—

AVERAGE MARKET PRICE OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE ISLAND (1911)

Articles		Units	Towns				
			Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Pinan	Makyu
		Per	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Peanuts		100 *kin*	5.640	6.117	6.650	3.150	3.116
Sesame Seeds		,,	7.983	7.389	7.538	5.800	—
Sweet Potatoes		,,	1.170	1.350	0.930	0.500	1.150
Beef ...	Buffalo... ...	,,	9.875	—	—	—	—
	Yellow Cattle	,,	14.710	13.000	17.000	28.000	24.000
Pork		,,	22.750	21.000	25.208	24.000	12.000
Poultry... ...	Fowls...	,,	26.500	22.000	31.000	22.500	15.800
	Ducks...	,,	20.583	16.500	26.000	—	—
Fresh Eggs ...	Fowls ...	100 pieces	1.483	1.550	1.230	2.000	1.005
	Ducks...	,,	1.909	1.700	1.266	2.000	—
Coarse or Brown Sugar	1st grade (Black in barrel and white inferior excluded)	100 *kin*	8.600	—	8.900	9.260	9.950
	Centrifugals 2nd grade	,,	13.000	13.370	12.800	—	—
	3rd grade	,,	—	—	14.500	—	—
Peanut Oil		,,	19.191	19.500	16 266	25.000	1.6125
Flax	4 *Shaku*	,,	19.116	18.500	27.258	16.000	—
	5 ,, ...	,,	19.925	22.000	28.750	17.000	—
	6 ,, ...	,,	20.648	24.500	31.140	19.000	—
	6 *Shaku* and over	,,	21.842	26.500	—	20.000	—
Ramie	Coarse...	,,	4.100	4.850	5.800	9.000	4.950
	Young...	,,	5.063	5.750	9.200	—	7.600
Bamboo Pulp Paper	Daiho ...	,,	4.720	4.500	5.000	—	—
	Daitei ...	,,	5.830	5.500	6.300	—	—
Tsuso	Pills ...	,,	73.183	32.500	36.083	20.000	—
Charcoal		,,	1.121	1.550	1.641	4.400	1.675
Fuel Wood		,,	0.324	0.425	0.633	0.300	0.555
Coal		10,000 *kin*	43.917	—	63.666	—	35.000

N.B. The Tsuso of Taiwan is of superior quality.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICE OF PRINCIPAL JAPANESE PRODUCTS
(1911)

Articles	Unit	Towns			
		Taihoku	Taichu	Tainan	Makyu
		yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Soja Bean	1 *koku*	14,458	16,000	14,616	—
Shozu (small soja)	„	14,717	16,750	15,092	—
Shiitake (kind of mushroom)	10 *kwamme*	73,500	110,000	78,708	100,000
Green Tea	100 *kin*	66,000	70,000	70,000	—
Soy	1 *koku*	43,978	40,500	35,567	40,350
Miso (sour bean jam)	10 *kwamme*	3,771	6,000	4,067	4,775
Dried Bonito	„	64,091	65,500	69,000	75,700
White Sugar	100 *kin*	19,657	20,000	20,875	21,500
White Muslin...	1 *tan* (40 yds.)	6,752	6,250	—	—
Grey Cotton	1 *tan*	1,280	0,900	1,688	1,462
White Cotton...		0,642	0,825	0,820	0,700
Cotton Flannel	1 *tan* (20 yds.)	5,350	—	5,400	—
Minogami (Japanese paper)...	1 *shime*	5,182	6,650	5,400	6,550
Hanshi (Japanese paper) ...	„	2,700	3,500	2,500	3,275
Matches	1 case	20,250	19,800	20,017	25,200
Cement	1 barrel	4,450	5,800	5,433	6,300
Lumber { Cryptmeria { Angular ...	1 *sai*	0,094	0,105	0,104	0,135
Lumber { Cryptmeria { Round ...	„	0,084	0,095	0,075	0,080
Planks { Cryptmeria { 4 *bu* ...	„	1,083	1,550	1,367	1,465
Planks { Cryptmeria { 6 *bu* ...	„	1,367	1,950	1,467	1,625

AVERAGE MARKET PRICE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS (1911)

Articles		Unit	Towns		
			Toihoku	Taichu	Tainan
			yen	*yen*	*yen*
Kinshinka		100 *kin*	17,216	19,500	18,708
Kikurage		„	56,500	55,500	61,250
Flour		1 bag	2,857	2,900	2,946
Somen (Kind of Maccaroni	Made of Rye	100 *kin*	9,225	—	—
	Made of Bean	„	24,133	—	26,667
Dried Shrimps (Small)		„	—	21,500	—
Condensed Milk...		1 dozen	3,600	3,650	3,708
Kerosene Oil		1 case	3,769	3,900	3,918
Bean Oil		100 *kin*	16,500	16,000	—
Unbleached Muslin		1 *tan*	5,208	6,050	5,033
White Muslin		„	8,258	6,850	7,763
Chinese Cotton		„	0,680	0,950	0,970
China Grass Cloth		100 *go*	16,816	26,445	21,931
Jute Cloth		„	12,770	14,500	16,000
Chinese Paper		1 picul	5,340	—	—
Iron Tube	Round	100 *kin*	5,025	—	—
	Flat	„	5,329	4,650	—
Plate Iron		„	4,500	4,650	—
Lead in Lump		„	9,158	11,000	—
Iron Nails		„	7,075	7,650	—
Mattings		100 pieces	12,167	—	5,767

XXI. FOREIGN TRADE

(1) GENERAL REMARKS. The trade of Taiwan has made a remarkable progress since the Island became a Japanese dominion. Until 1901, however, it remained on 30 million *yen* mark; but the next year, 1902, it rose to over 40,000,000, and it has since then kept on increasing by leaps and bounds; it swelled to 50,000,000 in 1906, to 70,000,000 in 1908, to 84,000,000 in 1909, and all at once to more than 118,000,000 *yen* in 1910. Such a showing is almost without parallel anywhere else. Compared with the trade of individual ports in Japan Proper, Taiwan comes only next to Yokohama and Kobe in the total amount of its trade. We will now give a general summary of the trade of the Island in 1911.

(2) EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. The exports of Taiwan to foreign countries amounted to about 13,000,000 *yen* and imports to some 19,000,000 *yen* or a total of over 32,000,000 *yen* in 1911. These figures compared with those of the previous year show an increase of 1,180,000 *yen* in exports and a decrease of 290,000 *yen* in imports, the net increase in total trade amounting to about 900,000 *yen*. To account for this turn of affairs, the increase of exports was due to a sudden increase of demand for the Oolong tea and a favorable market abroad for sugar; while the decrease of imports was brought about in consequence of a brisk import trade in Japan Proper as well as of a decrease in the importation into the Island of opium which forms its principal import and also of flour and railway rolling stocks, in spite of the fact that there were heavy importation of sugar-refining machinery, gunny bags, leaf-tobacco and bean cakes.

(3) SHIPPING. The shipping returns for 1911 show that compared with the previous year, there were increases both in the number of steamships and their aggregate tonnage which entered or cleared the ports of Taiwan, while the reverse was true in regard to Chinese junks. The increase in the returns for steamships may be attributed to the growth of trade in general, but more particularly to the completion of harbor works at Keelung, which offers facilities for accommodating larger ships than formerly. The decrease in the figures for junks may be said to be a necessary consequence of the increased use of steamships, just as junks are going out of use in this connection.

The foreign trade returns of Taiwan are as below :—

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—VALUE (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports over Exports (* Excess of Exports)	Index Number for Imports and Exports	Ship's Appertenances
1896... ...	11,395,680	8,631,002	20,026,682	* 2,764,678	100	6,546
1897... ...	12,752,200	12,659,298	25,411,498	* 92,902	127	7,094
1898... ...	12,819,760	16,875,405	29,695,165	4,055,645	148	7,430
1899... ...	11,092,623	14,273,092	25,365,715	3,180,469	127	22,298
1900... ...	10,532,165	13,570,664	24,102,829	3,038,499	120	39,120
1901... ...	8,234,097	12,809,795	21,043,892	4,575,698	105	64,703
1902... ...	13,724,271	110,00,532	23,324,803	* 3,623,739	119	92,596
1903... ...	10,989,966	11,009,464	21,996,430	22,498	110	91,355
1904... ...	12,287,366	12,590,010	24,877,376	302,644	124	103,758
1905... ...	10,629,607	10,963,877	21,593,484	334,270	108	75,539
1906... ...	9,779,084	12,737,460	22,516,544	2,958,376	112	148,848
1907... ...	9,741,429	11,220,685	20,962,114	1,479,256	105	140,328
1908... ...	9,297,898	17,074,766	26,372,664	7,776,868	132	146,785
1909... ...	11,687,576	12,591,470	24,279,046	903,894	121	82,702
1910... ...	11,986,096	19,852,562	31,838,658	7,866,466	159	94,011
1911... ...	13,175,590	19,555,047	32,730,637	6,379,457	163	115,947

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION —VALUE (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports over Exports (*Excess of Exports)	Index Number for Exports and Imports
1896	211,277	5,401,407	5,612,684	5,190,130	100
1897	631,853	5,931,079	6,562,932	5,299,226	117
1898	2,110,967	5,789,260	7,900,227	3,678,893	141
1899	2,487,781	3,537,365	6,025,146	1,049,584	107
1900	2,796,568	1,466,872	4,263,440	*1,329,696	76
1901	1,505,290	933,567	2,438,857	* 571,723	43
1902	950,874	4,430,855	5,381,729	3,479,981	96
1903	940,230	1,454,323	2,394,553	514,093	43
1904	1,195,973	489,801	1,685,774	* 706,172	30
1905	1,229,057	455,060	1,684,117	* 773,997	30
1906	2,188,312	24,328	2,212,640	2,163,984	39
1907	258,870	339,495	598,365	80,625	11
1908	68,101	2,751,381	2,819,482	2,683,280	50
1909	157,525	7,158	164,683	* 150,367	3
1910	37,135	1,132	38,267	36,003	1
1911	12,951	7,393	20,344	* 5,558	0

EXPORTS—VALUE (By the Ports *Yen*)

Calendar Year	Tamsui	Ampin	Keelung	Takao	Kyuko	Kōrō	Gosei (Toka-kutsu)
1896	7,815,033	2,315,619	16,522	251,643	136,358	—	—
1897	8,308,672	1,888,050	50,579	208,332	146,993	82,215	705,142
1898	7,451,108	2,343,728	79,887	281,659	136,464	86,719	1,023,002
1899	7,271,297	2,015,594	83,269	225,327	93,321	69,214	604,969
1900	6,507,710	1,049,838	121,371	325,502	120,860	98,818	1,093,785
1901	4,603,990	1,422,451	202,024	147,162	98,209	101,183	545,333
1902	9,361,728	1,321,016	601,522	124,935	117,197	92,151	1,142,554
1903	7,564,774	621,027	1,443,939	50,332	147,344	86,392	469,294
1904	5,909,934	1,012,635	3,335,116	901,708	130,963	109,621	305,980
1905	6,004,423	451,744	3,024,376	32,512	120,344	131,418	312,278
1906	5,128,353	757,254	3,010,653	39,678	201,012	98,519	140,879
1907	4,041,326	586,839	4,424,611	69,045	122,287	111,266	72,058
1908	2,673,843	585,038	5,220,758	59,639	60,313	142,390	114,764
1909	4,048,738	406,687	6,619,300	35,052	57,265	137,405	62,109
1910	3,930,786	592,549	6,358,246	566,309	53,136	141,114	53,886
1911	5,847,743	505,729	5,377,245	973,144	133,891	91,752	4,631

Calendar Year	Rokko	Kakōkō (Hokkokei)	Tosekikō	Mákyu	Tōkō	So-ō	Total	Index Number
1896... ...	860,505	—	—	—	—	—	11,395,680	100
1897... ...	878,037	—	396,174	52,163	35,843	—	12,752,200	112
1898... ...	612,064	—	598,102	132,493	74,488	46	12,819,760	112
1899... ...	239,940	111,828	192,444	88,227	79,193	—	11,092,623	97
1900... ...	517,227	185,988	317,471	83,487	110,108	—	10,532,165	92
1901... ...	372,657	214,645	273,175	137,716	115,552	—	8,234,097	72
1902... ...	635,708	118,493	64,957	72,493	71,517	—	13,724,271	120
1903... ...	388,738	43,062	78,086	53,561	40,417	—	10,986,966	96
1904... ...	345,332	57,495	85,984	67,847	24,251	—	12,287,366	108
1905... ...	357,982	36,442	57,343	77,835	22,910	—	10,629,607	93
1906... ...	237,538	26,008	84,355	37,988	16,850	—	9,779,084	86
1907... ...	140,441	13,614	97,738	11,804	50,400	—	9,741,429	85
1908... ...	198,797	—	111,435	34,733	96,188	—	9,297,898	82
1909... ...	150,714	—	87,369	56,255	26,682	—	11,687,576	103
1910... ...	117,057	—	117,890	25,951	47,172	—	11,986,096	105
1911... ...	87,600	—	107,101	11,123	35,631	—	13,175,590	116

IMPORTS—VALUE (By the Ports *Yen*)

Calendar Year	Tamsui	Ampei	Keelung	Takao	Kyukō	Koro	Gosei Tokaku-ten
1896...	4,879,453	2,357,682	208,783	431,425	170,177	—	—
1897...	7,410,621	2,550,813	367,776	346,537	262,359	81,865	326,216
1898...	9,871,539	3,230,922	764,340	380,411	329,190	123,984	514,039
1899...	9,668,733	2,236,599	408,007	274,098	213,493	82,647	398,396
1900...	8,833,067	1,889,191	754,894	530,835	138,592	88,772	319,697
1901...	7,250,198	1,758,034	1,587,686	572,899	152,751	85,665	254,280
1902...	5,941,530	1,644,126	814,180	333,774	150,699	74,678	281,988
1903...	6,623,880	1,753,243	1,083,730	403,206	130,132	78,122	257,719
1904...	7,871,183	2,017,470	1,089,087	477,107	97,386	90,536	239,653
1905...	6,927,996	1,923,194	585,100	484,644	112,362	113,763	181,166
1906...	8,368,280	2,137,939	919,519	351,980	153,081	76,235	165,769
1907...	6,477,064	1,926,470	889,428	1,174,976	118,583	84,927	127,593
1908	6,389,079	1,971,225	1,760,769	5,585,801	78,736	145,523	133,495
1909...	7,403,061	2,041,268	653,753	1,549,021	56,767	226,292	133,276
1910...	8,033,693	2,269,335	1,350,673	7,254,493	66,425	174,870	161,227
1911...	6,586,215	1,760,591	2,389,509	7,861,261	140,592	135,996	193,426

EXPORTS—VALUE

Calendar Year	China	Kwan-tōshu	Hong-Kong	Chosen	British India
1896	8,675,575	—	2,454,169	—	—
1897	9,878,584	—	1,655,976	—	—
1898	10,872,751	—	1,385,115	—	—
1899	8,692,467	—	2,090,414	—	—
1900	7,792,383	—	1,760,648	—	9,500
1901	6,483,722	—	1,181,835	—	—
1902	8,759,779	—	3,229,056	—	—
1903	6,275,181	—	2,575,040	—	1,800
1904	7,175,202	—	1,628,725	—	5,943
1905	5,032,874	—	2,100,254	—	—
1906	4,946,903	13,500	1,770,205	32,607	—
1907	2,981,814	—	2,081,855	39,406	—
1908	3,198,479	—	781,401	55,603	2,850
1909	2,732,092	—	300,958	29,453	130,896
1910	3,523,053	150,114	353,616	65,520	177,490
1911	3,660,730	257,953	368,153	—	89,519

(By the Countries *yen*)

Dutch Indies	Great Britain	France	Germany	United States	Australia	Other Countries	Total
—	—	—	—	265,122	—	814	11,395,680
—	6,682	—	—	1,188,184	—	22,774	12,752,200
—	—	—	—	561,029	—	865	12,819,760
—	—	—	—	309,642	—	100	11,092,623
—	—	—	—	969,634	—	—	10,532,165
—	—	—	—	568,540	—	—	8,234,097
—	—	—	—	1,734,999	—	437	13,724,271
—	87	—	—	2,134,852	—	—	10,986,966
—	277,141	253,500	76,000	2,870,854	—	—	12,287,366
53,349	1,455	—	29	3,440,764	—	882	10,629,607
22,561	403,292	208	89	2,576,406	400	12,913	9,779,084
18,733	503,733	—	—	4,090,121	16,800	8,967	9,741,429
—	427,876	201,727	44,579	4,556,975	13,835	14,573	9,297,898
11	752,042	969,349	1,684,993	5,049,035	15,824	22,923	11,687,576
—	551,242	654,875	1,285,286	5,074,500	8,121	142,279	11,986,096
6	646,071	408,519	1,645,754	6,005,284	11,369	82,232	13,175,590

IMPORTS—VALUE (By the Ports *Yen*)

Calendar Year	Rokko	Kakoko (Hokkokei)	Tosekko	Makyu	Toko	So-ō	Total	Index Number
1896... ...	583,542	—	—	—	—	—	8,631,002	100
1897... ...	817,154	—	305,287	158,368	32,302	—	12,659,298	147
1898... ...	817,315	—	519,494	249,177	74,746	248	16,875,405	196
1899... ...	376,275	101,643	200,534	210,838	101,829	—	14,273,092	165
1900... ...	398,823	131,909	224,780	140,772	119,332	—	13,570,664	157
1901... ...	474,068	140,900	215,879	187,359	130,076	—	12,809,795	148
1902... ...	470,679	79,606	87,130	112,052	110,090	—	10,100,532	117
1903... ...	405,080	37,064	73,237	94,159	69,892	—	11,009,464	128
1904... ...	420,607	41,764	87,098	76,420	81,699	—	12,590,010	146
1905... ...	335,463	51,023	77,223	92,157	79,786	—	10,963,877	127
1906... ...	311,735	40,640	100,427	54,198	57,657	—	12,737,460	148
1907... ...	216,571	15,089	84,988	32,519	72,477	—	11,220,685	130
1908... ...	251,824	—	129,623	34,294	94,397	—	17,074,766	198
1909... ...	290,874	—	141,283	34,042	61,833	—	12,591,470	146
1910... ...	224,616	—	179,212	37,880	100,138	—	19,852,562	230
1911... ...	200,628	—	182,850	29,301	74,678	—	19,555,047	227

EXPORT OF SPECIE, PAPER CURRENCY AND BULLION

Yen)

Calendar Year	Specie and Bullion			Paper Currency	Total	Index Number
	Gold	Silver	Total			
1896	5,618	205,659	211,277	1,866,300	2,077,577	100
1897	—	631,853	631,853	1,745,706	2,377,559	114
1898	—	2,110,967	2,110,967	2,001,585	4,112,552	198
1899	—	2,487,781	2,487,781	—	2,487,781	120
1900	24,800	2,771,768	2,796,568	26,837	2,823,405	136
1901	600	1,504,690	1,505,290	200,079	1,705,369	82
1902	—	950,874	950,874	15,927	966,801	47
1903	—	940,230	940,230	8,079	948,309	46
1904	2,000	1,193,973	1,195,973	73,219	1,269,192	61
1905	74,940	1,154,117	1,229,057	45,130	1,274,187	61
1906	60,400	2,127,912	2,188,312	1,175	2,189,487	105
1907	24,660	234,210	258,870	4,930	263,800	13
1908	12,000	56,101	68,101	—	68,101	3
1909	—	157 525	157,525	—	157,525	8
1910	—	37,135	37,135	1,000	38,135	2
1911	—	12,951	12,951	1,443	14,394	1

IMPORTS—VALUE: TABLE I

Calendar Year	China	Kwantōshu	Hongkong	Chosen	British India and Straits Settlements
1896	4,094,390	—	290,614	42,421	604,957
1897	7,363,551	—	411,102	43,140	439,099
1898	10,099,674	—	952,290	24,012	488,020
1899	6,299,751	—	415,200	19,706	37,952
1900	5,995,494	—	610,155	12,820	463,757
1901	5,656,168	—	553,762	17,813	501,955
1902	5,156,865	—	233,880	21,954	689,287
1903	5,747,795	—	147,212	53,917	977,147
1904	5,841,992	—	262,287	57,969	1,511,653
1905	5,372,722	—	77,622	69,184	1,189,988
1906	6,163,824	43	128,263	46,702	2,070,761
1907	4,333,804	846	208,083	41,631	1,662,536
1908	4,242,095	279,095	167,882	49,505	1,305,884
1909	4,789,795	207,132	168,942	29,760	1,353,960
1910	5,451,922	305,247	256,099	18,852	1,558,063
1911	5,859,954	380,147	215,044	—	1,460,142

(By the Countries Yen)

French Indo-China	Dutch Indies	Russian Asia	Philippines	Siam	Great Britain
442,536	—	40,697	17,751	68,074	1,146,328
105,566	—	69,356	18,405	51,921	1,375,777
510,176	162,144	216	14,605	66,768	1,617,323
2,404,660	734	94,779	7,992	3,236	1,093,117
102,846	25,394	278,817	1,637	3,870	1,398,131
55,816	243,354	33,431	10,218	6,471	2,109,443
250,502	120,885	42,908	20,847	28 130	1,482,746
78,727	11,910	164,641	29,433	75,240	1,701,582
42,487	47,026	189,060	27,759	31,140	1,375,394
48,638	77,374	—	16,347	39,516	1,642,923
69,031	146,424	5	5,115	68,877	1,588,798
215,238	103,451	98	6,074	43,394	1,756,962
67,568	109,612	42,517	4,087	67,944	4,280,990
62,474	220,329	—	8,241	61,826	2,149,151
63,914	169,618	9	11,883	85,177	3,898,987
424,163	199,822	—	6,084	96,709	4,486,225

IMPORTS—VALUE: TABLE II

Calendar Year	France	Germany	Belgium	Austria-Hungary	Turkey
1896	7,769	223,224	3,352	605	—
1897	10,011	353,863	7,986	4,705	46
1898	9,233	298,437	6,678	12,669	5
1899	4,596	91,226	1,608	6,193	—
1900	2,891	94,344	7,748	4,248	85,951
1901	4,923	126,634	9,800	6,459	692
1902	6,256	113,727	8,941	5,095	—
1903	23,178	127,425	54,010	8,786	—
1904	13,226	184,830	27,222	20,723	—
1905	14,373	143,938	14,752	18,921	305,425
1906	17,885	190,994	56,337	17,760	399,763
1907	4,850	282,220	132,271	13,905	120
1908	11,144	1,228,844	149,633	15,444	4,570
1909	45,852	730,787	116,914	16,095	39,398
1910	15,285	2,455,912	18,681	10,225	924,407
1911	21,950	2,756,652	44,410	6,179	293,627

(By the Countries *Yen*)

Holland	United States	Australia	Hawaii	Other Countries	Total
326	594,390	58,693	—	994,875	8,631,002
5,519	811,660	41 813	—	1,545,778	12,659,298
3,525	870,171	85,227	—	1,654,232	16,875,405
278	992,778	52,785	—	2,746,501	14,273,092
668	1,517,981	114,614	—	2,849,798	13,570,664
1,633	1,515,507	111,267	—	1,844,449	12,809,795
13,852	990,493	74,958	—	839 206	10,100,532
17,110	1,127,134	111,734	—	552,483	11,009,464
23,777	1,452,129	117,185	—	1,364,151	12,590,010
23,668	1,150,459	61,326	—	696,701	10,963,877
14,465	879,177	71,702	—	802,434	12,737,460
27,005	1,275,620	54,047	272,009	786,521	11,220,685
30,057	2,289,857	47,542	1,356,125	1,324,371	17,074,766
50,376	1,095,465	11,901	4,157	1,428,915	12,591,470
88,350	2,707,145	21,474	386,177	1,405,135	19,852,562
59,218	1,732,172	41,823	756,208	711,518	19,555,047

IMPORT OF SPECIE, PAPER CURRENCY AND BULLION

(*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Specie and Bullion			Paper Currency	Total	Index Number
	Gold	Silver	Total			
1896	7,507	5,393,900	5,401,407	13,100	5,414,507	100
1897	4,316	5,926,763	5,931,079	10,015	5,941,094	110
1898	21,619	5,767,641	5,789,260	290,981	6,080,241	112
1899	4,934	3,532,431	3,537,365	31,503	3,568,868	66
1900	8,181	1,458,691	1,466,872	25,440	1,492,312	28
1901	5,764	927,803	933,567	236,668	1,170,235	22
1902	2,153	4,428,702	4,430,855	213,399	4,644,254	86
1903	592	1,453,731	1,454,323	604,624	2,058,947	38
1904	150,170	339,631	489,801	24,354	514,155	9
1905	7,760	447,300	455,060	29,319	484,379	9
1906	—	24,328	24,328	13,610	37,938	1
1907	2,210	337,285	339,495	99,117	438,612	8
1908	3,630	2,747,751	2,751,381	24,814	2,776,195	51
1909	1,709	5,449	7,158	11,121	18,279	(.34)0
1910	900	232	1,132	152,989	154,121	3
1911	400	6,993	7,393	50,000	57,393	1

DUTIABLE AND FREE EXPORTS—VALUE (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total	Index Number
1896...	9,734,290	1,661,390	11,395,680	110
1897...	9,800,005	2,952,195	12,752,200	112
1898...	9,248,886	3,570,874	12,819,760	112
1899...	8,630,580	2,462,043	11,092,623	97
1900...	8,717,218	1,814,947	10,532,165	92
1901...	7,021,627	1,212,470	8,234,097	72
1902...	10,445,250	3,279,021	13,724,271	120
1903...	8,083,781	2,903,185	10,986,966	96
1904...	7,619,435	4,667,931	12,287,366	108
1905...	8,013,822	2,615,785	10,629,607	93
1906...	6,868,740	2,910,344	9,779,084	86
1907...	6,621,515	3,119,914	9,741,429	85
1908...	7,020,511	2,277,387	9,297,898	82
1909...	6,884,140	4,803,436	11,687,576	103
1910...	6,161,435	5,824,661	11,986,096	105
1911...	—	13,175,590	13,175,590	116

DUTIABLE AND FREE IMPORTS—VALUE (*Yen*).

Calendar Year	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total	Index Number
1896...	7,195,694	1,435,307	8,631,001	100
1897...	9,504,892	3,154,406	12,659,298	147
1898...	12,073,664	4,801,741	16,875,405	196
1899...	8,570,672	5,702,421	14,273,093	165
1900...	9,544,269	4,026,395	13,570,664	157
1901...	9,915,293	2,894,502	12,809,795	148
1902...	7,917,004	2,183,528	10,100,532	117
1903...	8,446,229	2,563,235	11,009,464	128
1904...	8,585,908	4,004,102	12,590,010	146
1905...	7,890,609	3,073,268	10,963,877	127
1906...	7,317,488	5,419,972	12,737,460	148
1907...	7,507,889	3,712,796	11,220,685	130
1908...	13,452,835	3,621,931	17,074,766	198
1909...	8,440,107	4,151,363	12,591,470	146
1910...	13,770,970	6,081,592	19,852,562	230
1911...	14,818,873	4,736,174	19,555,047	227

CUSTOMS DUTIFS, TONNAGE DUES AND SUNDRY RECEIPTS (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Export Duties	Import Duties	Tonnage Dues	Sundry Receipts	Total	Index Number
1896	289,033	469,374	—	27,809	786,216	100
1897	263,925	421,730	—	29,754	715,409	91
1898	282,226	519,988	—	30,154	832,368	106
1899	306,681	1,179,468	—	29,840	1,514,989	193
1900	376,281	1,122,532	14,891	18,520	1,532,224	195
1901	342,508	1,235,700	12,475	26,139	1,616,822	206
1902	469,489	1,034,908	13,188	15,623	1,533,208	195
1903	364,226	1,058,911	11,917	15,733	1,450,787	185
1904	326,560	1,094,951	16,659	10,927	1,449,097	184
1905	337,408	1,334,039	14,611	15,231	1,701,289	216
1906	324,650	1,357,831	17,593	11,350	1,711,604	218
1907	302,198	1,485,550	17,853	9,916	1,815,517	231
1908	312,132	2,461,303	18,197	3,010	2,804,642	357
1909	304,520	1,696,491	21,009	9,077	2,031,097	258
1910	265,683	2,478,322	45,107	15,419	2,784,531	354
1911	—	2,693,968	30,226	20,908	2,745,102	349

FOREIGN TRADE SHIPPING RETURNS—CLEARING HARBOR.

Calendar Year	Steamships		Sailing Vessels		Total		Index Number	
	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons
1896	196	145,391	4,321	72,826	4,517	218,217	100	100
1897	196	158,501	3,909	95,802	4,105	254,303	91	116
1898	200	168,307	3,982	112,890	4,182	281,197	93	129
1899	223	186,996	2,316	71,855	2,539	258,851	56	119
1900	173	143,524	2,545	75,790	2,718	219,314	60	100
1901	142	123,817	1,926	60,399	2,068	184,216	46	84
1902	157	127,680	2,007	61,238	2,164	188,918	48	87
1903	143	127,600	1,800	59,433	1,943	187,033	43	86
1904	163	194,530	1,608	56,286	1,771	250,816	39	115
1905	177	206,244	1,400	51,429	1,577	257,673	35	118
1906	211	282,346	1,261	45,205	1,472	327,551	33	150
1907	237	371,063	978	33,835	1,215	404,898	27	186
1908	251	437,844	1,018	39,318	1,269	477,162	28	219
1909	224	424,553	1,051	37,221	1,275	461,774	28	212
1910	252	480,061	1,080	34,184	1,332	514,245	29	236
1911	387	707,022	1,024	33,916	1,411	740,938	31	340

FOREIGN TRADE SHIPPING RETURNS—ENTERING HARBOR

Calendar Year	Steamships		Sailing Vessels		Total		Index Number	
	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons
1896	203	148,496	4,455	77,035	4,658	225,531	100	100
1897	199	153,939	4,039	100,707	4,238	254,646	91	113
1898	208	167,045	4,120	115,772	4,328	282,817	93	125
1899	226	187,478	2,376	71,801	2,602	259,279	56	115
1900	169	141,809	2,507	76,410	2,676	218,219	57	97
1901	141	127,821	1,956	62,180	2,097	190,001	45	84
1902	164	135,484	2,022	62,058	2,186	197,542	47	88
1903	143	128,949	1,769	57,896	1,912	186,845	41	83
1904	183	218,797	1,692	58,953	1,875	277,759	40	123
1905	177	206,880	1,365	49,954	1,542	256,834	33	114
1906	213	286,491	1,267	44,594	1,480	331,085	32	147
1907	237	374,890	994	34,561	1,231	409,451	26	182
1908	151	442,670	1,022	39,375	1,273	482,045	27	214
1909	246	462,205	1,051	37,255	1,297	499,460	28	221
1910	289	559,171	1,100	34,962	1,389	594,133	30	263
1911	423	780,916	996	32,959	1,419	813,875	30	361

XXII. TRADE WITH JAPAN

(1) TRADE WITH JAPAN PROPER. The trade of Taiwan with Japan Proper for 1911, totaled 51,500,000 *yen* in exports and 33,700,000 *yen* in imports; total 85,200,000 *yen*. These figures compared with those for 1910, show an increase of 3,500,000 *yen* in exports, of 4,600,000 *yen* in imports, and of 8,100,000 *yen* in total. This surprising increase in the volume of trade with the mother country is attributable to the rapid economic development of the Island that encouraged the importation of Japanese goods on the one hand and to the extension and completion of communication facilities that accelerated the exportation of the insular products on the other. To be more precise the increase of exports for 1911 was due to larger shipments to Japan of sugar, copper and alcohol, and also of rice that rose in price. On the import side, the increase was the result of a greater call for Japanese rice, flour, marine products, cement and manufactured iron, as well as for other sundry goods of daily use.

(2) TRADE WITH CHOSEN. The main exports to Chosen (Korea) in 1911 consisted of sugar, salt and alcohol. Of these sugar constituted 74 per cent. of the entire exports. These exports all show a marked increase compared with the year previous. It may be noted, however, that the increases were especially conspicuous for the year, because the trade returns with the peninsular for 1910 were rendered only after the annexation (August 1910). The imports from Chosen were quite insignificant, they coming all through parcel post.

(3) SHIPPING. The shipping returns between Taiwan and Japan Proper for 1911 show a notable increase both in the number of ships and in tonnage. Compared with the returns for the previous year, 22 more ships of 192,000 tons entered the ports of Taiwan, while 21 more ships of 200,000 tons cleared them. This increase, though fundamentally due to the growth of trade with the mother country, is also attributable to the fact that the the vessels in service are of larger type than formerly.

Below are given returns of trade with the mother country:—

TRADE BETWEEN TAIWAN AND JAPAN PROPER—VALUE (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Exported to	Imported from	Total	Excess of Imports over Exports (*=Excess of Exports)	Index Number for Exports and Imports
1897	2,104,648	3,723,722	5,828,370	1,619,074	100
1898	4,142,778	4,266,768	8,409,546	123,990	144
1899	3,650,475	8,011,826	11,662,301	4,361,351	200
1900	4,402,110	8,439;033	12,841,143	4,036,923	220
1901	7,345,956	8,782,258	16,128,214	1,436,302	277
1902	7,407,498	9,235,290	16,642,788	1,827,792	286
1903	9,729,459	11,194,788	20,924,247	1,465,329	359
1904	10,431,307	10,156,311	20,587,618	* 274,996	353
1905	13,661,500	13,483,833	27,145,333	* 177,667	466
1906	18,259,528	15,634,341	33,893,869	* 2,625,187	582
1907	17,634,673	19,750,445	37,385,118	2,115,772	641
1908	24,423,387	20,926,859	45,350,246	* 3,496,528	778
1909	36,309,500	24,006,803	60,316,303	*12,302,697	1,035
1910	47,927,252	29,070,095	77,007,347	*18,867,157	1,321
1911	51,643,586	33,739,556	85,383,142	17,904,030	1,415

EXPORTS TO JAPAN PROPER—

Calendar Year	Keelung	Tamsui	Ampin	Takao	Makyu	Toko	Hoteishi
1897	871,463	39,185	286,894	907,106	—	—	—
1898	1,814,763	141,672	739,534	1,446,809	—	—	—
1899	1,784,209	56,915	679,015	1,130,336	—	—	—
1900	2,586,297	112,787	653,777	1,044,028	5,221	—	—
1901	4,817,486	—	1,016,772	1,490,474	21,224	—	—
1902	3,999,518	30,847	1,600,126	1,775,468	1,539	—	—
1903	5,013,379	65,362	1,942,999	2,702,324	5,395	—	—
1904	4,900,867	—	2,891,990	2,632,431	6,019	—	—
1905	5,421,919	87,997	3,678,009	4,433,044	40,531	—	—
1906	5,588,916	599,881	4,517,828	7,537,116	15,787	—	—
1907	6,584,627	102,148	2,684,378	8,248,781	14,739	—	—
1908	10,013,128	—	3,175,636	11,152,844	12,541	—	26,778
1909	9,571,084	—	3,346,346	23,303,388	13,447	—	27,767
1910	10,318,259	7,200	4,070,290	33,463,599	22,308	1,435	39,813
1911	11,286,003	—	2,625,685	37,588,547	54,696	—	45,412

VALUE—I (By the Harbor *Yen*)

Hokumonsho	Total	Index Number	Percentage							
			Keelung	Tamsui	Ampin	Takao	Makyu	Toko	Hoteishi	Hoku-monsho
—	2,104,648	100	41.4	1.9	13.6	43.1	—	—	—	—
—	4,142,778	197	43.8	3.4	17.9	34.9	—	—	—	—
—	3,650,475	173	48.8	1.6	18.6	31.0	—	—	—	—
—	4,402,110	209	58.7	2.6	14.9	23.7	0.1	—	—	—
—	7,345,956	349	65.6	—	13.8	20.3	0.3	—	—	—
—	7,407,498	352	54.1	0.4	21.5	24.0	(0.02) 0.0	—	—	—
—	9,729,459	462	51.4	0.7	20.0	27.8	0.1	—	—	—
—	10,431,307	496	47.0	—	27.7	25.2	0.1	—	—	—
—	13,661,500	649	39.7	0.6	26.9	32.5	0.3	—	—	—
—	18,259,528	868	30.6	3.3	24.7	41.3	0.1	—	—	—
—	17,634,673	838	37.8	0.6	15.2	46.8	0.1	—	—	—
42,460	24,423,387	1,160	41.0	—	13.0	45.6	0.1	—	0.1	0.2
47,468	36,309,500	1,725	26.4	—	9.2	64.2	(0.03) 0.0	—	0.1	0.1
14,348	47,937,252	2,278	21.5	(0.01) 0.0	8.5	69.9	(0.04) 0.0	(0.003) 0.0	0.1	(0.02) 0.0
43,243	51,643,586	2,454	21.9	—	5.0	72.8	0.1	—	0.1	0.1

EXPORTS TO JAPAN PROPER—

Calendar Year	January	February	March	April	May
1897	14,080	206,751	204,544	190,284	235,824
1898	144,544	323,597	627,524	668,105	1,109,281
1899	112,977	347,064	329,665	601,129	590,365
1900	406,969	210,865	682,127	411,259	306,530
1901	483,737	600,686	935,360	625,174	656,300
1902	276,290	370,942	962,904	897,319	1,006,209
1903	583,897	859,627	1,566,476	1,192,473	701,975
1904	740,973	1,112,947	1,453,307	1,214,379	1,419,209
1905	1,583,455	1,789,164	1,334,426	1,499,250	926,213
1906	1,163,406	1,541,954	1,743,145	3,421,696	1,566,512
1907	1,853,851	1,963,456	2,082,476	2,309,904	1,627,459
1908	2,360,478	2,719,162	2,558,956	3,637,507	2,336,118
1909	3,266,885	4,325,544	7,460,175	6,377,809	3,799,165
1910	4,944,586	7,164,200	7,241,481	8,895,543	6,004,494
1911	5,856,672	5,930,090	8,943,860	6,710,471	6,197,438
120 Proportion	11.0	13.6	17.8	17.9	13.2

VALUE—II (By the month *yen*)

June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
366,385	134,318	257,969	115,367	119,734	149,123	101,169	2,104,648
574,653	188,631	121,522	145,745	61,981	74,053	103,142	4,142,778
487,768	230,522	250,628	73,386	286,788	82,660	257,523	3,650,475
626,848	305,235	245,481	228,748	349,796	282,112	346,140	4,402,110
698,185	476,427	1,123,323	984,608	202,787	277,925	281,444	7,345,956
594,308	903,222	591,496	564,317	426,395	277,912	536,124	7,407,498
638,115	1,314,450	861,033	615,758	298,274	404,253	693,129	9,729,459
578,578	462,096	907,714	758,877	567,722	415,721	799,784	10,431,307
583,455	710,102	927,028	1,030,732	1,086,301	1,027,788	1,163,586	13,661,500
1,285,770	1,257,038	2,054,646	1,036,644	1,319.614	777,055	1,092,048	18,259,528
770,150	1,203,179	1,763,454	1,264,025	814,172	842,857	1,139,090	17,634,673
1,523,133	1,226,814	2,077,149	2,323,661	1,264,989	1,053,799	1,342,621	24,423,387
2,146,134	1,798,689	1,532,525	1,053,466	670,882	614,138	3,264,088	36,309,500
2,709,007	2,038,959	1,564,708	1,950,537	1,700,774	826,393	2,896,570	47,937,252
3,412,878	4,535,606	4,558,605	1,694,424	1,268,359	943,686	1,591,467	51,043,586
7.9	7.8	8.7	6.4	4.8	3.7	7.2	120

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN PROPER—

Calendar Year	Keelung	Tamsui	Ampin	Takao	Makyu
1897	3,560,638	163,084	—	—	—
1898	3,220,986	73,115	972,667	—	—
1899	6,909,239	111,232	991,355	—	—
1900	6,516,547	203,758	967,070	616,248	135,410
1901	6,564,071	86,031	1,514,742	479,972	137,442
1902	6,893,555	55,387	1,748,403	389,129	148,816
1903	8,082,001	2,259	2,006,770	842,470	261,288
1904	7,501,547	—	1,864,126	611,050	179,588
1905	9,548,609	33,680	2,841,284	802,953	257,307
1906	10,706,839	133,267	3,758,230	876,084	159,921
1907	12,640,878	139,062	4,430,998	2,311,518	227,989
1908	13,128,884	45,483	4,928,170	2,596,419	227,903
1909	14,185,637	57,750	6,009,673	3,532,910	220,833
1910	16,847,688	—	6,755,311	5,247,266	219,830
1911	20,541,247	—	7,644,186	5,254,770	279,353

VALUE I (By the Harbor *Yen*)

Total	Index Number	Percentage				
		Keelung	Tamsui	Anpin	Takao	Makyu
3,723,722	100	95.6	4.4	—	—	—
4,266,768	115	75.5	1.7	22.8	—	—
8,011,826	215	86.2	1.4	12.4	—	—
8,439,033	227	77.2	2.4	11.5	7.3	1.6
8,782,258	236	74.6	1.0	17.3	5.5	1.6
9,235,290	248	74.7	0.6	18.9	4.2	1.6
11,194,788	301	72.3	0.0	17.9	7.5	2.3
10,156,311	273	73.8	—	18.4	6.0	1.8
13,483,833	362	70.7	1.3	21.1	6.0	1.9
15,634,341	420	68.5	0.9	24.0	5.6	1.0
19,750,445	530	64.0	0.7	22.4	11.7	1.2
20,926,859	562	62.7	0.2	23.6	12.4	1.1
24,006,803	645	59.2	0.2	25.0	14.7	0.9
29,070,095	781	75.9	—	23.2	18.1	0.8
33,739,556	906	60.9	—	22.7	15.6	0.8

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN PROPER—

Calendar Year	January	February	March	April	May
1897	—	—	—	420,468	703,852
1898	495,016	251,224	324,714	624,300	488,626
1899	274,276	255,945	349,602	320,559	3,050,762
1900	481,885	640,245	638,737	529,631	746,301
1901	708,592	598,699	829,205	1,136,096	849,978
1902	493,228	589,767	1,037,597	752,930	815,407
1903	534,103	761,798	1,282,781	759,648	1,018,315
1904	829,234	463,931	1,036,945	1,132,421	752,868
1905	1,442,100	938,466	1,260,853	1,010,145	1,544,337
1906	1,094,777	1,036,578	1,384,416	1,450,680	1,223,709
1907	1,597,527	1,103,504	1,642,381	1,726,521	1,806,720
1908	1,662,833	1,429,351	1,871,364	1,752,604	1,836,675
1909	1,567,713	1,809,774	2,560,463	2,008,206	1,965,275
1910	2,245,474	2,016,526	2,775,785	2,338,378	2,379,483
1911	2,512,745	2,835,674	2,568,943	2,939,325	2,755,281
120 Proportion	8.7	8.0	10.7	10.3	11.9

VALUE—II (By the month *Yen*)

June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
449,400	164,982	429,848	245,928	340,303	601,830	367,111	3,723,722
321,650	272,357	236,459	267,559	338,995	274 025	370,943	4,266,768
330,535	473,649	469,499	501,157	562,070	726,164	697,608	8,011,826
673,340	624,875	815,791	753,391	616,027	827,767	1,091,043	8,439,033
634 328	555,982	569,870	606,531	798,697	720,787	773,493	8,782,258
797,826	655,523	627,732	925,402	1,054,021	802,697	683,160	9,235,290
871,083	621,733	865,438	1,213,131	912,686	1,261,207	1,092,865	11,194,788
742,171	741,584	701,474	720,841	1,042,411	877,532	1,114,899	10,156,311
750,257	783,803	904,116	1,004,583	1,343,841	1,054,992	1,446,340	13,483,833
1,162,876	1,132,386	1,206,136	1,362,108	1,656,137	1,541,470	1,383,068	15,634,341
1,765,992	1,572,891	1,677,083	1,553,702	1,865,069	1,614,591	1,824,458	19,750,445
1,466,938	1,754,033	1,579,094	1,679,859	1,908,855	1,983,359	2,001,894	20,926,859
1,976,144	1,846,273	1,812,223	1,851,591	1,961,311	2,294,346	2,353,484	24,006,803
2,377,747	1,970,710	1,963,912	2,028,338	2,904,272	3,010,325	3,059,118	29,070,095
2,370,844	2,512,118	2,298,161	2,486,762	3,145,087	3,635,446	3,679,170	33,739,556
9.1	8.5	8.8	9.4	11.1	11.6	11.9	120

EXPORT TO OR IMPORT FROM JAPAN PROPER OF GOLD OR SILVER CURRENCY AND BULLION AND PAPER CURRENCY

Calendar Year	Exported to	Imported from	Total	Excess of Imports over Exports (*=Excess of Exports)	Index Number for Exports and Imports
1898	179,816	6,116,000	6,295,816	5,936,184	100
1899	1,262,469	1,459,076	2,721,545	196,607	43
1900	2,525,079	1,407,000	3,932,079	1,118,079	62
1901	1,317,502	2,159,236	3,476,738	841,734	55
1902	2,038,165	1,376,887	3,415,052	661,278	54
1903	1,359,637	2,895,091	4,254,728	1,535,454	68
1904	1,985,976	1,847,989	3,833,965	137,987	61
1905	2,402,799	3,552,500	5,955,299	1,149,701	95
1906	2,074,196	795,300	2,869,496	1,278,896	46
1907	1,936,165	1,244,300	3,180,465	691,865	51
1908	1,701,347	649,300	2,350,647	1,052,047	37
1909	1,554,225	814,000	2,368,225	740,225	38
1910	1,303,785	1,851,000	3,154,785	547,215	50
1911	1,167,635	932,080	2,099,715	235,555	36

EXPORT TO JAPAN PROPER OF GOLD OR SILVER CURRENCY AND BULLION AND PAPER CURRENCY (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Hard Money and Bullions			Paper Currency	Total	Index Number
	Gold	Silver	Total			
1898	55,438	—	55,438	124,378	179,816	100
1899	135,380	—	135,380	1,127,089	1,262,469	702
1900	279,491	385,000	664,491	1,860,588	2,525,079	1,404
1901	1,189,552	99,950	1,289,502	28,000	1,317,502	733
1902	1,688,165	350,000	2,038,165	—	2,038,165	1,133
1903	1,359,637	—	1,359,637	—	1,359,637	756
1904	1,784,876	800	1,785,676	200,300	1,985,976	1,104
1905	2,063,799	189,000	2,252,799	150,000	2,402,799	1,336
1906	1,874,196	200,000	2,074,196	—	2,074,196	1,154
1907	1,622,316	313,849	1,936,165	—	1,936,165	1,077
1908	1,390,436	303,920	1,694,356	6,991	1,701,347	946
1909	1,064,752	489,473	1,554,225	—	1,554,225	864
1910	1,153,635	150,150	1,303,785	—	1,303,785	725
1911	1,075,635	92,000	1,167,635	—	1,167,635	649

IMPORT FROM JAPAN PROPER OF GOLD OR SILVER CURRENCY AND BULLION AND PAPER CURRENCY (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Hard Money and Bullions			Paper Currency	Total	Index Number
	Gold	Silver	Total			
1898	—	1,746,000	1,746,000	4,370,000	6,116,000	100
1899	—	—	—	1,459,076	1,459,076	24
1900	—	1,107,000	1,107,000	300,000	1,407,000	23
1901	—	1,919,477	1,919,477	239,759	2,159,236	35
1902	—	643,372	643,372	733,515	1,376,887	23
1903	100,000	2,284,091	2,384,091	511,000	2,895,091	47
1904	1,101,700	366,289	1,467,989	380,000	1,847,989	30
1905	2,501,900	495,000	2,996,800	555,700	3,552,500	58
1906	96,300	300,000	396,300	399,000	795,300	13
1907	679,300	565,000	1,244,300	—	1,244,300	20
1908	180,300	—	180,300	469,000	649,300	11
1909	—	230,000	230,000	584,000	814,000	13
1910	1,000,000	521,000	1,521,000	330,000	1,851,000	30
1911	12,080	390,000	402,080	530,000	932,080	15

SHIPPING RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH TRADE WITH JAPAN PROPER

Calendar Year	Steamships		Sailing Vessels		Total		Index Number	
	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons
1897	104	183,463	—	—	104	183,463	100	100
1898	246	377,363	—	—	246	377,363	237	206
1899	220	430,113	—	—	220	430,113	212	234
1900	306	413,265	—	—	306	413,265	294	225
1901	317	469,789	—	—	317	469,789	305	256
1902	322	493,531	1	884	323	494,415	311	269
1903	366	536,329	8	715	374	537,044	360	293
1904	226	291,750	9	101	235	291,851	226	159
1905	312	388,987	7	77	319	389,064	307	212
1906	533	809,537	5	54	538	809,591	517	441
1907	670	1,041,466	—	—	670	1,041,466	644	568
1908	757	1,187,400	1	10	758	1,187,410	729	647
1909	800	1,340,137	—	—	800	1,340,137	769	730
1910	931	1,692,564	2	238	933	1,692,802	897	923
1911	955	1,899,706	3	469	958	1,900,175	919	1,036

SHIPPING RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH TRADE WITH JAPAN PROPER

Calendar Year	Steamships		Sailing Vessels		Total		Index Number	
	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons	No. of Vessels	Tons
1897	114	184,873	—	—	114	184,873	100	100
1898	238	351,042	—	—	238	351,042	208	190
1899	228	433,079	—	—	228	433,079	200	234
1900	350	461,629	—	—	350	461,629	307	250
1901	336	491,001	—	—	336	491,001	295	266
1902	337	509,746	—	—	337	509,746	296	276
1903	393	567,716	11	1,035	404	568,751	354	308
1904	238	308,942	6	61	244	309,003	214	167
1905	358	446,371	8	93	366	446,464	316	241
1906	549	833,324	6	59	555	833,383	487	451
1907	682	1,059,158	—	—	682	1,059,158	598	573
1908	754	1,179,945	1	10	755	1,179,955	662	638
1909	792	1,317,965	—	—	792	1,317,965	695	713
1910	904	1,635,029	2	238	906	1,635,267	795	885
1911	926	1,827,264	2	332	928	1,827,596	814	989

XXIII. ROADS

While Taiwan belonged to China road making and repairing did not come under the cares of the Government, and there was not a highway to speak of in the Island. In consequence of this, when the Imperial Guards Division landed at Sanshokaku in 1895 and then entered Taihoku via Keelung, subsequently pouring its forces into Taiwan from three different directions, a great deal of difficulty was felt in transporting its field artillery, ammunition and provisions. The forces were obliged to extend and improve pathways by the help of their engineers as they marched along. Starting the work in this way, many military roads were cut and opened. Provisional Rood and Bridge Regulations were issued in 1898, and the same being revised later, road administration was at length put on a fair working order. Especially on the complete suppression of insurgents in the southern part, in 1902, a new period of administrative activity dawned on the Island, and there arose rivalry in road making, the central and southern Prefectures first taking up the work. The northern Prefectures, then, followed in suite and the whole Island has since been engaged in carrying out plans of perfecting public road facilities. The extended mileage of roads thus built and openend footed to 3,025 *ri* or about 7,560 miles at the end of 1911, which means an increase of about 80 per cent. on the figures of 1899,—a showing of wonderfully rapid progress.

The following is a table of returns on roads and highways in the Island :—

ROADS AND BRIDGES (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Roads							Bridges						
	Width and Length *Ri*						No of *Tsubo*	Length and Number				Total	Extended Length	No of *Tsubo*
	6 ft. or less	12 ft. or less	18 ft. or less	24 ft. or less	Over 24 ft.	Total		30 ft. or less	Over 30 ft.	Over 100 ft.	Over 300 ft.			
													Ken	
1899	1,209	381	87	46	42	1,715	?	?	?	?	?	1,378	6,413	?
1900	1,220	352	107	42	39	1,759	2,506,098	?	?	?	?	1,783	7,557	5,481
1901	1,323	447	115	50	29	1,965	2,723,071	?	?	?	?	1,992	9,510	7,278
1902	1,452	457	128	53	29	2,120	5,117,924	?	?	?	?	2,211	9,813	7,988
1903	1,409	731	208	80	21	2,449	6,069,372	?	?	?	?	2,536	12,236	11,540
1904	1,188	884	243	90	24	2,429	4,315,019	3,339	315	69	7	3,730	13,715	14,580
1905	1,159	939	394	140	83	2,716	8,304,601	3,818	400	73	14	4,305	14,776	16,746
1906	1,145	978	421	143	85	2,772	8,517,456	4,026	438	75	15	4,554	16,463	18,959
1907	1,148	959	453	140	89	2,784	8,737,832	4,188	450	81	7	4,726	17,169	19,873
1908	1,140	951	455	137	82	2,764	7,774,856	4,573	483	84	7	5,147	18,404	20,914
1909	1,098	1,100	499	160	83	2,939	9,429,577	5,013	569	104	6	5,692	20,622	23,487
1910	1,261	1,143	518	128	40	3,090	8,897,143	5,693	702	143	65	6,603	27,995	38,432
1911	1,139	1,123	595	109	59	3,025	8,868,723	7,164	913	129	68	8.274	30,235	43,110

THE INDEX NUMBER FOR THE PRECEDING TABLE IS AS FOLLOWS

Calendar Year	Roads							Bridges						
	Width and Length-*ri*						No. of *Tsubo*	Length and Number					Ex-tended Length	No. of *Tsubo*
	6 ft. or less	12 ft. or less	18 ft. or less	24 ft. or less	Over 24 ft.	Total		30 ft. or less	Over 30 ft.	Over 120 ft.	Over 300 ft.	Total		
1899	100	100	100	100	100	100	?	—	—	—	—	100	100	—
1900	101	106	123	91	93	103	100	—	—	—	—	129	118	100
1901	109	135	132	109	69	115	188	—	—	—	—	145	148	133
1902	120	138	147	115	71	124	204	—	—	—	—	160	153	146
1903	117	221	239	174	50	143	242	—	—	—	—	257	191	211
1904	98	267	279	196	57	142	172	100	100	100	100	271	214	266
1905	96	384	453	304	200	158	331	114	127	106	200	312	230	306
1906	95	295	484	311	202	162	340	121	139	109	214	330	257	346
1907	95	290	521	304	212	162	349	125	143	117	100	343	268	363
1908	94	287	523	298	195	161	310	137	153	122	100	374	287	382
1909	91	332	574	348	198	171	376	150	181	151	86	413	322	429
1910	104	345	595	278	95	180	355	171	223	207	929	479	437	701
1911	94	339	684	237	140	176	354	215	290	189	971	600	472	787

XXIV. RAILROADS

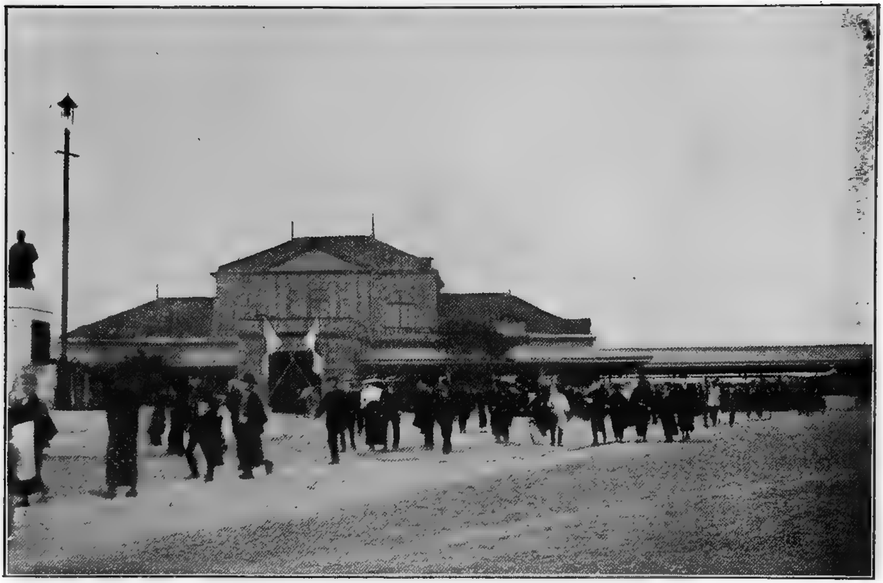
HISTORY AND CONDITIONS ALONG THE LINES. At the time of the Japaneae occupation of the Island, the communication facilities were extremely deficient there, being in existence one solitary railway of very imperfect construction running between Keelung and Shinchiku for overland traffic, while small Chinese junks were the only craft on the sea. As is well known, the Island is traversed in the centre from north to south by a range of lofty mountains of steep ascent, dividing it into two great plains on the east and west. Many streams run down the sides of those mountains, eastward or westward, cutting the plains further into numerous sub-divisions. When the Island was ceded to Japan, its western plain contained a population of no less than 3,000,000, and yet overland communications between north and south were almost impossible. And the condition of things in this regard in the eastern plain at the time may well be imagined. After the passing of the Island into the hands of Japan, a light military railway was built between Shinchiku and Hozan, which ran passenger and freight trains, besides transporting military stores. This undertaking, so far as it went, mended somewhat the inconveniences of the travelling public. But the event that opened a new and important page on the history of communications of the Island and consequently gave a new life to its social, economic and industrial spheres, was the construction of a trunk railway with the original Keelung-Shinchiku line for its start. The Keelung-Shinchiku Railway of 62 miles, as stated already, was built by the Chinese Government, acting on the recommendation of Lui Min-chuan, Governor of Formosa, the work being started in 1887 and completed in 1893. The line went from Keelung, via Shikyurei, Taihoku, Tamsui and Kironten to Shinchiku. Sharp in gradient and tortuous in route, it was very unperfect in every detail, its fordges and stations being no exception to the sale. On the line coming under Japanese control in 1895, many improvements introduced to use it for military transportation purposes; but its steep incline made it difficult to work. For this reason the Shikyurei route was abandoned subsequently for the service between Keelung and Taihoku, the Chikushiryo route being chosen in its place. The new section was completed after many changes of the in body superintending its construction, this being the section now in use.

Previous to this, on the decision to build a trunk railway being arrived at, investigations were instituted as to the route the line should take, by an estimate of cost, about this a proposal was made to lay the road as a private enterprise, and the Taiwan Railway Company was formed. But it so happened that a line of economic depression setting, the Company was no table to carry out its project. It was then decided by the Imperial Government that the scheme be executed as an official undertaking. Securing the approval of the Imperial Diet at its 13th session the Government, next adopted a plan of building the line at an outlay of 28,000,000 *yen* spread over ten years. As the result, the Taiwan Public Works Debenture Law was issued in March, 1899, thus giving a solid start for the project.

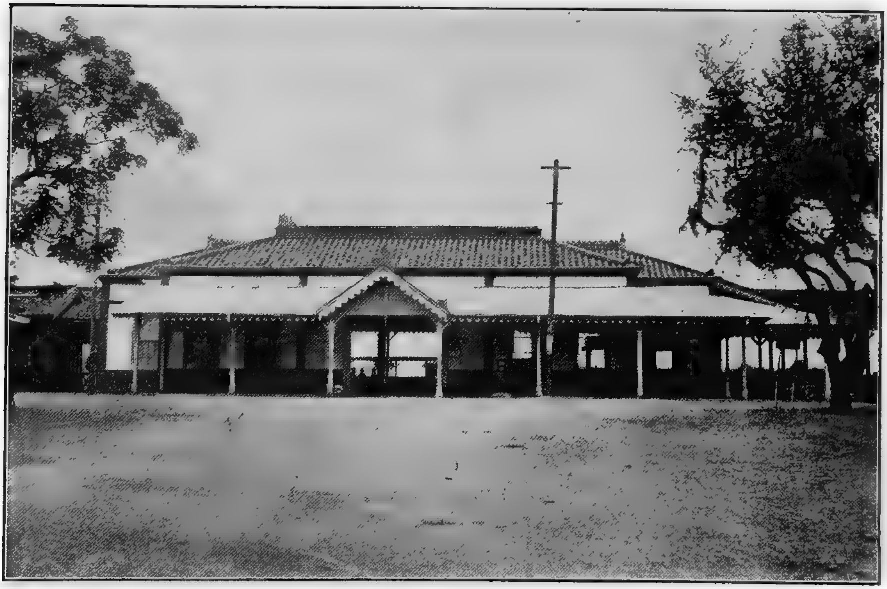
In the month just mentioned the Temporary Board of the Construction of Taiwan Railway was formed; but this was superseded by the organization of the Taiwan Government General Board in November following, the Board being still in existence. After thorough surveys of the whole route and deciding on the order of execution the work of construction was started from both terminii the south and north. In 1904 the work from the northern end had so far progressed as to take up the new section between Sansaka and Taiankei, after completing improvements on the Goto Tunnel and the Taihoku-Shinchiku section on the original line. The work from the southern terminus, also had finished laying the Takao-Tainan section and reached the south bank of the Dakusui-kei. And there remained only the Dakusui-Sansa section to be built to complete the Trunk Railway, when the Russo-Japanese War broke out. The turn of affairs necessitated the rapid completion of the entire line, and by appropriating 644,000 *yen* from the war fund, the work was expedited between Dakusui and Koroton, while the light military railway between Koroton and Hakukoko was double-tracked, to establish a through connection of the main line (there was a line between the Sansa river and Hakukoro for the conveyance of materials and partly open to public service, but it was closed after the completion of the trunk line). This part of the work was begun in December, 1904 and was completed in May, the following year. The most difficult part of the work was that on the section between the Sansa river and Koroton; but it was eventually overcome and the entire trunk line was completed in April 1908. This was preceded by the completion of the Taihoku-Tamsui and the Takao-Kyukyokudo sections.

The extended mileage of the Trunk Railway is 247 miles, extending from that of the Tamsui Railway 10 miles and that of the Hozan Line 13 miles; so that the total railway mileage of Taiwan is 271 miles. The Trunk Line starts at Keelung the key of the Island and terminates at Takao, thus bringing its northern and southern extremities in direct communication. It has on its route such noted towns like Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan, and traverses through the centres producing tea, rice, and sugar. While largely contributing in this way, to the economic and industrial development of the Island, it also forms its main artery of passenger and freight traffic. At its Keelung terminus, the wharf is commodious enough to permit large vessels to moor alongside and discharge cargo and passengers. In the vicinity are found the Zuiho, the Kingaseki and the Botan gold mines, as well as rich collieries. The " Railway Hotel " at Taihoku station, imposing in appearance and handsome in its interior furnishing, is proving a great boon to the travelling public. Taihoku the capital of Taiwan and the seat of its Government General, is the most flourishing town of the Island.

Tōyen, Chureki and Ampeichin, and places in their neighborhood form the most noted tea centres of the Island, while Shinchiku is one of the foremost towns of northern Taiwan, and within its jurisdiction is Byoritsu, which produces camphor and petroleum. Taichu was the seat of the Government of Formosa in the time of Chinese rule. Koroton and Shokwa and their vicinity in the Taichu jurisdiction have long since become famous as a rice producing centre. Kagi has of late become a district of great importance in connection with the forestry work of the Ari mountain. Tainan, formerly the capital of the Island, is now a flourishing commercial metropolis. Places south of Toroku down to Kyukyokudo have in modern times become noted as the chief sugar plantation districts. Coming to Takao, the work of reclaiming its sea-shores near its railway station has made rapid progress along with the dredging of its harbor. The reclaimed land is speedily transforming into a new business

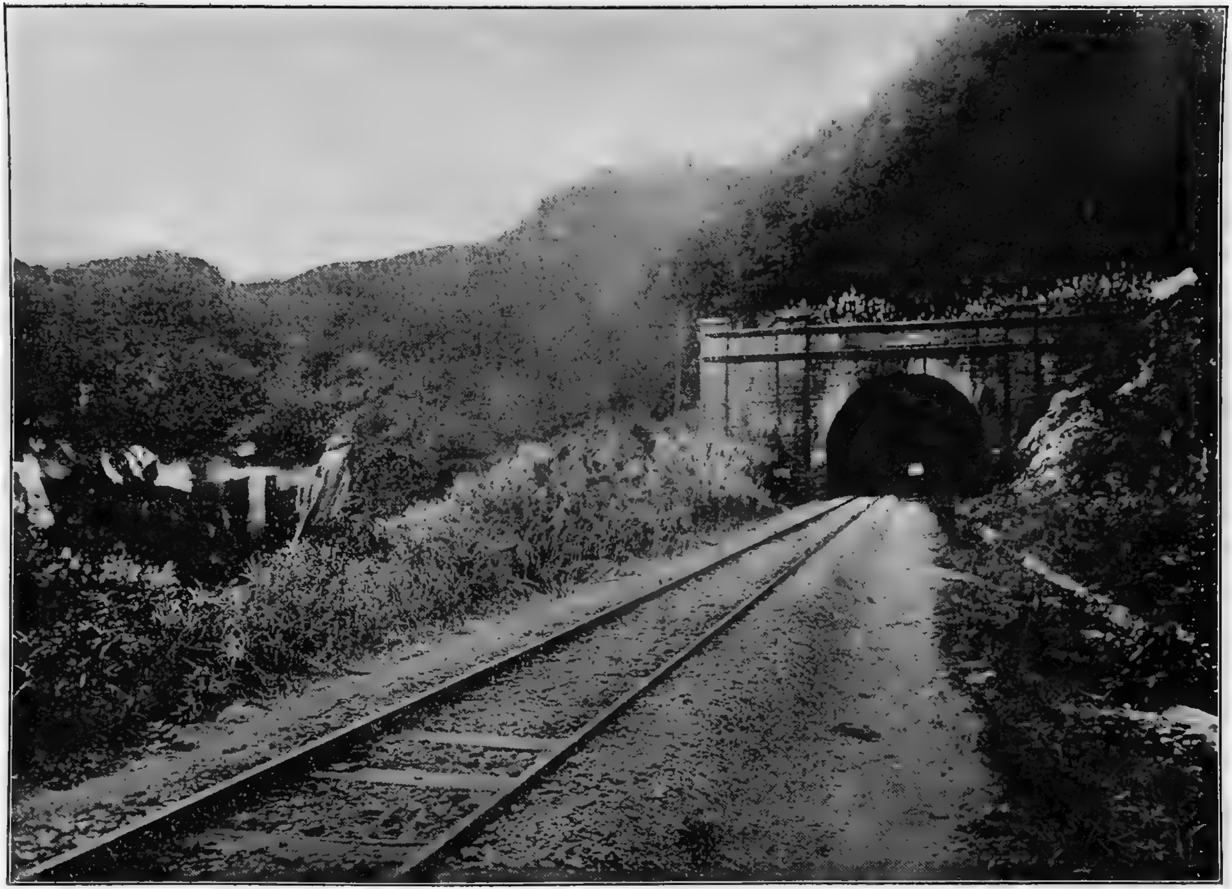


Taihoku Railway Station



Tainan Railway Station

Taikōkei Bridge



Chikushiryō Tunnel

quarter with numerous warehouses and is outstripping Keelung in its great facilities for landing and storing ship cargoes and in general prosperity. The Hozan line of railways is a virtual extension of the Trunk Railway, and runs to Kyukyokudo by going down along the right bank of the lower Tamsui river. It terminates at Ako is and 5.8 miles in length. The construction of the line was started in 1911 to be completed in 3 years at an outlay of 2,300,000 *yen.* The line, when completed, will further tend to develop the rich resources of the Ako plain. The Tamsui Railway connects Taihoku with Tamsui. The Yenzan station on the line has in its neighborhood the Taiwan shrine. Shirin is noted for stone quarries, while Hokuto is well known for its hot mineral springs. The natural scenery about the spa is superb with its rugged picturesqueness. The places possesses a number of hotels and inns of fairly good appointment, and forms the only popular resort in the neighborhood of Taihoku. Tamsui is the most important port of trade with southern China

The construction of the Taitō Railway was started in 1909 to be finished in 6 consecutive years, covering a distance of 53 miles between Karenko and Bokusekikaku. The line has been designed as the first step in the economic and general development of eastern Taiwan. The work is to cost 4,257,000 *yen.* The Karenko-Keiko section—5 miles—has already been finished and is opened to freight traffic. The section traverses a wide open plain, generally of rich soil. Karenko station and its vicinity may be regarded as the base of operation for the exploitation of local sources of wealth, and here are conducted all lines of industries. Here are also situated the Government's colonization village, Yoshinomura, and also Oshikatamura a similar township of private enterprise. Unfortunately, however, its sea-cost is rocky and generally forbidding to shipping traffic and thus cuts it off from water-way facilities. The terminus station at Keiko connects directly with the Taito Light Railway, which brings it into communication with Pinan.

With a view to meeting the requirements of forestry enterprise carried on by the Arisan Works Office, the Arisan Railway covering 40 miles between the Mounts Ari and Kagi was started by the Office in 1910. The line was completed in 3 years in all at an outlay of 3,480,000 *yen*. With the consent of the Arisan Works Office, the Railway Department commenced the freight traffic in October 1910, over the section already finished namely that between Kagi and Chikutoki. The section east of Chikutoki forms the so-called forest railway and heads its way tortuously through a wooded region, which along with the famous pristine forests of cypress and red cypress in Arisan constitutes a scenery of rare grandeur. Tourists visiting this Island should make a point of going up the Arisan to see the sylvan sublimity of the mountain.

So much for the construction of the railways and the condition of the localities along the lines. These lines were opened to traffic section by section, as soon as completed. In this way the railways opened to public service kept on increasing year after year. However these particulars may be better seen by referring to the tables to be given later. For the present we may proceed with the condition of the lines as they exist.

(2) PRESENT RAILWAY SERVICE. As stated in the preceding paragraph the mileage of the railways in operation in Taiwan in 1911 totaled 296 miles, that is 271.4 miles of the Main Line, consisting of the Trunk Railway with its Tamsui and Hozan

extensions, 15.8 miles of Taito Railway, and 8.8 miles of the Arisan Railway.

Coming to the condition of transportation business, tremendous losses were caused to the traffic by the floods that visited the localities along the lines twice toward the end of August 1911, and stopped it altogether. The floods carried away 200 feet of the iron bridge that spans the Daian river and the entire bridge over the Shichikwai river while, they destroyed also the Dakusui river embankments. These were the principal damages caused by the floods and it took fully 30 days to make temporary repairs and restore the lines to a working order. Naturally the losses sustained was immense. In ordinary months the daily average receipts per mile on the Main Line had been between 41 and 61 *yen;* but on the 1st of September that is the month immediately following the floods, the amount fell to only 29 *yen.* Further the floods interferred with almost every line of business, and it goes without saying that the loss incurred by the railways indirectly as the effect of general depression was not small. Nevertheless, these happenings interferred but little with the general forward tendency, and the showing of the railways for the year was satisfactory. Thus the working mileage of trains was 1,558,097 miles, and the running mileage of cars 22,715,199. The number of passengers was 4,011,345, and the volume of freight carried 1,198,416 tons, while receipts totaled 4,536,926 *yen.*

A. MAIN LINE (consisting of the Trunk Railway, the Tamsui and the Hozan lines). The Main Line is the life-centre of the railway services in the Island, and conditions obtaining with this line, applies generally to the other lines. The working mileage of the line at the end of 1911 was 271.4 miles, the running train mileage 1,521,594 miles, and the running car mileage 22,494,931 miles. Passengers carried numbered 3,885,603 and goods transported amounted to 1,161,853 tons. The receipts for the year was 4,492,313. To give a detail of these figures, it was as follows:—

a. THE TRUNK RAILWAY (between Keelung and Takao). The working mileage was 247.3 miles, the running train mileage 1,428,278 miles and the car mileage 21,628,143 miles. Passengers carried numbered 3,395,102 and goods transported amounted to 1,075,245 tons. The receipts for the years totaled 4,294,969 *yen.*

b. TAMSUI RAILWAY (between Taihoku and Tamsui). The working mileage was 13.2 miles, the running train mileage 413,311 miles. Passengers carried numbered 377,084, goods transported amounted to 12,868 tons, and receipts 69,385 *yen.*

c. HOZAN RAILWAY (between Takao and Kyukyokudo). The working mileage was 10.9 miles, the running train mileage 54,625 miles and the running car mileage 453,476 miles passengers carried numbered 272,879, freight transported amounted to 115,001 tons, and receipts 127,959 *yen.*

B. TAITO RAILWAY (between Karenko and Keiko). The Ryogyobi-Keiko section—4.3 miles—and Karenko sea coast—Karenko-Railway Station section—9/10 mile—were opened to traffic during the year. The working mileage was 15.8 miles, the running train mileage 21,918 miles and the running car mileage 121,619 miles. Passengers carried numbered 51,865, freight transported amounted to 17,760 tons, and receipts 19,983 *yen.*

C. ARISAN RAILWAY (between Kagi and Chikutozaki). The working mileage was 8.8 miles, train mileage 15,406 and car mileage 98,649. Passengers numbered 73,877, freight transported amountd to 18,886 tons, and receipts 24,629 *yen*.

Notwithstanding the damages caused by the floods, and the revolution in China the year saw increases, as already stated, in receipts both from passengers and goods. This was due on the one hand to the recent strident progress in sugar industry and other Government and private enterprises, which tended to increase heavily the export and import trade of the Island, at the same time the natives, learning to appreciate the civilized method of communication and transportation, had come to avail themselves of railway facilities to a larger extent than ever. On the other hand, every effort had been made to perfect the services in passenger and goods traffic to better meet the needs of the public. The running of night passenger trains on the Main Line occassioned many difficulties to be overcome; but knowing that the times demanded the service, it was introduced in spite of all, with the sole purpose of accommodating the public. It is gratifying that the service is giving every promise of becoming a paying enterprise. Further efforts in the similar directions were the introduction of reduced tickets for travellers in parties, of special treatment for special class of goods, and of general promptitude in serving the public. All these things contributed to the increases above stated.

Besides the above mentioned railways, there existed the Ako Light Railway of 4.4 miles connecting the Kyukyokudo terminus of the Main Line with Akō, and the Taito Light Railway of 92.4 miles, which goes to Karenko and thence to Pinan from Keiko, the present terminus of Taito Railway. The former is of private undertaking, while the latter is under the control of the Railway Department of the Government General. Their receipts during 1911 were 18,184 *yen* (15,384 *yen* from the Taito Light Railway and 2,796 *yen* from the Ako Light Railway). At the end of the year, the Taito Light Railway had 357 cars on the road.

(3) FUTURE PLAN. The Government General is not without railway projects for the future. Circumstances permitting, it expects to build an urban electric tramway in the city of Taihoku, an extension of the Taito Railway, and a Giran, Ako-Pinan, and Karenko-So-o lines. They are naturally not all of equal importance, and some may be built before others. The works that require the earliest execution will be the section between Bokusekikaku and Pinan on the extention of the Taito Railway and a line between Keelung and Giran on the Giran Railway. Much necessarily depends, however, on financial circumstances, and no definite program for these undertakings can yet be announced.

Below are given the railway statistic of the Island:—

RAILWAY LINES AND ROLLING STOCK

(On March 31 of each year)

Fiscal Year	Stations	Length	Rolling Stock				Index Number	
			Engine Cars	Passenger Cars	Freight Cars	Total	Length	Rolling Stock
		mile						
1897	11	60.5	10	15	88	113	100	100
1898	11	60.5	11	15	90	116	100	103
1899	18	60.5	14	29	106	149	100	132
1900	27	99.1	16	35	164	215	164	190
1901	37	129.4	19	36	219	274	214	242
1902	46	154.9	30	45	269	344	256	304
1903	55	195.5	30	75	310	415	323	367
1904	63	231.2	31	87	426	544	382	481
1905	72	260.3	34	88	449	571	430	505
1906	72	260.3	37	94	495	626	430	554
1907	73	272.6	39	99	595	733	451	649
1908	73	271.3	54	112	826	992	448	878
1909	73	271.3	59	122	960	1,141	448	1,010
1910	81	290.7	66	131	1,053	1,250	480	1,106
1911	83	296.0	74	134	1,152	1,360	489	1,204

N.B. Besides the above, there were in service 558 light railway cars both in 1905 and 1906, 593 in 1907 and 719 in 1910.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS

Fiscal Year	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total	Index Number			
					1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total
1897	24,112	—	241,030	265,142	100	—	100	100
1898	18,734	—	299,430	318,164	78	—	124	120
1899	22,031	—	371,538	393,569	91	—	154	148
1900	22,160	—	430,925	453,085	92	—	179	171
1901	39,918	—	752,953	792,871	166	—	312	299
1902	44,044	4,213	550,210	998,467	183	100	394	377
19 3	43,372	—	1,154,272	1,197,644	180	—	479	452
1904	38,566	—	1,406,149	1,444,715	160	—	583	545
1905	44,053	—	1,901,514	1,945,567	183	—	789	734
1906	52,553	5,858	2,196,320	2,254,731	218	139	911	850
1907	63,664	10,121	2,415,530	2,489,315	264	240	1,002	939
1908	69,115	12,423	2,609,496	2,691,034	287	295	1,083	1,015
1909	80,041	16,384	2,913,553	3,009,978	332	389	1,209	1,135
1910	91,622	22,072	3,421,001	3,534,695	380	524	1,419	1,333
1911	106,632	26,831	2,877,882	4,011,345	442	637	1,609	1,513

RAILWAY FREIGHT

Fiscal Year	Out Going		In Coming		Index Number			
					Out Going		In Coming	
	Light Luggage	Heavy Luggage	Light Luggage	Heavy Luggage	Light Luggage	Heavy Luggage	Light Luggage	Heavy Luggage
	kin	*ton*	*kin*	*ton*				
1897	404,165	23,156	404,142	25,743	100	100	100	110
1898	486,260	50,251	502,013	50,657	120	217	124	197
1899	520,269	66,727	520,269	66,727	129	288	129	259
1900	572,030	110,173	572,030	110,173	142	476	142	428
1901	603,834	117,027	503,834	99,026	149	505	149	385
1902	738,506	234,114	738,506	334,114	183	1,011	183	909
1903	1,227,412	315,212	1,227,412	315,212	304	1,361	304	1,224
1904	1,046,886	349,964	1,046,886	349,964	259	1,511	259	1,359
1905	1,334,791	433,730	1,334,791	433,730	330	1,873	330	1,685
1906	1,539,190	508,579	1,539,190	508,584	381	2,196	381	1,976
1907	1,703,195	569,495	1,703,195	569,495	421	2,459	421	2,212
1908	2,468,533	710,461	2,468,533	710,461	611	3,068	611	2,760
1909	3,160,940	851,932	3,160,940	851,932	782	3,679	782	3,309
1910	3,825,592	1,062,963	3,825,592	1,062,963	947	4,590	947	4,129
1911	4,751,066	1,195,588	4,751,066	1,195,588	1,176	5,163	1,176	4,644

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year	Passenger Receipts	Freight Receipts	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Passenger Receipts	Freight Receipts
1897	176,145	56,446	232,592	100	75.7	24.3
1898	180,142	107,286	287,728	124	62.7	37.3
1899	203,588	138,162	341,750	147	59.6	40.4
1900	239,108	169,749	408,857	176	58.5	41.5
1901	332,578	183,138	515,716	222	64.5	35.5
1902	419,134	302,917	722,051	310	58.0	42.0
1903	512,077	449,507	961,584	413	53.3	46.7
1904	580,028	538,870	1,118,897	481	51.8	48.2
1905	822,482	886,930	1,709,412	735	48.1	51.9
1906	943,988	1,066,521	2,010,510	864	47.0	53.0
1907	1,055,728	1,268,302	2,324,031	999	45.4	54.6
1908	1,176,696	1,530,248	2,706,945	1,164	43.5	56.5
1909	1,380,481	1,907,660	3,288,141	1.414	42.0	58.0
1910	1,711,413	2,339,141	4,050,554	1,741	42.3	57.7
1911	1,893,714	2,622,874	4,516,589	1,942	41.9	58.1

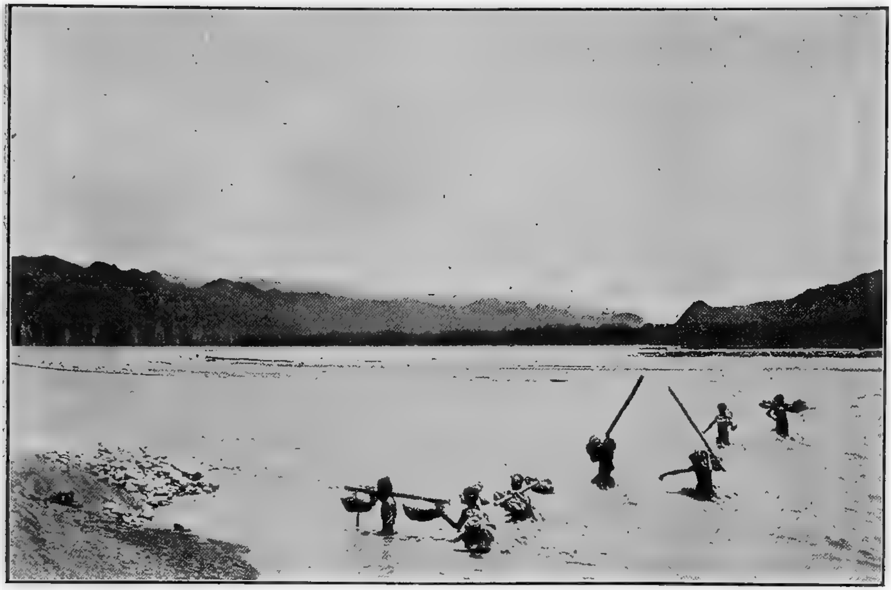
RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Profit	Rate of Profit Against Construction Expenditure	Average per Mile per Day			Index Number	
					Receipts	Disbursements	Profit	Receipts	Disbursements
	yen	*yen*	*yen*		*yen*	*yen*	*yen*		
1899... ...	343,482	417,257	* 73,775	—	15,512	18,844	* 5,332	140	100
1900... ...	379,170	519,786	* 140,616	—	16,103	20,314	* 4,211	110	125
1901... ...	517,866	660,848	* 142,983	—	12,593	16,069	* 3,476	151	158
1902... ...	726,706	722,684	4,022	0.003	13,262	13,188	0,074	212	173
1903... ...	966,194	815,217	150,977	0.101	15,089	12,815	2,374	281	195
1904... ...	1,122,552	940,409	182,142	0.103	15,591	12,643	2,448	327	225
1905... ...	1,719,230	1,240,598	478,632	0.247	18,343	13,236	5,107	500	297
1906... ...	2,016,837	1,343,316	673,521	0.307	21,228	14,139	7,089	584	322
1907... ...	2,333,115	1,441,152	891,963	0.362	23,632	14,597	9,035	679	345
1908... ...	2,715,829	1,449,226	1,266,603	0.473	27,342	14,590	12,752	791	347
1909... ...	3,301,045	1,559,444	1,741,601	0.635	33,336	15,748	17,588	961	374
1910... *a*	4,053,214	1,732,767	2,320,447	0.831	40,931	17,498	23,433	1,180	415
b	4,496	18,224	* 3,728	—	4,001	17,219	*12,218	—	—
c	10,004	7,839	2,766	—	6,621	4,894	1,717	—	—
1911... *a*	4,492,313	1,869,748	2,622,565	0.948	45,232	18,931	26,301	1,308	448
b	19,983	80,048	* 60,065	—	3,940	15,782	*11,842	444	438
c	24,629	22,338	2,291	—	7,647	6,936	0,711	232	285

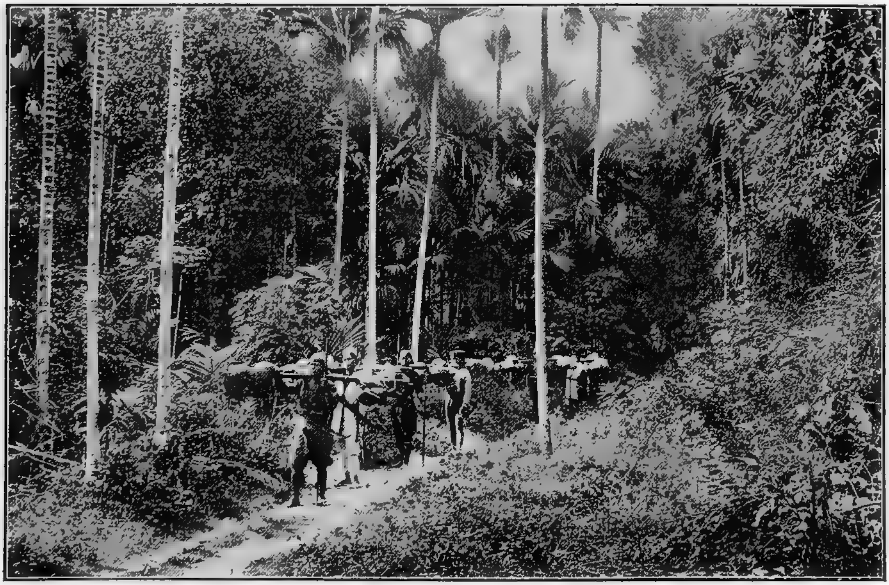
N.B. "A" indicates Keelung-Takae, Taihoku-Daitōtei, Taihoku-Tamsui, and Takao-Kyukyokudo sections or lines; "B" Karenko-Rigyobi section; and "C" Kagi-Chikutoki section.

Revenue does not include rebates.

* Indicates loss.



Aborigine post carriers: Wading across the Pinan Taikei, Taito Prefecture



Aborigine post carriers: Before the introduction of railways

XXV. POSTAL SERVICE

(1) General Observation. Prior to its annexation by Japan, the Island possessed no postal system worthy of notice, though different Government Offices had each its own mail service, which was later extended to the public at specified charges. There were also private individuals and establishments engaged in mail carrier business. On the occupation of the Hōko Islands (Pescadores) by the Imperial forces in 1895, the latter forthwith established a field postal service, making a beginning of the regular mail service in the new territory. This was followed by the extension of the service to each commisariat station as the Imperial forces moved forward. With the inauguration of Civil Administration in Taiwan in April 1896, 20 military postal offices were transformed into regular Postal and Telegraph Offices, respectively of the First and Second classes. In 1900 the telephone service was opened, attached to the postal service. With the subsequent return of peace and order in such a manner as had never before been experienced in the Island, accompanied by industrial activities, the need was keenly felt of perfecting communication facilities, and the postal, telegraph and telephone systems in operation in Japan were introduced, efforts being made at the same time in causing the natives to learn and appreciate the value of those organs of civilization. More than ten years have gone since then, and the islanders have come to fully understand the benefits of those services, and communication business is now increasing in volume by leaps and bounds, with a very good showing in every way. For example, in many dozens of places, offices handling mails, telegrams, and telephone messages were

either newly opened or closed in some cases and similarly nautical signals or signs were either newly put up or altered for the better in 1911, the object being in each case to make their location well fit the local needs. To mention the more important of these changes, in place of "Postal Agencies," the Third Class Post Offices were established in January, 1912, in adoption of the system obtaining at home. As a result of this, the Postal Agents were promoted Post Masters, making them Government officials with increased responsibilities.

(2) POSTAL ROUTES. Formerly what roads there were in the Island could only be called as such by courtesy, and it might have been said with truth that wherever people walked along there was the road. Nor was there much more to be said of bridges or ferry services, while localities covered by railway or steamship service was extremely limited. In developing the organs of communication in the Island subsequently, a waterway, a railway or a public road was chosen according as it suited best the local conditions. In 1911 there was a large extension both in the Government and private railways, and these were given contracts for carrying mail matter, with the result that the use of public roads for postal purposes has since greatly decreased. Further to facilitate the delivery of mails from abroad, a post office was established on board all the subsidized liners running between Japan and Taiwan, the innovation being introduced in January 1912. One of the results in this connection was the saving of time all the way from several hours to two days, in delivering the incoming mail as compared with the previous year.

(3) GENERAL AND PARCEL POST SERVICE. In the days of field postal service, mail matter connected with the army only was handled. The general postal service was opened in April 1896, and the parcel post and foreign mail service in August the same year. In March 1900 the revised Postal Law was put in force in the Island. From that time onward the condition of the postal service of the Island has been one of growth and progress.

(4) POSTAL MONEY ORDER, POSTAL SAVINGS BANK, POSTAL COLLECTION ON DELIVERY AND POSTAL BOOK TRANSFER. At the time of coming into operation of Civil Administration in April 1896, the field post system was adopted in dealing with postal money orders, and postal savings bank deposits; but these were restored to their regular business channels in August the same year. The postal collection on delivery service was opened in October the same year, followed almost at the same time by the opening of telegraphic money order service, the latter being limited, however, within the island. The last named limitation was removed in December 1899, the service being extended to Japan. The foreign money order service was opened in May, 1898. In October 1900 the Revised Law of Postal Money Order and Postal Savings Bank Deposits was put in operation in the Island. The Postal Book Transfer service was opened in August 1905.

In the beginning, however, the islanders knew little of the benefits and still less of the necessity of these postal monetary services. Subsequently efforts were made to enlighten them in these regards and as the result there are today many sending orders to Japan by taking advantage of the services, and the number of subscribers to those services are steadily increasing.

Furthermore the natives are now getting over their old weakness for hoarding away cash, and instead the number is rapidly increasing of those patronising the Postal Savings Bank. In 1911 there were 140 post offices throughout the Island where the services above named were attended to, and it has been ascertained that there was a growing increase in the amount of money sent by the resident Japanese to parties in Japan, as also in that of Book Transfer. As to the Postal Savings Bank, it had hitherto attracted but a few islanders owing to the general high rate of interest on money prevailing in the island. But latterly there has been a sudden and conspicuous growth in the spirit of saving and the returns for 1911 show that the depositors now include not only the Japanese and islanders, but also foreigners and even domesticated aborigines, as the result partly of earnest efforts made in that particular connection by the authorities concerned, but more perhaps owing to the fact that a larger part of money received as donations in sympathy for damages incurred by the floods and storms of 1911, was delivered in the form of the Postal Savings Bank Deposit Book with amounts entered. Coming to the Postal Collection on Delivery and also the Postal Collection of Bills, the services are steadily growing, and as in the case of Money Order Service, the amounts forwarded home are annually increasing very heavily. A similar remark may also be made of the Book Transfer Service, in which the subscribers are not only increasing but the amounts changing entries amongst the subscribers themselves are also growing. In the preceding years, of the amounts paid in for Book Transfer, a larger part was for subscribers in Japan than for those in the island; in 1911 this order of things was reversed.

(5) GOVERNMENT PENSIONS. Owing to the increase of those Japanese who come over to settle in the Island, there was a corresponding increase in 1911 in the number of those receiving Government pensions of different kinds.

Below are given postal statistics of various kinds:—

POST OFFICES AND AGENCIES (On March 31 of each fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Non-delivery 3rd Class	Branch Post Offices	Postal Agencies	Telegraph Offices	Automatic Telephone Boxes	Postal Junctions	Postal	Postal Stamp Agents	Postal Pillars	Private Post Boxes
1899...	4	18	21	5	3	37	—	—	10	—	142	214	3
1900...	4	12	40	8	4	43	—	5	4	—	177	254	8
1901...	2	13	50	9	5	46	—	* 1	4	—	201	303	3
1902...	2	12	47	8	5	43	—	8 * 2	2	—	369	498	5
1903...	2	13	44	10	3	47	—	11 * 6	2	—	511	609	10
1904...	2	14	40	12	3	52	—	11 * 8	2	—	547	726	7
1905...	2	14	38	12	3	53	5	11 * 11	2	—	652	778	9
1906...	2	14	35	15	2	60	12	12 * 37	21	—	725	857	11
1907...	2	14	35	19	2	56	12	13	26	21	763	909	18
1908	2	14	34	19	2	56	14	14	27	33	779	940	17
1909...	2	14	30	25	—	62	16	17	27	38	848	1,013	14
1910...	2	13	30	22	1	68	14	18	25	39	880	1,042	15
1911...	2	13	28	26	† 1	71	19	18	18	43	949	1,114	20

N.B. Telephone business was opened on July 1, 1900.

Prior to 1910 the non-delivery 3d class post offices were Mail Receiving Offices.

† Indicates the Wireless Telegraph Branch Office and * the Telephone Stations.

ORDINARY MAIL MATTER, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN I (Totals)

Fiscal Year	Domestic		Foreign		Index Number				Delivery per 100 Received	
					Domestic		Foreign			
	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	Received		Delivered		Domestic	Foreign
1896...	4,827,238	5,417,323	9,583	17,674	100	100	100	100	112.2	184.4
1897...	6,791,106	7,368,678	18,112	38,817	141	136	189	220	108.5	214.3
1898...	7,412,894	7,750,685	16,382	57,915	154	143	171	328	104.6	353.5
1899...	8,385,242	8,666,874	24,387	56,511	174	160	254	320	103.4	231.7
1900...	11,584,144	11,266,878	57,855	59,180	240	208	604	335	97.3	102.3
1901...	14,665,000	15,739,334	132,133	122,012	304	291	1,379	690	107.3	92.3
1902...	12,754,807	17,947,765	196,086	126,460	264	331	2,046	716	140.7	64.5
1903...	13,617,907	17,060,690	174,644	102,117	282	315	1,822	578	125.3	58.5
1904...	15,398,447	16,183,235	113,762	119,607	319	299	1,187	677	105.1	105.1
1905...	17,347,754	19,182,382	149,524	100,612	359	354	1,560	569	110.6	67.3
1906...	18,106,258	20,450,966	167,696	126,252	375	378	1,750	714	112.9	75.3
1907...	20,024,918 * 115,557	22,296,215	163,356	139,999	417	411	1,705	792	110.7	85.7
1908...	22,985,942 * 99,625	25,175,845	160,621	125,222	478	463	1,676	709	109.1	78.0
1909...	24,728,674 * 62,630	27,259,110	166,044	119,242	514	503	1,733	675	110.0	71.8
1910...	28,342,115 * 92,822	31,682,305	151,647	133,910	589	585	1,582	758	111.4	88.3
1911...	31,221,853 * 113,697	35,408,297	167,397	169,711	647	654	1,747	962	113.4	101.4

N.B. * Indicates advertising matter.

ORDINARY MAIL MATTER, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN II (By Formosans)

Fiscal Year	Domestic		Foreign		Index Number				Delivery per 100 Received	
					Domestic		Foreign			
	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	Domestic	Foreign
1897...	68,398	69,166	844	1,020	100	100	100	100	101.1	121.4
1898...	188,357	217,994	8,561	13,642	275	315	1,014	1,337	115.7	159.4
1899	210,297	326,291	7,442	8,076	307	472	882	792	155.2	108.5
1900...	388,797	584,711	11,976	14,335	568	845	1,419	1,405	150.4	119.7
1901...	625,275	955,143	64,675	42,355	914	1,381	7,663	4,152	152.8	65.5
1902...	828,494	1,404,103	91,469	48,062	1,211	2,030	10,838	4,712	169.5	52.5
1903...	1,047,742	1,692,367	79,798	43,727	1,532	2,447	9,455	4,287	161.5	54.8
1904...	1,540,049	2,642,829	77,206	52,307	2,252	3,821	9.148	5,128	171.6	67.7
1905...	2,110,766	4,147,080	77,561	52,192	3,086	5,996	9,190	5,117	196.5	67.3
1906...	2,671,140	4,859,721	64,171	61,725	3,905	7,026	7,603	6,051	181.9	96.2
1907...	3,094,342 * 350	5,509,550	54,096	37,341	4,524	7,966	6,409	3,661	178.1	69.0
1908...	3,670,663 * 811	6,588,852	44,858	48,544	5,368	9,526	5,315	4,759	179.5	108.2
1909...	4,296,888 * 300	7,298,586	52,653	56,808	6,283	10,552	6,239	5,569	169.8	107.9
1910...	4,900,724 * 600	8,687,337	56,449	43,038	7,166	12,560	6,688	4,219	177.2	76.2
1911...	5,691,781 * 9,000	9,928,297	66,835	62,977	8,322	14,354	7,919	6,174	174.4	94.2

N.B. Figures for 1896 omitted as they go as no further back than October.
* Indicates advertising matter.

PARCEL POST SERVICE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN I (Totals)

Fiscal Year	Domestic		Foreign		Index Number				Delivery per 100 Received	
					Domestic		Foreign			
	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	Received	Delivered	Domestic	Foreign
1896	33,573	54,051	—	—	100	100	—	—	161.0	—
1897	109,396	172,737	—	—	326	320	—	—	157.9	—
1898	164,741	237,912	5	40	491	440	100	100	144.4	800.0
1999	177,675	283,682	17	49	529	525	340	123	159.7	288.2
1900	111,106	175,800	15	52	331	325	300	130	158.2	346.7
1901	108,117	180,282	20	78	322	334	400	195	166.7	390.0
1902	114,663	190,335	28	89	342	352	560	223	166.0	317.9
1903	132,107	213,026	94	419	393	394	1,880	1,048	161.3	445.7
1904	162,509	245,803	166	560	484	455	3,320	1,400	151.3	337.3
1905	189,234	276,537	178	478	564	512	3,560	1,195	146.1	268.5
1906	186,479	283,573	193	371	555	525	8,860	928	152.1	192.2
1907	229,328	329,013	445	384	683	609	8,900	960	143.5	86.3
1908	264,914	394,861	378	360	789	731	7,560	900	149.1	95.2
1909	300,181	428,507	415	444	894	793	8,300	1,110	142.7	107.0
1910	366,535	528,988	520	629	1,092	979	10,400	1,573	144.3	121.0
1911	424,121	631,778	744	734	1,263	1,169	14,880	1,835	149.0	98.7

N.B. The foreign parcel post service was commenced on July 1, 1898.

PARCEL POST SERVICE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN II (By Formosans)

Fiscal Year	Received	Delivered	Index Number		Delivery per 100 Received
			Received	Delivered	
1896...	60	84	100	100	140.0
1897...	842	1,020	1,403	1,214	121.1
1898...	14,910	14,856	24,850	17,686	99.6
1899...	9,633	11,108	16,055	13,224	115,3
1900...	8,914	10,911	14,857	12,994	122.4
1901...	5,906	7,516	9,843	8,948	127.3
1902...	6,105	7,648	10,175	9,105	125.3
1903...	8,516	13,244	14,193	15,767	155.5
1904...	14,681	18,200	24,468	21,667	124.0
1905...	20,438	27,270	34,063	32,464	133.4
1906...	26,385	34,451	43,975	41,013	130·6
1907...	37,535	42,781	62,558	50,855	113.8
1908...	48,081	55,595	80,135	66,185	115.6
1909...	55,853	67,290	93,088	80,107	120.5
1910...	72,075	86,248	120,125	102,676	119.7
1911...	92,490	113,417	154,150	135,020	122.0

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SERVICE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN (Totals)

Fiscal Year	Issued		Paid		Index Number				Amount Paid per 100 *yen* of Order
					Issued		Paid		
	No. of Orders	Amount	No. of Orders	Amount	No. of Orders	Amount	No. of Orders	Amount	
		yen		*yen*					*yen*
1897	244,062	3,595,737	75,206	1,210,615	100	100	100	100	33.7
1898	269,062	3,550,105	100,848	1,406,202	110	99	134	116	39.6
1899	323,130	4,896,668	133,651	2,236,626	132	136	178	185	45.7
1900	288,294	4,893,723	122,536	2,264,875	118	136	163	287	46.3
1901	312,087	5,993,540	145,300	3,165,756	128	167	193	261	52.8
1902	336,421	6,148,917	159,837	3,487,354	138	171	213	288	56.7
1903	354,765	6,545,003	164,478	3,520,007	145	182	219	290	53.8
1904	368,926	6,524,644	191,711	4,168,610	151	181	255	344	63.9
1905	374 583	7,528,123	188,151	4,950,397	153	209	250	409	65.8
1906	409,090	8,089,736	243,908	5,809,378	165	216	324	480	74.6
1907	439,608	9,360,290	240,997	6,605,240	180	260	320	546	70.6
1908	471,555	10,162,539	257,166	7,297,437	193	283	342	603	71.8
1909	486,320	11,414,920	275,184	8,570,708	199	317	366	708	75.1
1910	558,089	12,498,779	311,275	9,213,564	229	348	414	761	73.7
1911	630,289	13,189,167	351,368	9,575,666	258	367	467	971	72·6

N.B The foreign money order service was commenced in May, 1898.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SERVICE, DOMESTIC (By Formosans)

Fiscal Year	Issued		Paid		Index Number				Amount Paid per 100 *yen* of Orders
					Issued		Paid		
	No. of Orders	Amount	No. of Orders	Amount	No. of Orders	Amount	No. of Orders	Amount	
		yen		*yen*					*yen*
1897	5,614	149,920	5,690	144,393	100	100	100	100	96.3
1898	11,061	286,480	11,618	293,171	197	191	204	203	102.3
1899	7,498	237,595	8,420	249,339	134	158	148	173	104.9
1900	8,200	259,366	11,401	292,738	146	173	200	203	112.9
1901	9,351	328,845	13,534	364,084	167	219	238	252	110.7
1902	16,012	517,028	19,280	513,299	285	345	339	355	99.3
1903	25,608	749,195	26,784	718,837	456	500	471	498	95.9
1904	31,785	999,392	34,295	931,656	566	667	603	645	93.2
1905	41,755	1,451,548	45,229	1,297,257	744	968	795	898	89.4
1906	47,046	1,504,070	51,991	1,438,676	838	1,003	914	996	95.7
1907	57,363	1,812,507	64,546	1,697,140	1,022	1,209	1,134	1,175	93.6
1908	58,170	1,791,958	68,402	1,815,081	1,036	1,195	1,202	1,257	101.3
1909	65,689	2,283,758	77,767	2,325,295	1,170	1,523	1,367	1,610	101.8
1910	80,209	2,669,127	101,994	2,977,480	1,429	1,780	1,793	2,062	111.6
1911	93,185	2,910,468	117,464	3,324,923	1,660	1,941	2,064	2,303	114.2

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS (On March 31 of each year)

Fiscal Year	Total					By Formosans				
	Depositors	Amount	Average Deposit per Depositor	Index Number		Depositors	Amount	Amount	Index Number	
				Depositors	Amount				Depositors	Amount
		yen	*yen*				*yen*	*yen*		
1897	10,966	402,826	36.73	100	100	212	1,230	5.80	100	100
1898	14,697	485,813	33.06	134	121	396	4 351	10.99	187	353
1899	22,520	558,979	24.82	205	139	613	5,685	9.27	289	462
1900	27,669	645,226	23.32	252	160	1,657	16,375	9.88	782	1,331
1901	33,866	655,984	19.37	309	163	3,215	19,721	6.13	1,516	1,603
1902	41,145	763,515	18.56	375	190	5,461	35,100	6.43	2,576	2,854
1903	50,836	907,047	17.84	464	221	9,179	90,314	9.84	4,330	7,343
1904	56,833	865,406	15.23	518	215	13,087	135,435	10.35	6,173	11,011
1905	63,332	1,109,253	17.51	278	275	18,186	213,086	11.72	8,578	17,324
1906	70,152	1,404,802	29.03	640	349	19,742	299,207	15.16	9,312	24,326
1907	78,879	1,772,934	22.48	719	440	20,993	356,350	16.97	9,902	28,972
1908	84,010	1,801,883	21.45	766	417	26,074	361,834	13.88	12,299	29,417
1909	90,893	1,900,700	20.91	829	472	30,094	396,993	13.19	14,195	32,276
1910	100,819	1,918,861	19.03	919	476	35,990	436,347	12.12	16,976	35,475
1911	143,650	2,276,801	15.85	1,310	565	74,441	583,167	7.83	35,114	47,412

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS AND PAYMENTS—I (Totals)

Fiscal Year	Deposits		Payments		Index Number				Paid per 100 *yen* of Deposits
					Deposits		Payments		
	No. of Entry	Amount	No. of Entry	Amount	No. of Entry	Amount	No. of Entry	Amount	
		yen		*yen*					*yen*
1897	54,442	587,742	12,746	335,346	100	100	100	100	57.1
1898	67,951	629,985	18,953	431,572	125	107	149	129	68.5
1899	116,996	689,251	25,492	504,978	215	117	200	151	73.3
1900	156,918	754,247	29,022	553,813	288	128	232	165	73.4
1901	189,917	750,972	36,171	606,126	349	128	284	181	80.7
1902	222,541	867,693	43,044	650,119	400	148	338	194	74.9
1903	288,031	1,211,837	62,703	950,017	529	206	493	283	78.4
1904	316,445	1,151,080	78,492	1,104,771	581	196	616	329	96.0
1905	289,234	1,297,462	67,566	982,778	531	221	530	293	75.7
1906	299,330	1,583,898	74,287	1,296,018	550	269	583	386	81.8
1907	318,596	1,968,300	89,915	1,625,376	585	335	705	485	82.6
1908	310,514	2,183,848	104,660	2,152,562	570	372	821	642	98.6
1909	311,457	2,464,185	103,342	2,331,588	572	419	811	695	74.9
1910	347,058	2,601,326	118,272	2,583,166	537	443	928	770	99.3
1911	427,567	2,873,716	134,479	2,515,775	785	489	1,055	750	87.5

N.B. Postal Savings Bank service was opened in August 1896.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS AND PAYMENTS II (By Formosans)

Fiscal Year	Deposits		Payments		Index Number				Payment per 100 *yen* of Deposit
					Deposits		Payments		
	No. of Entry		Amount		No. of Entry	Amount	No. of Entry	Amount	
		yen		*yen*					*yen*
1897...	761	1,999	49	355	100	100	100	100	17.8
1898...	909	5,417	187	2,682	119	271	382	755	49.5
1899...	1,336	4,362	324	4,274	176	218	661	1,204	98.0
1900...	5,169	11,540	460	4,058	679	578	939	1,143	85.1
1901...	12,829	19,166	1,139	16,827	1,686	959	2,324	4,740	87.8
1902...	26,909	37,635	2,434	21,422	3,536	1,883	4,967	6,034	56.9
1903...	40,595	156,399	7,483	107,064	6,517	7,824	15,271	30,159	68.5
1904...	57,398	184,593	11,668	152,574	7,542	9,234	23,812	42,979	82.7
1905...	78,202	233,139	17,415	182,245	10,276	11,663	35,541	51,337	78.2
1906...	80,178	274,301	19,141	216,074	10,536	13,722	39,063	80,866	78.8
1907	84,014	354,419	24,323	326,352	11,040	17,730	49,639	91,930	98.1
1908...	113,672	399,209	27,823	378,123	14,937	19,970	56,782	106,514	94.7
1909...	102,788	450,426	32,677	438,398	13,507	22,533	66,688	123,492	97.3
1910...	119,555	452,040	35,515	467,950	15,710	22,613	72,480	131,817	103.5
1911...	160,548	619,528	39,322	477,972	21,097	30,992	80,249	134,640	77.2

XXVI. TELEGRAPH SERVICE

(1) Line Routes. In 1897 when the Civil Administration of Taiwan was started, the Commisariat Telegraph service and the Army Telegraph service were transfered to the Civil Administration Office, the same being at once opened to the service of the public. At the time the trunk lines in operation consisted of one of two wires between Tamsui and Taihoku, as also between Keelung and Shōkwa, and one of one lime between Shōkwa and Kōshun. As for branch lines, there were one wire between Keelung and So-ō, and another of also one wire between Shōkwa and Horisha via Taichu. The total extended length of wires was 191 miles overland and about 52 miles of submarine cables between Ampei and Hōko Isles (Pescadores). They were lines that had originally been put up by the former Chinese Government and were adopted for military use after making necessary supplementations. As it was, they were not fit for permanent use in the condition in which they were taken over, and consequently they were subsequently either reconstructed or altered in their position, at the same time adding to their lengths annually. The following is a brief survey of the Island's telegraph service on land and sea in 1911.

Almost all the important points in the Island are now connected by wire; but the presence of precipitous mountains and gorges inhabited by aborigines, still prevents through communication between Soyetsu and the port of Karenkō on the eastern coasts.

The submarine lines that either start from this island or converge in it from other directions, are the Ampei-Hōko cable (under control of the Government General), the Tamsui-Fuchow cable (under control of the Communications Department of the Imperial Government), the Nawa-Tamsui cable (also under the control of the Imperial Communications Department) and the Nagasaki-Tamsui cable (also under the same control).

2. PROGRESS OF BUSINESS. In the days of military regime the Field Telegraph Corps allowed the service to be made use of by the public only to a limited extent. The service, as already stated, was brought under the management of the Civil Administration Office on its establishment, but with only 29 offices in operation, so that the number of messages handled amounted to 329,628 a year including the paid messages. Nor was the increase of messages large in immediately succeeding years But it has become enormous of late in consequence of the rapid growth of industries in the Island and of the reduction of charges for messages going to or coming from Japan. In October 1910 a wireless station was established in Fuki promontry commencing communication with the Japanese and foreign vessels navigating the vicinity of the Island. The new departure has proved of great benefit in furnishing means of communication between the public on the land and ships out on the sea.

The submarine cable between Nawa and Keelung (afterward Nawa-Tamsui) was formerly subject to frequent interruptions. For this reason the Tamsui-Nagasaki line (672 miles) was laid in 1900, these termini being chosen to lessen the distance between Japan and Taiwan and also to cover points of importance. However the Government General being not provided with any cable laying vessel for maintaining the up-keep of the line, it was transfered to the Imperial Department of Communications in 1911. In any case the Island came to have two instead of one cable for its communication with Japan. To add to this the Government General established 131 additional telegraph stations in 1911. Thus equipped with a fair completeness of service, the charge, for telegraphic messages between the Island and Japan was reduced forthwith. This with the progress of affairs in the Island, has brought about a sudden and tremendous increase in the number of messages to be dealt with in this Island, so that these is even a fear of delays in the service if left in its present capacity. The authorities concerned are now studying the best way to meet the situation.

Below are given statistics relating to the telegraphic service.

TELEGRAPH LINES (Opened to public service)

(On March 31 of each year)

Fiscal Year	Over-land Lines		River-bed Cables		Submarine Cables	
	Length by Route	Length by Wire	Length by Cable	Extended Mileage Centre Wire	Length by Cable	Extended Mileage Centre Wire
	Ri Cho	*Ri Cho*	Naut. Miles	Naut. Miles	Naut. Miles	Naut. Miles
1897...	233.12	357.35	3.37	7.01	51.43	51.43
1898...	270.15	424.35	3.37	8.01	51.43	51.43
1899...	304.33	580.26	7.25	14.94	54.58	54.58
1900...	316.15	811.17	5.92	15.40	54.15	108.30
1901...	328.07	1,173.09	5.92	15.40	52.27	103.29
1902...	310.10	990.34	2.30	5.85	52.27	103.29
1903...	346.13	1,335.10	2.30	5.85	52.27	103.29
1904...	340.03	1,108.27	2.30	7.90	52.27	103.29
1905...	319.22	1,005.12	2.30	5.85	56,17	107.19
1906...	354.23	1,460.22	2.24	4.88	56.17	107.19
1907...	363.04	1,0 2.22	2.24	4.88	56.17	107.19
1908...	273.07	876.23 * 4.12	2.24	4.88	56.17	107.19
1909...	216.26	711.16 * 7.21	2.24	4.88	56.17	107.19
1910...	222.27	707.25 * 19.11	0.53	4.23	729.43	729.43
1911...	221.10	757.25 * 38.16	0.53	4.23	58.49	62.19

N.B. The conspicuous decrease of the length of submarine cables in 1911 as compared with that in 1910 is accounted for by the fact that the management of the line between Nagasaki and Tamsui was transfered to the Imperial Communications Department in that year.

* Indicates the line put up along the telephone wire route.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES SENT AND RECEIVED, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—I (Totals)

Fiscal Year	Messages Sent			Messages Received			Index Number		Received per 100 Messages Sent
	Paid for	Free	Total	Paid for	Free	Total	Messages Sent	Messages Received	
1896	164,731	33,850	198,581	164,897	47,551	212,448	100	100	107.0
1897	342,217	65,762	407,979	330,051	86,917	416,968	205	196	102.2
1898	399,308	79,655	478,963	381,956	104,428	486,384	241	229	101.5
1899	371,110	98,330	469,440	351,201	115,715	466,916	236	220	99.5
1900	383,372	125,864	509,236	362,677	129,163	491,840	256	232	96.6
1901	358,710	133,599	492,309	345,323	128,284	473,607	248	223	96.2
1902	343,272	125,609	468,881	328,798	123,579	452,377	236	213	96.5
1903	377,483	136,998	514,481	364,168	148,822	512,990	259	241	99.7
1904	385,130	115,646	500,776	370,028	114,155	484,183	252	228	96.7
1905	380,507	113,448	493,955	369,724	103,963	473,693	249	223	95.9
1906	370,800	107,960	478,760	362,019	94,807	456,826	241	215	95.4
1907	367,927	110,993	478,920	358,558	97,856	456,414	241	215	95.3
1908	384,668	113,806	498,474	372,073	95,966	468,039	251	220	93.9
1909	387,996	119,494	507,490	384,473	110,137	494,610	256	233	97.5
1910	495,761	153,149	648,910	486,428	137,973	624,401	327	294	96.2
1911	632,708	195,877	828,585	626,732	170,335	797,067	417	375	96.2

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES SENT AND RECEIVED, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—II (By Formosans)

Fiscal Year	Messages Sent	Messages Received	Index Number		Received per 100 Messages Sent
			Messages Sent	Messages Received	
1897	5,346	5,341	100	100	99.9
1898	15,087	15,898	282	298	105.4
1899	16,406	16,574	307	310	101.0
1900	19,866	19,390	372	363	97.6
1901	25,214	23,978	472	449	95.1
1902	32,191	32,798	602	614	101.9
1903	42,708	45,022	799	843	105.4
1904	50,018	51,077	936	956	102.1
1905	52,787	54,188	987	1,015	102.7
1906	51,678	55,886	967	1,046	108.1
1907	52,986	56,532	991	1,058	106.7
1908	49,789	55,311	931	1,036	111.1
1909	46,504	51,634	870	967	111.1
1910	51,033	62,272	955	1,166	122.0
1911	68,811	85,069	1,287	1,593	123.6

XXVII. TELEPHONE SERVICE

1. TELEPHONE SERVICE. The telephone service of the Island was originally opened by different Prefectures each on its own account. But in 1900 the whole service in existence was brought under the sole control of the Government General through the establishment of the Telephone Exchange Office. At the time of transfer just referred to, the total mileage of wire in cities and country parts was 380 miles. Since then the service was yearly extended, and by the end of 1911 the length had increased to 2,067 miles, in addition to 659 miles of wires put up on telegraph posts. In places where the telegragh service was not busy, the plan was gradually adopted of making a common use of the wire for telegraphic and telephone purposes. However in places where the service was busy, independent through telephone lines were put up in 1911 to prevent delays in making connections. Further there being new connections made for new subscribers and also in consequence of the putting up of new or additional short distance wires, the service is steadily growing.

2. TELEPHONE BUSINESS. At the time of the opening of Telephone Exchange Offices in 1900, there were only five of them, with comparatively a small number of messages to attend to; but the authorities concerned being convinced of growing demand for the service, they have kept on enlarging the areas of telephone communication by utilising the routes of telepraghic communication, besides making extensions for new subscribers, and the establishment of new telephone stations.

There was in consequence large increases in the number of both subscribers and of non-subscribing users of telephone. Especially for a people with a peculiar language like the natives of this island telephone furnishes them an organ of communication more facilitating than telegraphy. Consequently there is comparatively a large number of natives subscribing to telephone service. In 1911 a system was introduced of providing monopoly wire for service outside of cities. This system provides for the exclusive use of a line at a fixed time of the day or for the whole day by parties who are in need of such service and are willing to observe certain conditions and who find the ordinary service inadequate for their purpose. This particular kind of service was put into practice from January 1912. With the increase of demand for telephone service, the numbers of subscribers and of telephone stations have also been increased. At the end of 1911 there were in the island 116 telephone stations, and 45 Telephone Exchange Offices, with 3,139 subscribers (including 437 natives). The steady increase in the number of connections would show how well it meets the wants of the Island.

The following are the telephone service statistics.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Fiscal Year	Over Head Wire																		Underground Cables								
	Naked Wire						Cables																				
	Line Route			Wires			Line Route			Wires			Centre Wire						Line Route			Wires			Centre Wire		
	ri	*cho*	*ken*	*ri*	*cho*	*ken*	*ri*	*cho*	*ken*	*ri*	*cho*	*ken*	*ri*	*cho*	*ken*				*ri*	*cho*	*ken*	*ri*	*cho*	*ken*	*ri*	*cho*	*ken*
1903	126	03	00	588	20	58	0	10	00	8	01	00	205	14	00				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904	90	32	17	591	29	29	0	27	22	1	18	52	111	28	19				0	00	59	0	08	47	16	29	10
1905	135	20	58	727	13	22	0	32	03	1	30	01	175	32	27				0	00	59	0	09	45	21	04	30
1906	110	10	50	796 * 286	17 25	34 16	0	34	18	2 * 0	01 01	04 01	179 * 2	03 29	57 40				0	00	58	0	09	45	13	19	30
1907	97	15	15	781 * 519	16 22	31 13	0	26	49	1 * 2	12 17	14 54	96 * 194	06 24	07 50				0	00	58	0	09	45	20	12	30
1908	193	13	07	986 * 512	15 29	07 11	0	11	01	2 * 2	00 06	39 12	115 * 162	26 06	48 23				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	264	10	53	1,391 * 578	06 09	31 00	0	03	41	0 * 7	06 23	54 38	18 * 649	05 16	00 53				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910	281	22	32	1,614 * 719	33 25	18 26	0	05	52	0 * 8	10 19	16 02	24 * 749	22 35	30 19				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	309	29	36	1,975 * 648	24 31	19 43	0	06	51	0 * 9	12 33	38 21	24 * 861	04 34	14 04				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B. Besides the figures given in the above table there were in existence in 1905 fiscal year submarine cables of the length of 10 *cho* both by the route and by wire, and of 1 *ri* 4 *cho* in centre wire.

* Indicates telephone wires put up on telegraph posts.

TELEPHONE SERVICE I

(Within single districts)

Subscribers and Connection Depots		No. of Persons	No. of Messages	Receipts	Index Number No. of Messages	Index Number Receipts
				yen		
Subscribers	1903	693	3,547,918	80,259	100	100
	1904	685	3,679,389	77,096	104	96
	1905	840	4,277,377	72,827	121	91
	1906	1,133	5,023,616	84,307	142	105
	1907	1,473	7,404,595	106,115	209	132
	1908	1,738	9,307,456	125,142	262	156
	1909	2,161	11,487,708	148,711	324	185
	1910	2,648	13,321,606	183,313	385	228
	1911	3,139	15,123,947	217,902	426	271
At Telephone Stations	1903	—	1,827	649	100	100
	1904	—	2,812	904	154	140
	1905	—	2,121	693	116	107
	1906	—	3,628	339	199	52
	1907	—	5,382	560	295	86
	1908	—	5,633	671	308	104
	1909	—	7,846	1,042	420	161
	1910	—	9,423	606	516	94
	1911	—	9,753	634	534	98
At Automatic Telephone Boxes	1903	—	8,375	502	100	100
	1904	—	9,391	523	112	104
	1905	—	11,325	592	135	118
	1906	—	13,242	667	158	133
	1907	—	17,018	877	203	175
	1908	—	18,629	959	222	191
	1909	—	17,184	912	205	182
	1910	—	23,260	1,204	278	240
	1911	—	24,606	1,271	294	253

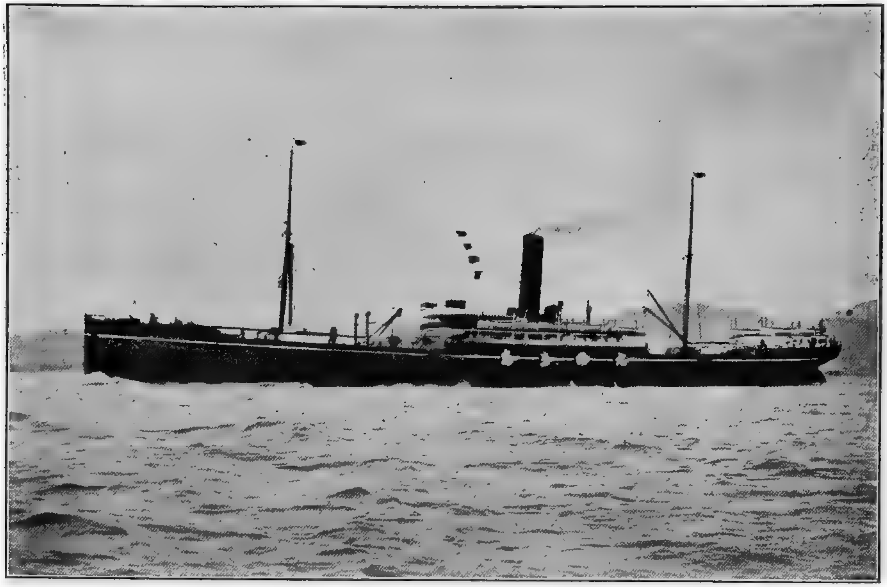
N.B. The number of subscribers is the actual one on March 31 of each fiscal year.

The receipts of Telephone Stations include fee for sending for parties wanted. This applies also to the next table.

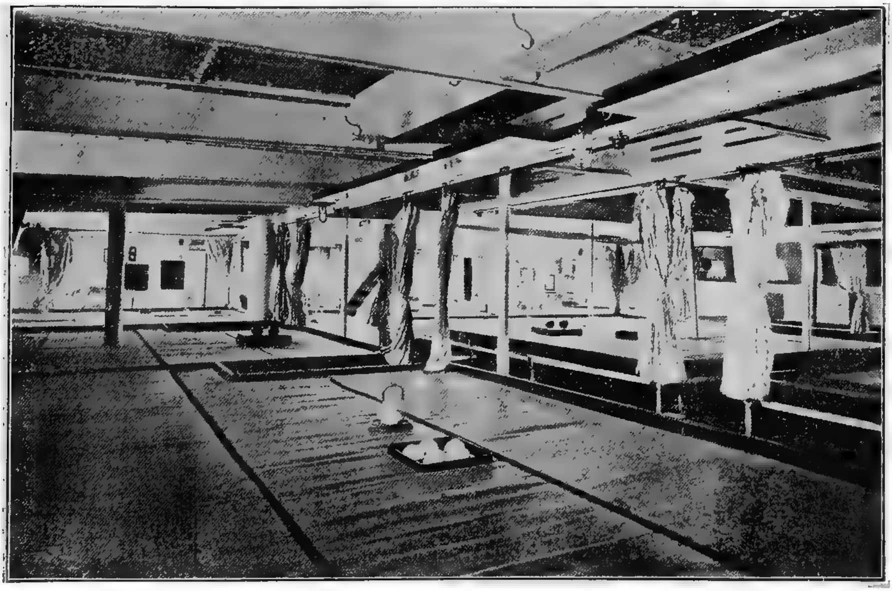
TELEPHONE SERVICE II

(Within two districts)

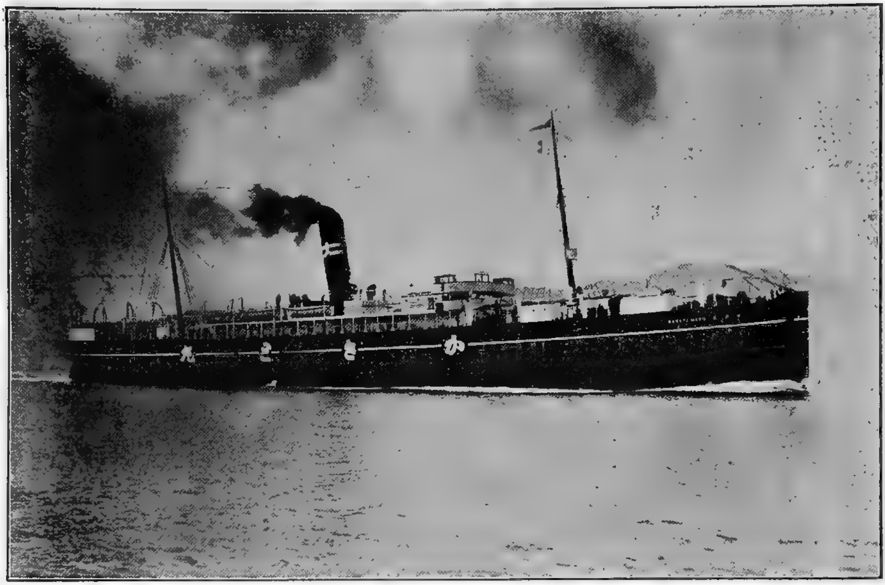
Subscribers and Connection Depots		No. of Messages	Receipts	Index Number	
				No. of Messages	Receipts
			yen		
Subscribers	1903	19,509	8,462	100	100
	1 04	20,170	9,234	103	109
	1905	44,451	15,447	228	183
	1906	56,551	19,888	290	235
	1907	105,259	34,703	540	410
	1908	152,473	50,162	782	593
	1909	181,422	61,677	930	729
	1910	239,825	81,362	1,229	961
	1911	288,792	100,594	1,480	1,189
At Telephone Stations	1903	47	19	100	100
	1904	116	55	247	289
	1905	6,669	2,118	14,189	11,142
	1906	17,504	5,570	37,243	29,316
	1907	51,692	15,804	109,983	83,179
	1908	73,120	20,585	155,574	108,342
	1909	87,174	24,767	185,477	130,353
	1910	106,697	11,645	227,015	61,289
	1911	124,520	13,560	264,936	71,368
At Automatic Telephone Boxes	1903	591	248	100	100
	1904	620	250	105	101
	1905	773	243	131	98
	1906	1,771	371	300	150
	1907	3,668	718	621	290
	1908	3,670	771	621	311
	1909	3,625	637	613	257
	1910	3,293	754	557	304
	1911	3,420	800	579	323



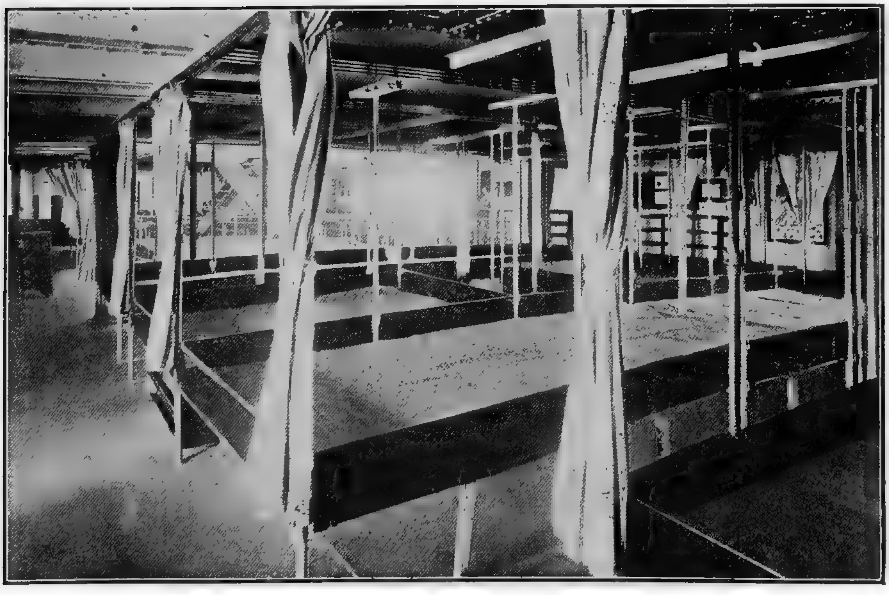
S. S. "Shinano Maru"



Third class cabins, S. S. "Shinano Maru"



S. S. "Kasado Maru"



Third class cabins, S. S. "Kasado Maru"

XXVIII. SHIPPINGS

(1) SUBSIDIZED LINES. While Taiwan remained a Chinese territory its shipping was practically monopolised by foreign concerns, the Chinese junks playing between the Island and South China ports, being only small craft, though large in number, and the Douglas Steamship Company, with a fleet of steamers had to itself the business of maintaining communication between it and the outside world, a few other European or American vessels making only occassional calls for tea and sugar. On the occupation of Pescadores by the Hishishima Mixed Brigade in March, 1895, the vessels chartered by the Imperial Army and Navy, began and continued to come into the Island ports. On the establishment of Civil Administration in the Island in 1896, the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha was ordered to open a regular service between Keelung and Kobe via Okinawa with three steamers, at the same time the Imori Transportation Company was given contract to carry mail between Keelung and Takao via Hōkotō and Ampin with one vessel. These formed the beginning of the Island's subsidized lines service. With the subsequent improvements and extension of its interior and coastwise service the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha was caused in 1899 to start a regular service between Keelung and Takao via the Island and South China, Pescadores and Ampin. The Government first granted those companies annual subsidies. Later the Government General ordered the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha to open a regular service between Japan Proper and the Island, as a measure to keep pace with the general progress of affairs in the Island, the company starting it with four steamers of over 6,000 tons each in

1911. The new departure proved an incomparable success. The subsidy contracts for 1911 were given to the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha and Osaka Shosen Kwaisha as formerly; but they were ordered at the same time to run additional lines, viz: (1) a line between Keelung and Takao via So-o, Karenkō and Taito, and (2) between Takao and Shanghai via Fuchow, the first line being intended to facilitate the transportation of goods as well as of immigrants, and the second to contribute towards the expansion of markets for the products of the Island.

(2) REGISTRATION OF SHIPS. The shipping needs of the Island being met by a number of steamers and hundreds of Chinese junks prior to its annexation by Japan, there was little to speak of in the matter of shipping administration. What there was of official control was confined to enforcing Harbor Regulations in open ports and collecting seacraft tax by issuing a ship-license tag. Even after annexation the secondary administration organs remained incomplete for some time, no attempt at a better control was made than commencing in 1896 the issue of shipping license for Chinese junks by promulgating Regulations for dealing with vessels of Chinese type. In June 1898 the Taiwan Ship Registration Regulations with complementary Rules were issued, a necessity for such enactment becoming obvious, in consequence of the subsequent perfection of administrative organs and the steady increase in the number of vessels in Taiwan waters. Thus was laid the foundation of shipping administration. Since then, Laws and Regulations relating to the examination of steamers and ships, crew have been established The shipping regulations in force in Taiwan are nearly the same as those obtaining in Japan Proper. However the

The Hokuto light-house

principal vessels engaging in the shipping business of the Island are generally registered in Japan, and the number of vessels registered in Taiwan has up to now been comparatively small, there being only 65 western type vessels, 937 Japanese type vessels, and 9,270 others of Chinese type at the end of 1911.

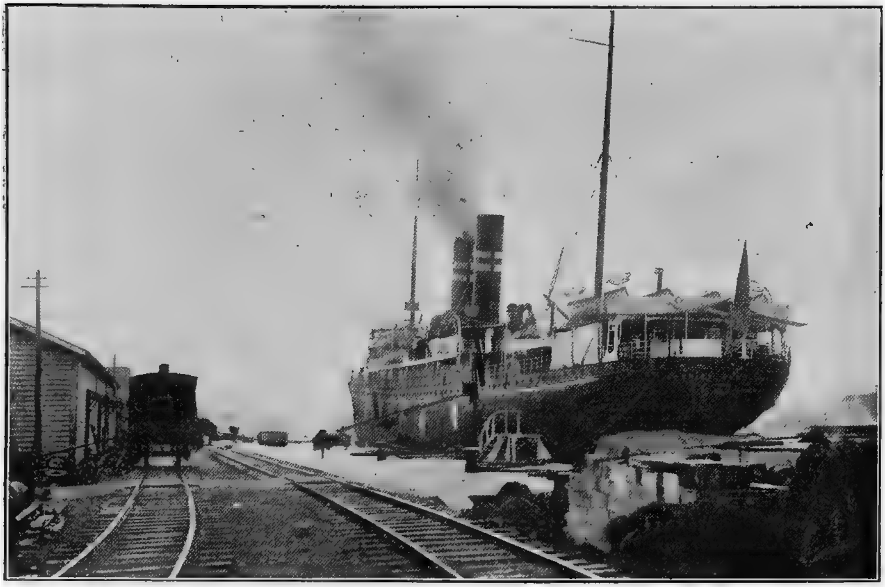
(3) BUOYS AND SIGNALS. The strip of water forming a strait between the Island and continental China, abounds in hidden rocks and is subject to the destructive visitations of the "season winds," so that navigation through it is generally considered as very precarious. In spite of this, the ferry traffic between the Island and continental China is incessant, and vessels going down or drifting away in the strait are too numerous to be recorded here. On the other hand the sea off the western coast of the Island abound in long stretches of sandy shoals and sunken rocks, while its eastern coast forms a wall of rocks and cliffs, offering in either case obstacles to navigation. That is not all. The Island is often subject to the invasion of terrific cyclones between summer and autumn. Thus the dangers which mariners have to meet in the Taiwan waters may well be imagined. For all this the Chinese attaching no importance to buoys and signals their Government had made no provisions in that direction, not until it was forced to do so, in consequence of protests lodged by the Foreign Ministers in the era of Kwansu. When the Island eame under the Japanese rule in 1896, it had 5 lighthouses and basket-lights, one each at Tamsui, Ampin, Takao, Gyowo Island, and Garan Point—the one at the last named place being found destroyed—2 "Baskets" (the present fixed buoys at Tsuban Islet) and 3 buoys in Tamsui. Since then the Government General recognizing that the presence of

those buoys and signals in its was of equal in force as harbor improvements, in contributing toward the economic development of the Island, has directed its attention to the matter. In 1911 a number of lighthouses and buoys were newly built at various points of importance along the coasts, while improvements were effected on the old lighthouses, to be of more help to mariners. The work done during the year in this connection proved quite excellent in results, besides curtailing expenses.

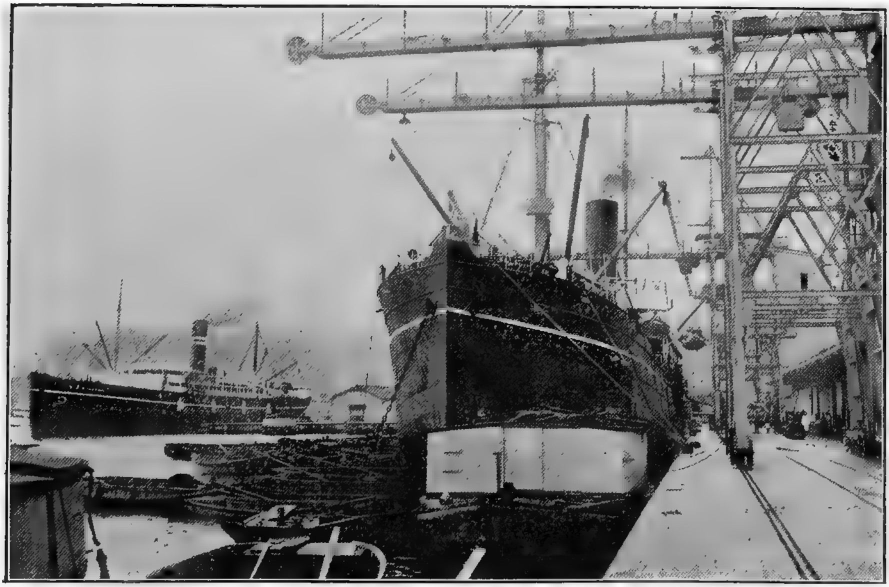
(4) HARBOR CONSTRUCTION. Its coast line lacking in indentations the Island is practically destitute of natural havens of shelter from the breakers of the open sea. As already stated its eastern coast is a wall of craggy cliffs, while the western coast has shallow running miles out into the sea. On the occupation of Taiwan, the authorities saw the necessity, therefore, of improving as early as possible what bays and harbors there were in the Island. Consequently the work of constructing Kēelung harbor was taken in hand to turn the port into the sea-gate of northern Taiwan. Similarly work was started at Takao in order that the port might better meet the requirements of southern Taiwan in developing its industries. Below are given brief accounts of work in progress at the two ports.

A. PORT OF KEELUNG. Keelung, a port of strategic importance, is the only good harbor the Island possesses. But originally its basin was shallow, and its waters ran high for a full half of the year owing to the constant blow of north-easterly wind, so that vessels of 1,000 tons or more had all to anchor about 3 miles out.

In September 1896 and subsequently various investigations were conducted, resulting in the adoption of a harbor plan costing

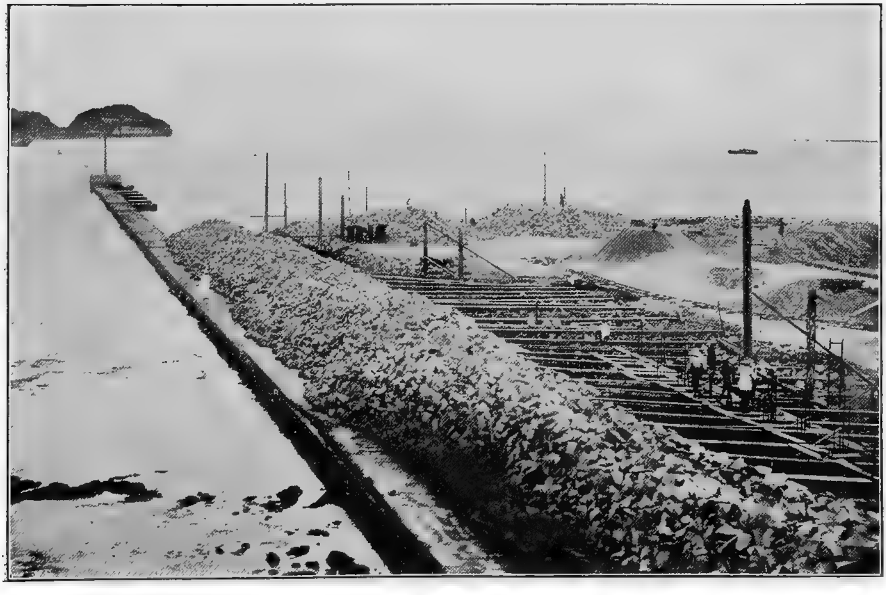


S.S. "Amerika Maru" moored alongside the wharf in front of Keelung Railway Station

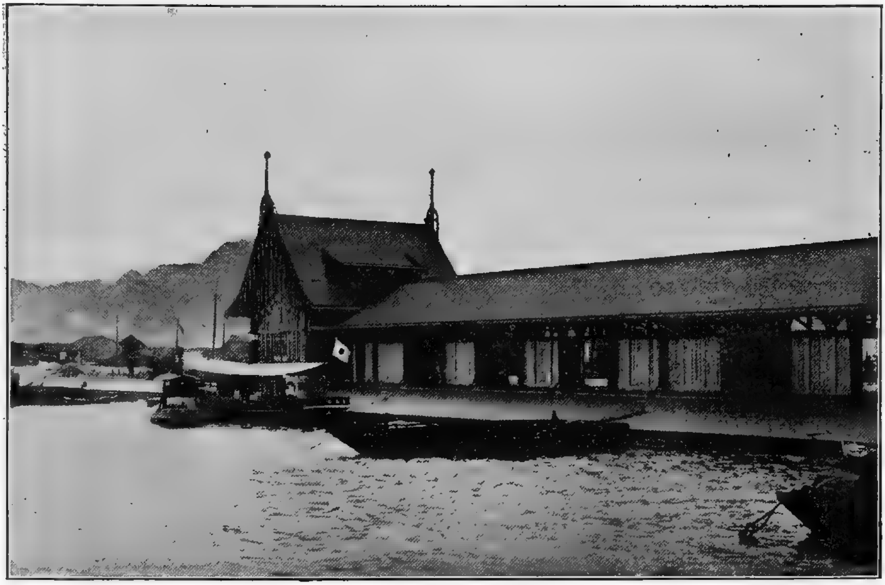


Keelung wharf: "Transporters" and a steamer at her mooring

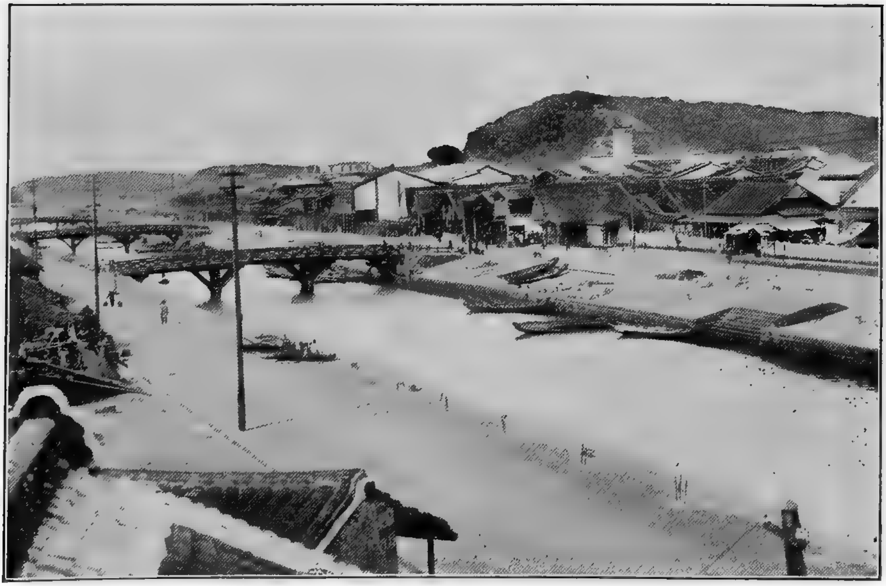
The Sentōbi break-waters, seen from the rear of Keelung harbor



The Sentōbi break-waters engineering work, Keelung harbor



Keelung Harbor: Steamer passengers' waiting rooms and other houses



The wharf stone-pavements on the banks of the Akkokukei, Keelung Harbor

10,000,000 *yen*. But financial and other circumstances interfered and the plan, could not be carried out. Then it was altered into one to meet the most urgent needs at an outly of 2,436,535 *yen*. The work was started in 1899 to extend over four years, and consisted in dredging a part of the basin, reclaiming shoals to the extent of 21,000 *tsubo* and constructing a provisional pier with iron supports. The work being completed, vessels of 3 000 tons more or less, could be brought a mile and a half nearer to the land than before and there given a safe anchorage. Between 1903 and 1905, no further progress was made in the work, beyond keeping up in good state what had already been done and expending 713,573 *yen* for the purpose.

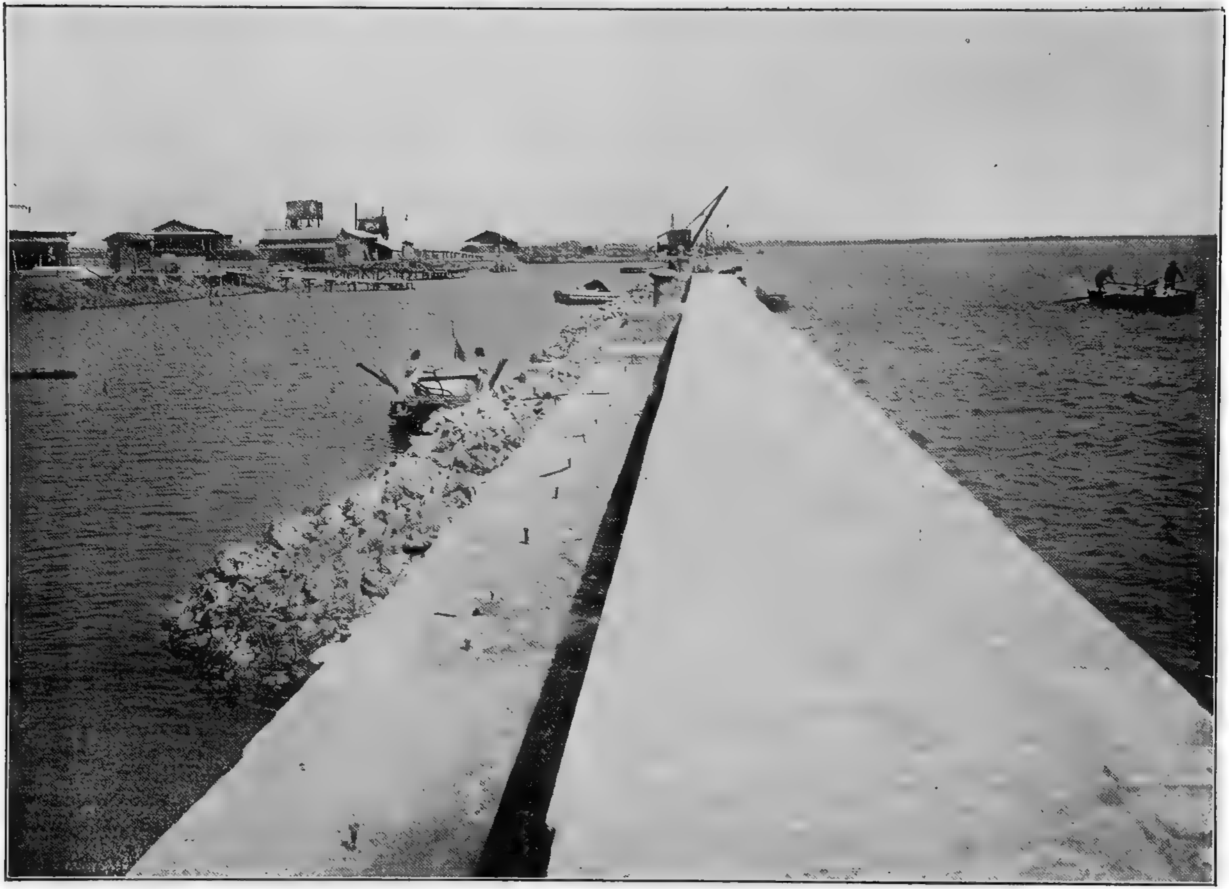
Obtaining the approval of the Imperial Diet in 1905 for the appropriation of 6,200,000 *yen* to be distributed over 7 years commencing 1906, the work at length entered on the stage of executing the regular plan of harbor construction. The work in its main parts has since been completed, and today vessels of 6,000 tons can be moored alongside the wharf of Keelung harbor. The former dangers and inconveniences have now been all removed and every facility with all promptitude is provided for the landing or embarking of passengers and loading and unloading of cargo. Below are given particulars to show the condition of the work at the end of 1911 :—

Parts of Work	Materials Used	Quantity	Unit	Remarks
Wharf Wall ...	Concrete—Water Depth 30 ft.	340	*Ken* (6 ft.)	
Stone Embankment...	Stone or Iron Sinewed Concrete	1,039	„	
Coast Protection Stone Wall	Stone or Concrete	1,073	„	
Breakwaters	Concrete	130	„	
Canal	Depth 4 ft.; Width 90 ft.	296	„	
Road		889	„	
Landing Houses and Warehouses		1,110	Building Area—*tsubo*	
Reclaimed Land ...		75,800	Area—*tsubo*	
Electric Cranes ...	10 tons 1½ tons	2 6	Only Pieces	
Mooring Box Buoy..		1	„	
Mooring Buoy		11	„	
Navigation Route Buoy		6	„	
Iron supports Pier ...	Width 24 *shaku* Length 448.5 ft.	—	—	Built July 1903 Removed May 1911
Dredged Area		914,583	Cubic *tsubo*	Cumulative since 1900
Effective Surface Area 24 ft. to 30 ft at lowest tide		226,832	*Tsubo*	
Over 30 ft at lowest tide		340,600	„	

The completion so far, as above described of the harbor works has made a new port of Keelung adding to its facilities and importance. However, the strident growth which the industries of the Island are making, the sudden increase in the exportation of Oolong tea, rice and camphor, and the employment of large liners on service between Japan and Taiwan which

Entrance, Takao Harbor

Birdseye view of Takao harbor



Part opened to service of Taku wharf

all at once swelled in tonnage from 3,000 to 6,000 tons, have combined to make inadequate the accommodations thus provided. Consequently the Imperial Diet was again asked and granted at its 28th session held in 1911 a further sum of 5,170,000 *yen,* with which to carry out supplementry engineering works to be completed in 1912. This extension program is based on the calculation that the port in the near future will be called upon to receive and send out 450,000 tons of goods a year, to provide room for 7 vessels ranging in tonnage from 6,000 to 10,000 tons to moor alongside the wharf and 6 vessels of similar capacity to moor on the buoys, while landing sheds and warehouses will be built on the wharf, thus to perfect shipping facilities in every way at the same time the vessels are given safe anchorages.

B. PORT OF TAKAO. The port of Takao, a distribution centre for southern Taiwan, is surrounded by land on all sides, but for a narrow opening in the north-western corner, where a waterway, only 350 feet wide, forms its entrance that connects the lake-like basin with the open sea. But the basin was originally very shallow and the entrance had sunken rocks in it. This prevented large vessels from coming into the basin so that they had all to anchor in the outer harbor, only small steamers and junks being able to near come the entrance. And all stevedore work had to be done at the risk of indescribable dangers. Hence the necessity of improving the port came to be recognized early. Between 1899 and 1904 investigations of various kinds were conducted, though no practical resulted. However there arising the necessity to extend the grounds of Takao Station the southern terminus of the Trunk Railway, the work of reclaiming the shore land was commenced in 1904 and completed in 1908, the dredging of the harbor basin going simultaneously. This latter part of the work resulted in enabling steam-launches and junks to ply freely between the basin entrance and the station, a distance of a little over a mile.

On the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War there came, as may be remembered, a time of general business boom all over the Empire, and the Island was no exception to the rule. Then there were indications that there would arise heavy demand for carrying service to relieve the central parts of the Island of their accumulation of sugar, lumber, rice and other products of importance. In view of this, the Government General had 4,720,000 *yen* voted by the Imperial Diet at its session of 1907, the appropriation to be used in constructing Takao harbor as a work to extend over 6 years. As the work was proceeding, it was seen that the industrial progress of central and southern Taiwan was far more rapid than had been expected, thus necessitating its earlier completion. Hence the plan was recast shorting the time alloted from 6 to 5 years. In consequence the dredging work had so far progressed that by 1910 steamers were enabled to sail into the basin, and at present 7 steamers of 3,000 tons can anchor in it all at one and the same time. It hardly needs saying that this is proving a great boon to the shipping world. Below is given a tabulated account of the progress of the harbor work at the end of 1911:—

Parts of Work	Materials Used	Quantity	Unit	Remarks
Wharf Wall	Concrete—Water-depth 30 ft.	65	*Ken* (6 ft.)	Figures below 5 omitted
Wharf Wall Foundation				
Block Formations	Concrete	11,555	Pieces	
Boring Under Water		497	*Ken* (6 ft.)	Figures below 5 omitted
Shafts Driven in...		475	„	
Planks „ ...		39	„	Discontinued in 1910 because no longer needed
Protection Stones		422	„	Figures below 5 omitted
Protection Stones Pounded in ...		390	„	„
Concrete Filling...		387	„	
Block Piling		360	„	
Mooring Posts... ...		16	Only	
Protection Stone Wall		570	*Ken* (6 ft.)	
Canal Cut...	120 ft. wide 72 ft. deep	300		Finished in 1909
Reclaimed Land ...		33,260	Area in *tsubo*	40,721 *tsubo* reclaimed previously
Mooring Buoy... ...		5	Only	
Navigation Buoy ...		3	Pieces	
Dredged Area		596,810	Cubic *tsubo*	54,316 cubic *tsubo* reclaimed previously
Effective Surface Area				
Inner habor				
24 ft. to 30 ft. at lowest tide		29,383	*Tsubo*	
Over 30 ft. at lowest tide		3,167	„	
Outer labor				
Over 24 ft. at lowest tide		22,015	„	

The work of harbor construction for the port of Takao, started in 1908 is, as stated above, now nearing completion. Meanwhile, however, the progress in general made in the Island had been so great that it soon came to be seen that sugar, lumber, rice, coal and other goods that pass through the port would amount to 900,000 tons a year. Thus arose the further necessity to expand the work in hand, and the Island Government got an appropriation amounting to 12,784,000 *yen* approved by the Imperial Diet at its 28th session in 1911, the extended work to be finished in 1922. The new plan is based on the calculation that 900,000 tons of goods would pass through the port per year and that it may have accomodations for 10 vessels of 10,000 tons or less, to be moored alongside the wharf at one and the same time and similarly 12 vessels of 10,000 tons or less, to be moored on the mooring buoys.

Shipping statistics of the Island are as follows:

PASSENGERS, CARGO, PASSAGE FARE AND FREIGHT ON TAIWAN-JAPAN LINERS—I (Voyage Out)

Fiscal Year	No. of Voyages	Passengers		Cargo		Index Number			
						Passengers		Cargo	
		Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight	Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight
			yen	pieces	*yen*				
1898	118	17,231	130,542	182,018	32,233	100	100	100	100
1899	108	14,874	141,166	260,893	55,823	86	108	143	173
1900	108	16,679	146,580	217,662	46,834	97	112	120	145
1901	108	17,625	165,471	397,258	86,101	102	127	217	267
1902	81	11,509	127,262	628,575	134,006	67	97	345	416
1903	72	12,943	144,387	583,288	174,885	75	111	320	543
1904	69	11,898	138,943	625,171	171,162	69	106	343	531
				tons					
1905	84	12,698	136,269	54,998	248,475	74	104	100	771
1906	84	12,874	142,203	62,894	195,631	75	109	114	607
1907	72	12,913	142,106	51,869	159,096	75	109	94	494
1908	77	13,181	147,347	77,145	228,952	76	113	140	710
1909	84	14,773	167,821	73,912	229,901	86	129	135	713
1910	72	11,500	114,207	61,902	210,535	67	87	113	653
1911	120	23,349	268,742	105,798	345,254	136	206	192	1,071

N.B. Figures for 1904 do not include the passengers or cargo that were taken in or out for inter-port service in Taiwan on the subsidised liners and also for inter-port service in Japan. For all other years the figures include passengers and cargo in their entirety. This applies also to the next table.

PASSENGERS, CARGO, PASSAGE FARE AND FREIGHT ON TAIWAN-JAPAN LINERS—II (Return Voyage)

Fiscal Year	No. of Voyages	Passengers		Cargo		Index Number			
						Passengers		Cargo	
		Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight	Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight
1898	118	24,275	*yen* 194,503	905,766	*yen* 274,589	100	100	100	100
1899	108	23,591	219,064	888,050	303,114	97	113	98	110
1900	108	21,245	195,537	902,725	347,640	88	101	100	127
1901	108	19,923	189,853	754,248	339,718	82	98	83	124
1902	81	13,563	143,721	557,142	266,807	56	74	62	97
1903	72	13,560	141,184	478,824	196,497	56	73	53	72
1904	68	10,018	120,420	709,676	349,681	41	62	78	127
1905	84	13,187	138,659	tons 56,314	340,577	54	71	100	124
1906	84	17,796	181,093	70,314	315,289	73	93	125	115
1907	72	12,722	145,003	65,866	289,271	52	75	117	105
1908	77	14,920	168,618	68,057	339,863	61	87	121	124
1909	84	17,561	195,921	82,573	378,302	72	101	147	138
1910	72	15,024	155,409	65,888	299,470	62	80	117	109
1911	120	31,553	347,248	157,578	581,477	130	179	280	212

PASSENGERS, CARGO, PASSAGE FARE, AND FREIGHT ON TAIWAN COASTWISE LINERS—I (Westward Bound)

Fiscal Year	No of Voyages	Passengers		Cargo		Index Number			
						Passengers		Cargo	
		Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight	Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight
1898	24	2,222	*yen* 10,677	pieces 18,598	*yen* 8,558	100	100	100	100
1899	24	4,131	19,587	29,353	11,747	186	183	158	137
1900	24	5,078	17,223	56,045	18,421	229	161	301	215
1901	24	5,726	23,911	78,689	21,180	257	224	423	247
1902	35	4,061	17,952	131,262	21,227	183	168	706	248
1903	32	4,229	18,510	48,328	25,147	195	173	453	294
1904	74	5,012	16,717	116,021	31,939	226	157	624	373
1905	24	3,205	9,559	tons 10,255	21,527	144	90	100	252
1906	24	2,151	5,188	3,346	10,370	97	49	33	121
1997	36	6,063	18,243	5,496	15,287	273	171	54	179
1908	36	6,296	16,777	5,681	15,135	283	157	55	177
1909	36	8,240	22,226	8,816	21,833	371	208	86	255
1910	36	10,123	26,434	10,229	28,964	456	248	100	338
1911	79	16,172	43,956	19,440	52,188	728	412	190	610

N.B. Figures for 1904 include passengers or cargo taken in or out for inter-port service in Taiwan-Japan liners. This applies also to the next table.

PASSENGERS, CARGO, PASSAGE FARE AND FREIGHT ON TAIWAN COASTWISE LINERS—II (Eastward Bound)

Fiscal Year	No. of Voyages	Passengers		Cargo		Index Number			
						Passengers		Cargo	
		Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight	Number	Fare	Pieces or Tons	Freight
			yen	pieces	*yen*				
1898	12	2,506	10,414	10,879	4,777	100	100	100	100
1899	24	3,694	16,611	29,734	10,633	147	160	273	223
1900	24	5,002	15,776	34,634	10,851	200	151	318	227
1901	24	6,018	20,633	109,367	22,801	240	198	1,005	477
1902	33	5,108	19,470	60,913	17,243	204	187	560	371
1903	31	4,869	18,126	51,465	16,483	194	174	473	345
1904	74	5,184	15,943	107,596	26,070	207	153	989	546
				tons					
1905	24	4,005	10,727	6,259	16,141	160	103	100	338
1906	24	8,795	23,248	7,737	19,545	351	223	124	409
1907	36	7,737	20,171	5,485	15,122	309	194	88	317
1908	30	6,591	17,520	5,673	16,113	264	168	91	337
1909	36	8,982	23,713	6,669	19,262	358	228	107	403
1910	36	13,426	33,157	10,726	29,388	536	318	171	615
1911	70	14,120	39,087	12,778	30,126	563	375	204	631

PASSENGERS, CARGO, PASSAGE FARE, AND FREIGHT ON TAIWAN-CHINA AND FUCHOW-HONGKONG LINERS (1910 Fiscal year)

Line		No. of Voyages	Passengeners		Cargo		Percentage	
			Number	Fare	Tons	Freight	Passengers	Cargo
				yen		*yen*		
Tamsui-Hongkong...	Out ...	48	11,492	36,332	21,254	63,608	36.4	63.6
	Return...	48	13,790	41,594	34,210	129,317	24.3	75.7
Takao-Canton... ...	Out ...	24	3,317	9,269	3,013	10,093	47.9	52.1
	Return...	24	5,140	12,479	17,538	67,112	15.7	84.3
Takao-Shanghai ...	Out ...	18	1,282	8,084	11,689	27,205	22.9	77.1
	Return...	18	1,806	9,852	12,092	31,409	23.9	76.1
Fuchow-Hongkong...	Out ...	24	6,242	9,184	17,746	37,388	19.7	80.3
	Return...	24	7,165	12,410	3,107	6,553	65.4	34.6

LIGHTHOUSES AND BUOYS (Light Signal)

Name and Kind	Locality	Construction	Class and Nature of Light	Signals	Light Range
					Knot
Hokasho (Lighthouse) ...	Hokasho Islet, Taihoku	Brick and Stone, cylindrical, White	1st Class Flash Light, White	Fog gun	30
Bitokaku (Lighthouse) ...	Bitokaku, Bitosho, Keelung-ho, Taihoku	Iron, Hexagonal, White	4th Class Revolving, White	—	22
Keelung (Lighthouse) ...	Banninshu, Hakubeiheisho, Keelung-ho, Taihoku	Brick and Stone Cylindrical White	5th Class Fixed, White..	—	15
Tsubansho (Fixed buoy).	Western End, Tsubansho, Entrance Keelung Harbor Taihoku	Basket Lantern on Iron Post, Black	Acetyline Gas Light Constant Flashes, White ..	—	8
Sekkonan (buoy)	East of Shoal, Keelung Harbor, Taihoku	Triangle on Tubular Iron Post, Red	Acetyline Gas Light, Flashes, Red	—	5
Inflexible Rock (buoy)...	West of Inflexible Rock, Keelung Harbor, Taihoku	Triangle on Tubular Iron Post, Black	Acetytine Gas Light, Flashes, White	—	7
Fukikaku (Lighthouse)...	Fukikaku, Robaisho, Shiransan-ho, Taihoku	Octagonal Iron Post with Black and White Lines	2nd Class Fixed, White.	Fog gun	19
Tamsui High Light (Light pole)	Tamsui Harbor, Taihoku	Pole Light, White	6th Class Fixed, White..	—	10

Tamsui Low Light (Lighthouse)...	Tamsui Harbor, Taihoku	Iron, Square, White	6th Class Fixed, White..	—	9
Hakushu Promontry (Lighthouse)	Sekikannonsho, Chikuhokujiho, Toyen	Brick and Iron, Cylindrical, White	3rd Class Flash Light, Red and White Alternately	—	18
Hokuto (Lighthouse) ...	On Kitsu-bai-oo-moku-tosho Hoko	Iron, Cylindrical Black and White Lines	1st Class Flash Light, White	—	19
Gyuoto (Lighthouse) ...	South-Western End, Gyuoto, Seishoo, Hoko	Iron, Cylindrical, White	4th Class Fixed, White..	Fog gun	15
Fuon (Fixed buoy) ...	On Fuon Rock, Entrance of Makyu Harbor, Hoko	Iron, Cylindrical Post, Red	Acetyline Gas Light, Flashes White	—	6
Ampin (Lighthouse) ...	Ampin Harbor, Tainan	Brick and Stone, Cylindrical, White	6th Class Fixed, White..	—	10
Takao (Lighthouse) ...	Takao, Daichikuri, Tainan	Brick and Stone, Square, White	Non-Classed Fixed, White	—	10
Garanbi (Lighthouse) ...	Garanbisho, Shikori, Ako	Iron, Cylindrical	1st Class Fixed, White..	Fog gun	20
Pinan (Lighthouse) ...	Pinan, Nankyo, Taito	Wooden Structure White	Non-Classed, Fixed White	—	8
Tokitsusho (Lighthouse).	Tokitsusho, Koan-o, Hoko	Square Device on Cylindrical Iron Post, White	5th Class Acetyline Gas Light Flash, White...	—	19
Karenko (Light pole) ...	Karenko, Renkyo, Karenko	Light Pole, White	Non-Classed, Fixed, White	—	8

VESSELS REGISTERED IN TAIWAN

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Steamers and Foreign Style Sailing Vessels		Japanese and Chinese Vessels		Index Number of Vessels.	
	Number	Tons	Number	*Koku*	Steamers and Foreign Style Sailing Vessels.	Japanese and Chinese Vessels
1898... ...	52	1,617	6,344	?	100	100
1899... ...	73	2,402	10,022	?	140	158
1900... ...	89	4,818	9,243	?	171	146
1901... ...	62	2,325	11,555	?	119	182
1902... ...	72	3,547	11,719	?	138	185
1903... ...	65	3,373	12,036	?	125	190
1904... ...	65	3,583	13,188	?	125	208
1905... ...	62	3,389	7,803 * 3,929	167,302	119	185
1906... ...	58	3,317	7,988 * 4,161	179,099	112	192
1907... ...	57	4,995	6,784 * 5,403	186,162	110	192
1908... ...	52	4,788	9,337 * 5,895	191,411	100	240
1909... ...	52	4,760	9,904 * 5,777	206,623	100	247
1910... ...	55	5,585	9,965 * 6,307	196,349	106	256
1911... ...	65	7,026	10,207 * 6,020	213,008	125	256

N.B. Figures for Japanese and Chinese vessels in the years prior to 1904 include bamboo-rafts.

* Indicates bamboo-rafts.

BOUYS AND SIGNS (Day marks)

Name and Kind	Locality	Color	Construction and Hight Above Water	Water Depth at Lowest Tide
				fathom
Hokumonshu (Buoy)	North Side, Shoal at Entrance of Tamsui, Taihoku	Black	Iron, Conical, Cylinder Top, Light I *jō* 2 *shaku* 5 *sun*	5.75
Nammonshu (Buoy)...	Southern Side, Shoal at Entrance of Tamsui, Taihoku...	Red	Iron, Conical, Triangular Top, Light 1 *jō* 2 *shaku.* 5 *sun* ...	3.50
Harbor (Buoy)	Northern Edge, South Sound, Entrance, Tamsui, Taihoku ...	Red	Iron, Conical, Triangular Top, Light 1 *jō* 2 *shaku* 2 *sun*	2.75
So-o (Guide post) ...	North and West of So-o, Tainan	White	Rhombus Crowned, A Post 1 *jō* 4 *shaku*, B Post 2 *jō* 3 *shaku* Triangle Crowned, C Post 1 *jō* 1 *shaku*, D Post 8 *shaku*	?
Ampin (Guide post)	Ampin Harbor, Tainan	White	A. B. and C Posts, all Triangle Crowned and Each 3 *jō* Hight.	?

HARBOR CONSTRUCTION

Fiscal Year		Keelung		Takao	
		Area Dredged (Cubic *Tsubo*)	Expenditure (*Yen*)	Area Dredged (Cubic *Tsubo*)	Expenditure (*Yen*)
1900...		1,481	24,826	—	—
1901...		9,439	63,205	—	—
1902...		1,70,982	314,073	—	—
1903...		144,212	194,576	—	—
1904...		63,275	157,410	—	—
1905...		79,459	165,564	—	—
1906...		61,950	138,499	—	—
1907...		56,004	135,638	—	—
1908...		44,719	147,636	74,753	144,928
1909...		95,512	146,077	68,438	195,998
1910...	Sand	85,669	182,232	228,089	846,063
	Rock	12,559	104,542	—	—
1911...	Sand	899,393	1,848,739	596,632	1,486,581
	Rock	15,171	139,346	178	21,042

XXIX. FINANCE

The finances of Taiwan are made up of two accounts, namely: the Special Account and the Local Tax Account. The Special Account is the special budget of the Government of Taiwan, so named in distinction from the General Budget of the the Empire. The Special Account was opened in the year 1897 and the Local Tax Account in 1898. The Special Account was so framed originally that its annual receipts consisted partly of the revenues of the Island and partly of aid from the Imperial Treasury, the latter being intended according to the original arrangement to be gradually reduced in amount till it ceased altogether in 1910. As a matter of fact, however, the Island became independent of the Imperial Treasury aid in 1905, or five years earlier than expected. The Local Tax Account has for its sources of revenue the surtaxes levied on taxable objects other than those on which the Special Account imposes taxes and excepting the land tax rates, and also supplementation from the Special Account, while its disbursements are made up of the Prefectural Governments, expenditures and also of other expenses. The Local Tax Account is thus an arrangement subsidiary to the Special Account, and the two are indissolubly bound with each orther their joint object being the smooth financial development of the Island.

To name the principal sources of ordinary revenues for the two Accounts in 1911, they were sugar consumption excise the land tax, and the monopoly receipts (from opium, camphor, tobacco and salt), the railway, posts and telegraph receipts and the *sake* tax, for the Special Account, and the house tax, the land tax rates, the merchandise tax, and the slaughter house tax, for the Local Tax Account.

Below are given the financial statistic of the Island:—

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF TAIWAN (*Yen*)

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Revenue	Extra-ordinary Revenue	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Ordinary Revenue	Extra-ordinary Revenue
1896... ...	2,612,202	4,458	2,616,660	100	99.8	0.2
1897... ...	5,315,905	5,967,386	11,283,292	431	47.1	57.9
1898... ...	7,493,655	4,125,384	11,619,038	444	64.5	35.5
1899... ...	10,158,652	7,267,966	17,426,618	666	58.3	41.7
1900... ...	13,062,521	9,207,174	22,269,695	851	58.7	41.3
1901... ...	11,714,648	8,051,686	19,766,334	755	59.3	40.7
1902... ...	11,876,854	7,620,725	19,497,579	745	60.9	39.1
1903... ...	12,396,007	7,641,526	20,037,533	766	61.9	38.1
1904... ...	16,170,335	6,162,780	22,333,115	853	72.4	27.6
1905... ...	21,699,929	3,714,217	25,414,146	971	85.4	14.6
1906... ...	25,656,672	5,035,501	30,692,173	1,173	83.6	16.4
1907... ...	28,850,117	6,445,655	35,295,773	1,349	81.7	18.3
1908... ...	26,832,438	10,173,326	37,005,764	1,414	72.5	27.5
1909... ...	30,606,087	9,803,021	40,409,108	1,544	75.7	24.3
1910... ...	41,364,163	13,974,186	55,338,349	3,115	74.7	25.3
1911... ...	42,393,795	15,446,050	57,839,846	2,210	73.3	26.7
1912... ...	38,037,159	7,268,349	45,325,508	1,732	84.0	16.0

N.B. The above figures are those of settled account for years up to 1911 (exclusive), of current account for 1911 and those of estimates for 1912. This applies also to the next table.

EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF TAIWAN

(*Yen*)

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure
1896... ...	5,922,355	4,774,514	10,696,869	100	55.4	44.6
1897... ...	7,707,940	2,779,538	10,487,479	98	73.5	26.5
1898... ...	7,453,576	3,208,391	10,661,967	100	69.9	30.1
1899... ...	10,304,739	6,018,810	16,323,548	153	63.1	36.9
1900... ...	12,032,410	9,442,104	21,474,514	201	56.0	44.0
1901... ...	11,837,073	7,526,683	19,363,756	181	61.1	38.9
1902... ...	10,972,804	7,434,001	18,406,805	172	59.6	40.4
1903... ...	12,457,243	6,652,036	19,109,279	179	65.2	34.8
1904... ...	13,238,553	5,651,111	18,889,663	177	70.1	29.9
1905... ...	15,952,230	4,490,709	20,442,938	191	78.0	22.0
1906... ...	18,874,722	6,459,484	25,334,206	237	74.9	25.1
1907... ...	19,669,672	8,040,080	27,709,752	259	71.0	29.0
1908... ...	19,758,176	10,908,279	30,666,455	287	64.4	35.6
1909... ...	20,924,006	9,265,377	30,189,383	282	69.3	30.7
1910... ...	24,176,919	17,024,614	41,201,533	385	58.7	41.3
1911... ...	24,118,770	19,502,482	43,621,251	408	55.3	44.7
1912... ...	27,415,294	17,910,214	45,325,508	424	60.5	39.5

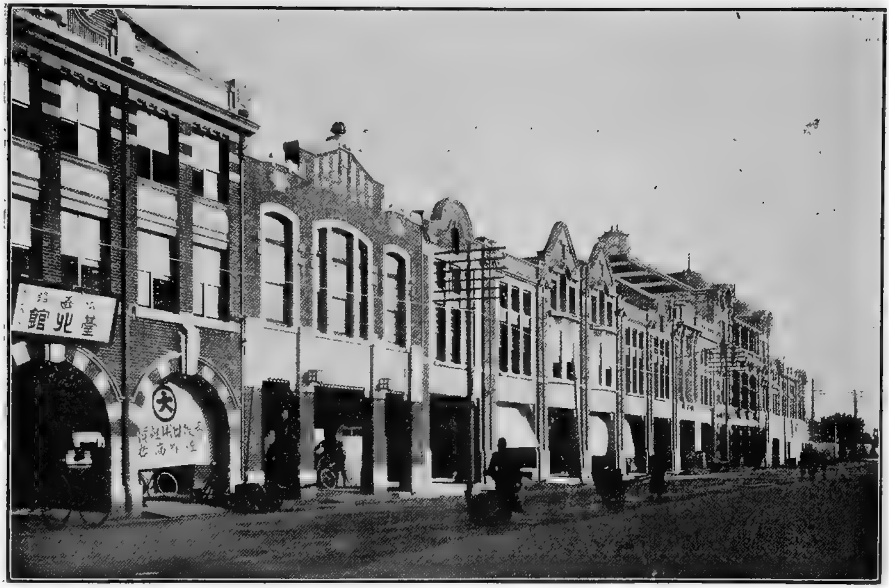
LOCAL TAX REVENUE (*Yen*)

Calendar Year	Ordinary Revenue	Extraordinary Revenue	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Ordinary Revenue	Extraordinary Revenue
1898... ...	747,851	410	748,261	100	99.9	0.1
1899... ...	1,590,854	164,919	1,755,773	235	90.6	9.4
1900... ...	1,826,457	1,488,527	3,314,984	443	55.1	44.9
1901... ...	2,072,746	1,549,473	3,622,219	484	57.2	42.8
1902... ...	2,139,291	1,961,334	4,100,625	548	52.2	47.8
1903... ...	2,427,069	2,001,211	4,428,281	592	54.8	45.2
1904... ...	2,586,867	2,049,896	4,636,761	620	55.8	44.2
1905... ...	2,574,389	2,952,536	5,526,925	739	46.6	53·4
1906... ...	2,994,504	2,408,459	5,402,963	722	55.4	44.6
1907... ...	3,624,324	2,935,020	6,559,344	877	55.3	44.7
1908... ...	3,441,821	4,328,447	7,770,268	1,038	44.3	55.7
1909... ...	3,827,482	4,121,497	7,948,979	1,062	48.2	51.8
1910... ...	4,088,972	2,567,358	6,656,330	890	61.4	38.6
1911... ...	4,364,984	3,030,602	7,395,587	988	59.0	41.0
1912... ...	3,621,661	1,555,887	5,177,548	692	69.9	30.1

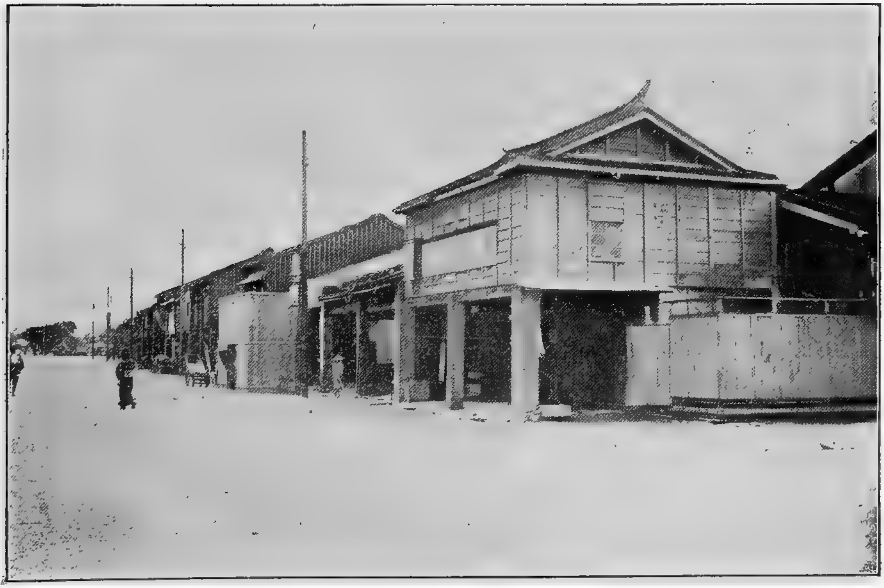
N.B. Figures for the years up to 1912 are those of current account and those of estimates for 1912. This applies also to the next table.

LOCAL TAX ACCOUNT EXPENDITURE (*Yen*)

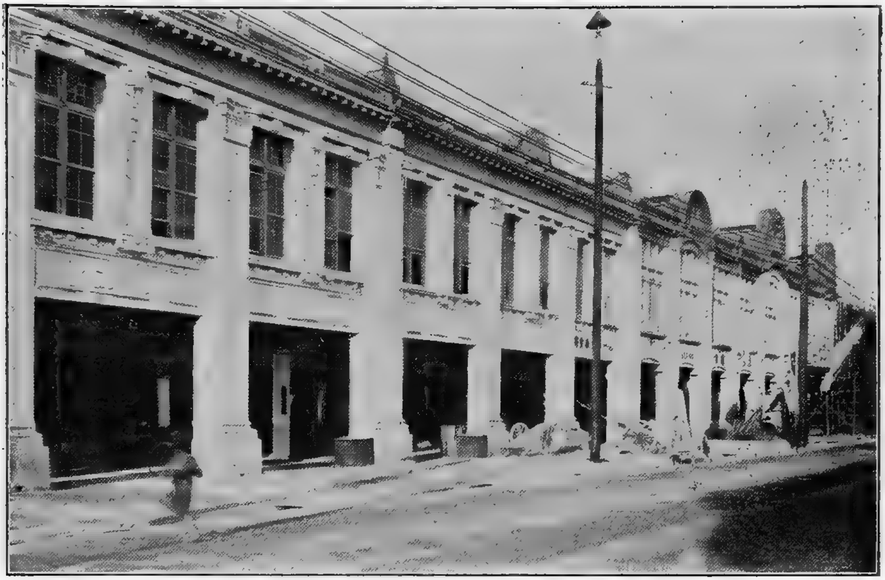
Fiscal Year	Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure
1898... ...	592,365	34,182	626,546	100	94.5	5.5
1899... ...	1,522,869	178,067	1,700,936	271	89.5	10.5
1900... ...	2,757,200	319,599	3,076,799	491	89.6	10.4
1901... ...	2,938,275	395,052	3,333,327	532	88.1	11.9
1902... ...	3,408,879	377,111	3,785,990	604	90.0	10.0
1903... ...	3,640,127	435,175	4,075,302	650	89.3	10.7
1904... ...	3,687,121	555,885	4,243,006	677	86.9	13.1
1905... ...	3,977,964	1,222,139	5,200,103	830	76.5	23.5
1906... ...	4,236,009	704,325	4,940,334	789	85.7	14.3
1907... ...	4,740,126	848,702	5,588,828	892	84.8	15.2
1908... ...	5,485,277	1,296,238	6,981,515	1,082	80.9	19.1
1909... ...	5,876,398	1,209,472	7,085,869	1,131	82.9	17.1
1910... ...	1,034,874	1,243,242	5,278,115	842	76.4	23.6
1911... ...	4,134,611	1,836,876	5,971,487	953	69.2	30.8
1912... ...	4,098,512	1,079,036	5,177,548	826	79.2	20.8



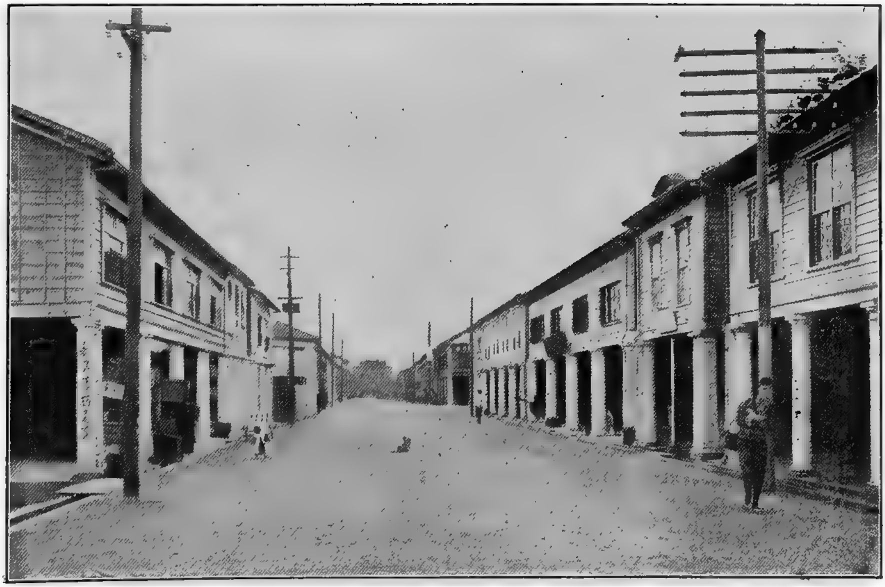
The city of Taihoku after improvement—streets back of the Prefectural office



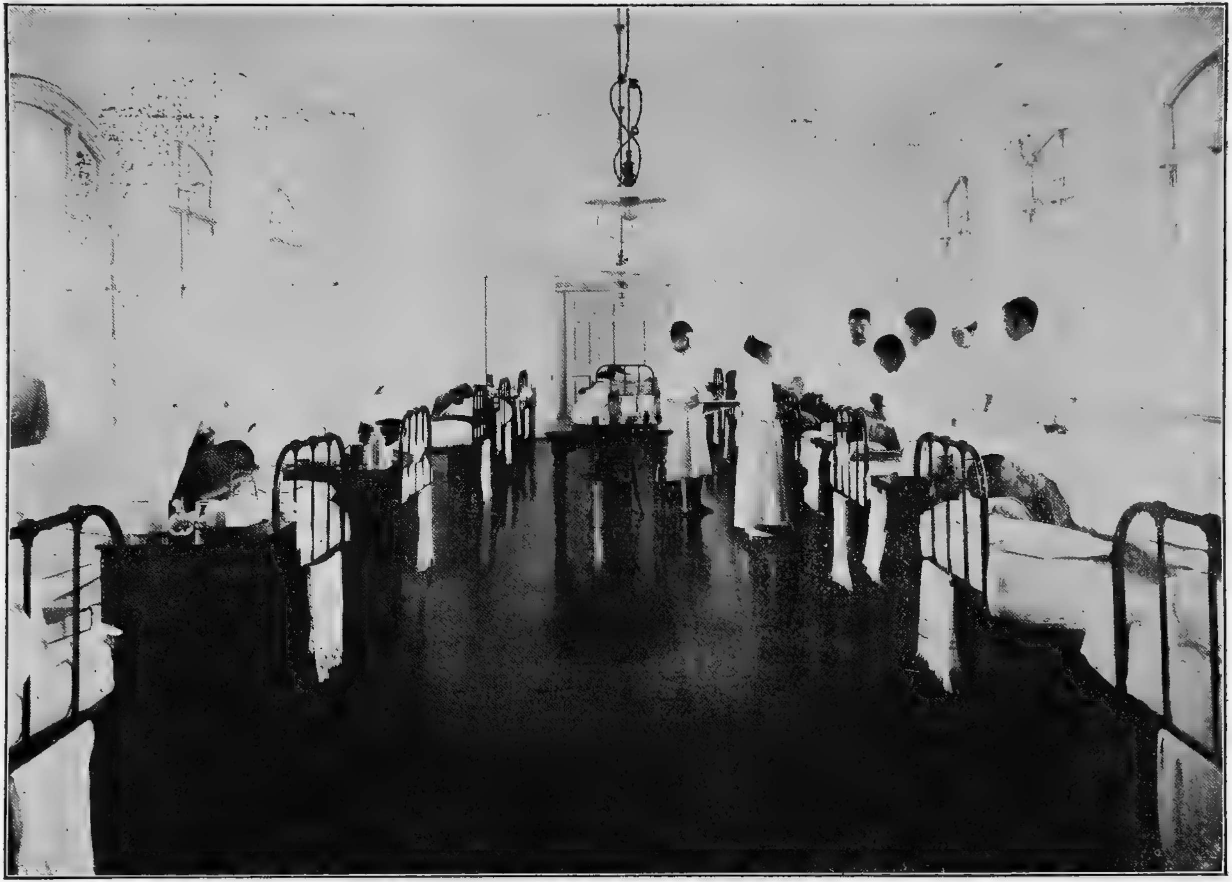
The city of Taihoku before improvement



The city of Taihoku after improvement—street to the south of Prefectural Office



The city of Taihoku after improvement—Butai Street



Interior of Taihoku Hospital

XXX. PUBLIC HEALTH

It is needless to say, that, before the Japanese rule was established in the Island, there existed nothing in the line of sanitary provisions. One of the first things done on the formation of the Government General in 1895 was the establishment of the Hygiene and Sanitation Office in the Governor General's Secretariat. Afterward all business connected with public health was placed in charge of the Police Section of the Home Affairs Bureau of the Civil Administration Department. The same was transfered to the Hygiene and Sanitation Section which was created in 1896. Since then various rules and regulations pertaining to public health have been issued and enforced, so that the condition of the Island in this connection has become fairly satisfactory. In 1899 all undertakings and investigations connected with public health, which until then had been in the hands of the Hygiene and Sanitation Section were placed in charge of the Engineering Section of the Civil Administration Department.

Concerning pest, a Special Epidemic Prevention Section was created in 1903 to superintend all business pertaining to its examination, prevention and suppression. The Section was closed in 1909 and its business was again placed in charge of the Hygiene and Sanitation Section. Below are given brief accounts of the principal undertakings in connection with the promotion of public health in the Island :—

(1) MEDICAL ORGANS.

a. GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS. These hospitals belong to the Government General, which first established them in Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan. These underevent various changes later, and the Gevernment hospitals in existance at the end of 1911 were those in Taihoku, Keelung, Giran, Shinchiku, Taichu, Kagi, Tainan, Akō, Taito, Karenkō, and Hoko. Of these the largest and best equipped is the Taihoku Hospital, followed by those in Tainan and Taichu. The others are much smaller in scale.

b. Public Doctors. In accordance with the Regulations for the Public Doctors of Taiwan, issued in 1899, the Public Doctors are paid a monthly salary of 100 *yen* or less and are distributed throughout the Island, it being their duty look after public health and medical affairs in general of districts put under their care. It also falls within their duty, when ordered, to engage not only in the work of preventing, examining and attending to cases of epidemics, besides taking charge of medical matters, but also to live and practice medicine at places named by and under the supervision of Prefectural Governors. In 1911, 12 physicians were appointed Public Doctors, and 8 dismissed, while the total number of those in service at the close of the year was 94, including 70 Japanese and 14 native doctors.

c. Medical School. The Medical School which comes under the supervision of the Governor General is an institution where natives are educated for medical profession and students are trained to become Public Docters, at the same time researches are conducted on tropical medicines. Since 1899 when the Ordinance on the Organization of the Medical School of the Government General was issued there have been sent forth 181 graduates, all natives, who have already opened practice with success in different parts of the Island. The number of graduates in 1911 was 32.

d. MEDICAL LICENSE. As soon as Civil Administration was established in 1896 and the Island was thrown open to all Japanese, not a few physicians came over and opened practice and it was thought necessary that they be under some regulations. The Government General, therefore, promulgated Rules for Practicing Medicine in Taiwan, according to which practicing license was issued only to those possessing qualifications required for the same purpose in Japan. In 1911 the Government conferred practicing license on 34 physicians and there were at the end of the year 167 Japanese, 117 native and 4 European doctors with license.

e. MEDICINE MEN. Taiwan had its medicine men, who with the exception of two or three western doctors of modern knowledge and their pupils, had to themselves the medical work of the Island prior to its cession to Japan. On the issue of the Rules for Practicing Medicine in 1896, these medicine men applied for license. Their application was all rejected. However, there were as yet comparatively few qualified physicians in the Island and as it was known that the medicine men used no powerful medicines, nor performed any surgery it was thought advisable to leave them alone in pursuing their occupation. Finally in 1901 it was decided to even grant license to all of them who could show that they had been brought up in the occupation and made application during that year, it being provided that no license would be granted after December 31, 1901. On the latter date it was found that there were 1,928 licensed medicine men throughout the Island. At the end of 1911, their number fell to 1,223, and it is calculated that this class of men will disappear altogether in course of time.

(2) PATIENTS. It is encouraging to note that the natives are rapidly becoming alive to the efficacy of modern medicine and sanitary measures. Whereas they all resorted to incantations and other superstitious practices, to get healed of ailments and diseases, the number is now constantly increasing of thoes who come to regular doctors, great changes coming over their ideas of hygiene and sanitation. Though no exhaustive medical statistics are available for the Island but to rely on the reports of hospitals and Public Doctors, it may be stated that the greatest number of patients in the Island are those suffering from epidemics of one kind or another, followed by diseases of the ailmentary canal, and then by diseases of the respiratory organs, nervous troubles, affections of the internal vital organs, skin disease, wounds and other affections needing surgical operations, diseases of the generative organs, diseases caused by the lack of nutrition, diseases of the bones and joints, affections of the blood circulation, poinsoning, etc. in the order given. Of epidemics, malaria was formerly the most widespread. Its cases, however, kept on decreasing in proportion with the progress and perfection of sanitary measures. In the aboriginal regions however, this is by no means the case and along with the increase of men engaged in work in the aboriginal districts, there has arisen a tendency for the recrudescence of the epidemic. The Island authorities are now taking all necessary precautions to fight it out by the application of the latest discoveries.

(3) EPIDEMIC AND THEIR PREVENTION. In May 1896 the black plague broke out in Ampin and it daily grew in virulence. The Government, therefore, took immediate steps to enforce

preventive measures, by largely following the Rules for the Prevention of Epidemics in force in Japan Proper. Not long after, in October of the same year the Rules for Prevention of Epidemics in Taiwan were issued. Among eight epidemics found in the Island the most prevalent is pest. In 1902 cholera broke out and raged for eight months; but in 1907 when that epidemic broke out in Japan Proper there occurred in Taiwan but three cases (there had been one case each in 1898, 1901 and 1904). Intestinal typhus, dysentery and diphtheria occur throughout the year, but their cases are few and far between. The cases of small pox have of late been on the decrease, owing to the spread of vaccination. Scarlet fever only rarely occurs, and there has been but one case of eruptive typhus since 1895. The average death rates for fifteen years between 1897 and 1911 with respect to these various forms of epidemics are as follows: cholera, 81.7%, pest, 80.1%, intestinal typhus 26.7%, dysentery 30%, diphtheria 34.7%, small pox 5.5%, scarlet fever 7.1%, eruptive typhus, none.

More than 10,000 people die annually victims of malaria in the Island. With the spread of sanitary ideas the death rate is undoubtedly becoming lower. But it has even been said that the extermination of malaria is the preservation of health in the tropics and sub-tropics, and it goes without saying that this object is not to be attained, unless all possible effort is made for the purpose. The Government General, therefore, commencing the work of suppression in places where this epidemic had always been most prevalent, declared war on it at Hokutosho, Taihoku Prefecture in 1910, and at other similarly infected districts in 1911 and succeeding years. The crusade, consisted of making microscopic examination of the blood of every inhabitant male or female, young or old of a locality, and when any one is found with the disease germ, to compel the party to take quinine. The result of this has been found quite encouraging, as shown later in a table. Consequently the number of places where the operation is carried out has been increased, while in some of smaller places the local authorities themselves have taken it up.

MALARIA CRUSADE. The following are the places where the above-mentioned measure of the suppression of malaria has been been put in force: Hokutosho, Sho-Keelung, Kinhori, Zuiho, Kanshiryo in Taihoku Prefecture; Chikutoki, Shonoryo in Kagi Prefecture; Ako in Ako Prefecture; Hozan in Tainan Prefecture; Karenko, Bokusekikaku in Karenko Prefecture; in Taichu Prefecture, and Inrui, Taichu Prefecture.

Malaria blood-serum drawing

(4) VACCINATION. Vaccination was practiced in Taiwan by missionary physicians and some medicine men before its becoming a Japanese dominion. But being left entirely to their spontaneous effort the practice had never become wide-spread. In 1896 the Government General issued instructions exhorting the people to get vaccinated, and the Prefectural Governments to take immediate steps for the spread of the practice. Early in 1906 the Government General saw it proper to make vaccination compulsory and issued Rules for Vaccination in Taiwan, putting them in force from February of the same year.

(5) VENERIAL DISEASE. In 1896 the Government General gave private instructions to the prefectural offices, regarding the prevention of venerial diseases, which they immediately put in practice. In 1906 more instructions were issued with regard to medical examination and treatment of prostitutes by a uniform method throughout the Island.

(6) QUARANTINE. The Government General issued the Rules for Maritime Medical Examination in 1899, and established a quarantine station in the Port of Keelung and a branch quarantine station at Tamsui. Subsequently quarantine stations were temporarily established at other ports when called for by emergency. In the execution of quarantine rules however, a great deal of pains have been taken to put ships to as little inconvenience as possible, as far as consistent with the operation of the preventive measures. In 1907 the Rules of Maritime Medical Examination in Taiwan was revised, in order to bring them into harmony with the new revised rules on the same subject, in force in the Japan Proper. In 1907 when certain places of Japan became infected with cholera, the quarantine officers of Keelung

WAR ON MALARIA (Ratio of affected persons

Calendar Year	Hokuto		Karenko	Boku-sekikaku	Chikutoki
	1st District	2nd District			
1910					
July	6.8	8.27	—	—	—
August	2.56	1.37	—	—	—
September	1.56	1.17	—	—	—
October...	0.56	0.76	—	—	—
November	0.81	0.68	—	—	—
December	1.09	uspended	—	—	—
1911					
January	0.53	Suspended	—	—	—
February	0.59	Suspended	—	—	—
March	—	0.35	—	—	—
April	1.60	Suspended	3.16	3.87	—
May	0.63	Suspended	1.99	2.20	7.54
June	1.10	Suspended	2.63	2.99	10.80
July	0.78	Suspended	3.90	5.55	4.56
August	0.53	Suspended	3.29	3.37	6.11
September	1.48	Suspended	3.26	3.69	6.31
October...	1.74	Suspended	4.31	3.05	3.56
November	4.06	2.30	5.09	1.63	2.73
December	2.56	Suspended	5.08	1.57	2.71

N.B. The "war" was opened in April at Karenko and Bokusekikaku; in July at Koshiryo; in August at Hozan; in October at Zuiho;

against every 100 whose blood was examined)

Shonoryo	Ako	Hozan	Kinhori	Sho-Keelung	Zuiho	Koshiryo	Inrin
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.88	6.84	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.07	9.15	—	4.0	7.2	—	—	—
3.50	3.17	—	Suspended	Suspended	—	10.2	—
1.33	3.41	9.66	5.5	10.2	—	Suspended	—
3.28	3.33	4.35	2.2	5.5	—	Suspended	—
3.13	3.51	4.95	2.5	5.5	12.4	12.5	—
2.31	1.51	5.24	1.2	6.8	3.3	3.3	9.7
3.00	2.06	2.85	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	6.8

in May at Chikutoki, Shonoryo, and Akō; in June at Kinhori and Sho-Keelung; and in November at Inrin.

detained two or three ships carrying men suffering from cholera or the bodies of men who died from that epidemic, in order to have them thoroughly disinfected.

(7) PROHIBITION OF OPIUM SMOKING. In view of the existence of a large number of natives addicted to opium smoking or eating at the time of the annexation of Taiwan and Hokoto, the Government General has adopted a scheme for the gradual suppression of the habit. In 1897 the Taiwan Opium Law and the Rules for the Enforcement of same were issued, providing for the issue of opium license to be granted only to habitual smokers or eaters, and for the manufacture of opium paste (prepared opium) and make its sale a Government monopoly; it being permitted to sell the drug only to the holders of the license. As to the generel public, it was strictly forbidden to import, manufacture, buy or sell, give or take, keep in possession, or smoke (or eat), opium. In September 1900 the Government issued license in favor of 169,064 confirmed users of opium at the time. As no fresh license was to be issued thereafter, the number naturally fell off as the licensee died or gave up the habit. At the end of 1911 the number of license holders came down to 92,975, which is a reduction of 76,089 on the number taken in September 1900. This is certainly a good showing. In the first half of 1911, as a result of raising the price of opium, many gave up smoking altogether or reduced the quantity they smoked, so that there was a sudden reduction in the amount of opium consumption. However this proved only a temporary phenomenon, and in the latter half of the year there was a return to the old state of things.

(8) WATER WORKS. Before 1895 there was no system of water supply in Taiwan, nor any method of supplying pure

drinking water to the inhabitants. The people in those days depended for water supply on wells, rivers or ditches, which not only gave as a rule impure water, but often became well-nigh dried up in summer, making the supply very insufficient. The Government General, therefore, took early steps to establish water works in Tamsui and Keelung, and later completed the same in Taihoku, Shirin, Hokuto, Kinhori and Shokwa,—seven places in all, to the inestimable benefit to the health of the inhabitants; for in tropical countries the plentiful supply of pure drinking water is a primary requisite for successful colonization.

The following is a table of health statistics of Taiwan :—

PATIENTS CLASSIFIED

Calendar Year	Infectious and Whole System Diseases	Growth and Nourishment Diseases	Skin and Muscle Diseases	Bones and Joints Diseases	Blood Circulation Diseases	Nervous System and Internal Organs Troubles	Respiratory Organs Troubles
1897...	70,407	976	19,856	—	1,379	17,637	19,897
1898...	57,920	581	11,064	—	739	11,909	12,775
1899...	48,834	508	9,903	—	597	12,447	11,505
1900...	42,644	1,756	19,955	2,956	550	13,837	13,286
1901...	45,590	1,911	17,135	2,303	671	14,643	14,051
1902...	45,965	1,982	16,845	2,118	884	17,366	13,493
1903...	44,027	1,532	16,563	1,951	719	18,311	15,562
1904...	37,302	2,267	16,442	2,307	823	21,266	18,835
1905...	35,632	2,834	17,180	2,216	1,231	23,506	21,121
1906...	52,518	3,488	18,959	2,828	3,471	26,940	29,036
1907...	64,501	3,363	18,040	2,552	1,990	29,536	31,920
1908...	69,289	3,007	18,680	2,939	1,976	29,942	35,661
1909...	71,522	3,101	20,808	2,845	1,797	33,735	39,323
1910...	73,216	2,986	22,142	3,073	1,496	36,720	43,815
1911...	63,874	3,367	21,329	3,710	1,808	37,178	46,284

N.B. The above figures are those only of cases treated at the Government patients in the Island.

BY DISEASES

Digestive Organs Troubles	Excretive and Generative Organs Troubles	Wounds and Surgical Troubles	Poisoning	Unascertainable	Total	First Column Diseases Partly Classified		
						Malaria	Kakke or Beriberi	Tuberculosis
40,939	8,365	37,884	25	444	217,807	47,342	3,998	—
25,236	5,242	24,506	8	152	150,132	39,616	3,441	—
22,166	5,093	24,193	25	260	135,531	29,994	3,388	320
21,407	5,539	7,457	47	615	130,049	27,441	1,985	657
22,802	5,300	6,575	31	623	131,635	29,185	1,796	766
24,444	5,904	6,521	11	319	135,852	31,039	1,261	954
24,443	5,925	6,254	74	228	135,589	27,775	1,717	1,242
30,531	7,048	11,199	25	161	148,206	23,601	1,534	1,806
32,973	8,680	11,333	431	400	157,537	21,360	1,372	1,875
42,726	10,700	18,309	881	1,178	211,034	34,351	1,536	2,181
46,300	10,696	16,933	529	1,003	227,363	49,139	1,520	2,077
51,234	11,104	18,323	620	1,729	244,504	51,000	2,871	1,991
54,521	11,122	20,440	906	2,405	262,525	52,201	2,072	2,046
65,888	12,343	24,040	1,290	1,395	288,404	53,930	2,704	2,095
69,566	12,604	23,114	478	1,530	284,842	43,001	2,107	2,500

Hospitals or Public Doctors and do not represent the entire number of

PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANS

(On Decembe 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Hospitals				Licensed Doctors	Medicine Men	Midwives	Pharmacists	Druggists	Manufacturing Druggists	Population per Doctor or Medicine Man
	Govern-ment	Public	Private	Total							
1897... ...	17	—	12	29	165	?	9	30	40	—	?
1898... ...	10	1	16	27	138	?	12	26	173	12	?
1899... ...	10	—	12	22	136	?	26	24	767	1	?
1900... ...	11	—	11	22	155	?	35	30	1,670	1	?
1901... ...	11	1	16	28	157	1,223	32	27	2,011	2	2,056
1902... ...	11	1	16	28	177	1,903	37	25	2,177	3	1,398
1903... ...	10	1	19	30	167	1,853	40	25	2,400	2	1,449
1904... ...	10	6	19	35	180	1,742	44	27	2,384	1	1,548
1905... ...	10	6	15	31	201	1,671	68	27	2,723	1	1,628
1906... ...	10	13	18	41	225	1,506	69	31	2,506	1	1,780
1907... ...	10	13	22	45	256	1,458	64	11	2,482	30	1,814
1908	10	11	19	40	298	1,418	66	13	2,553	24	1,825
1909... ...	10	14	26	50	355	1,314	69 *12	41	2,577	25	1,903
1910... ...	11	14	30	55	391	1,266	88 *38	40	2,550	31	1,952
1911... ...	11	14	31	56	396	1,223	95 *48	39	2,652	5	2,031

N.B. * Indicates assistant midwives.

EIGHT KINDS OF EPIDEMICS, AND PATIENTS

Calendar Year	Cholera	Pest	Intestinal Typhus	Dysentery	Dyphtheria	Eruptive Typhus	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Total	Index Number
1897... ...	—	730	77	368	1	—	401	1	1,578	100
1898... ...	1	1,233	93	253	7	—	282	—	1,869	118
1899... ...	—	2,637	69	373	5	—	398	—	3,482	221
1900... ...	—	1,079	157	381	17	—	416	—	2,050	130
1901... ...	1	4,496	124	658	13	—	261	1	5,554	352
1902... ...	746	2,308	192	754	4	—	285	—	4,289	272
1903... ...	1	886	141	170	18	—	39	—	1,255	80
1904... ...	1	4,500	189	160	39	1	23	—	4,913	311
1905... ...	—	2,398	141	120	57	—	23	—	2,739	174
1906... ...	—	3,272	248	147	63	—	19	1	3,750	238
1907... ...	3	2,592	352	207	26	—	1	1	3,182	202
1908... ...	—	1,270	382	202	31	—	28	1	1,914	121
1909... ...	—	1,026	321	249	47	—	15	1	1,659	105
1910... ...	13	19	454	359	95	—	102	—	1,042	66
1911... ...	—	380	760	207	67	—	3	8	1,425	90

Percentage for the preceding

Calendar Year	Infectious and Whole System Diseases	Growth and Nourishment Diseases	Skin and Muscle Diseases	Bones and Joints Diseases	Blood Circulation Diseases	Nervous System and Internal Organs Troubles	Respiratory Organs Diseases
1897...	32.3	0.5	9.1	—	0.6	8.1	9.1
1898...	38.6	0.4	7.4	—	0.5	7.9	8.5
1899...	36.0	0.4	7.3	—	0.4	9.2	8.5
1900...	32.8	1.3	15.4	2.3	0.4	10.6	10.2
1901...	34.6	1.5	13.0	1.8	0.5	11.1	10.7
1902...	33.8	1.5	12.4	1.6	0.6	12.8	9.9
1903...	32.5	1.1	12.2	1.4	0.5	13.5	11.5
1904...	25.2	1.5	11.1	1.6	0.5	14.4	12.7
1905...	22.6	1.8	10.9	1.4	0.8	14.9	13.4
1906...	24.9	1.6	9.0	1.3	1.6	12.8	13.8
1907...	28.4	1.5	7.9	1.1	0.9	13.0	14.0
1908...	28.3	1.2	7.6	1.2	0.8	12.2	14.6
1909...	27.2	1.2	7.9	1.1	0.7	12.9	15.0
1910...	25.4	1.0	7.7	1.1	0.5	12.7	15.2
1911...	22.4	1.2	7.5	1.3	0.6	13.1	16.2

table is as follows

Digestive Organs Troubles	Excretive and Generative Organs Diseases	Wounds and Surgical Troubles	Poisoning	Unascertainable	First Column Diseases Partly Classified			
					Total	Malaria	Kakke or Beriberi	Tuberculosis
18.8	3.9	17.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	21.7	1.8	—
16.8	3.5	16.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	46.4	2.3	—
16.3	3.8	17.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	19.5	2.2	0.2
16.5	4.3	5.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	21.1	1.5	0.5
17.3	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	22.2	1.4	0.5
18.0	4.4	4.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	22.8	0.9	0.7
18.0	4.4	4.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	20.5	1.3	0.9
20.6	4.7	7.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	15.9	1.0	1.2
20.9	5.5	7.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	13.6	0.9	1.2
20.2	5.1	8.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	16.3	0.7	1.0
20.4	4.7	7.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	21.6	0.7	0.9
20.9	4.5	7.5	0.3	0.9	100.0	20.9	1.2	0.8
20.8	4.2	7.8	0.3	0.9	100.0	19.9	0.8	0.8
22.9	4.3	8.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	18.9	0.9	0.7
24.5	4.4	8.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	15.1	0.7	0.8

EIGHT KINDS OF EPIDEMICS, AND DEATHS

Calendar Year	Cholera	Pest	Intestinal Typhus	Dysentery	Dyphtheria	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Total	Index Number
1897...	—	566	32	155	1	40	—	794	100
1898...	—	882	44	94	2	33	—	1,055	133
1899...	—	1,995	24	96	2	5	—	2,122	267
1900...	—	809	37	99	4	6	—	955	120
1901...	1	3,670	37	99	4	11	—	3,822	481
1902...	613	1,853	41	188	3	10	—	2,708	341
1903...	1	709	53	51	8	—	—	802	103
1904...	1	3,374	56	55	6	—	—	3,492	440
1905...	—	2,100	42	47	14	—	—	2,203	277
1906...	—	2,609	86	71	17	—	—	2,783	351
1907...	2	2,241	74	74	9	—	—	2,400	302
1908...	—	1,059	110	95	13	2	—	1,279	161
1909...	—	848	91	84	20	—	—	1,043	131
1910...	8	18	100	120	30	19	—	295	37
1911...	-	334	163	80	37	—	1	615	77

Percentage for the preceding table is as follows

Calendar Year	Cholera	Pest	Intestinal Typhus	Dysentery	Dyphtheria	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever
1897...	—	77.5	41.6	37.2	100.0	10.0	—
1898...	—	71.5	47.3	42.1	28.6	11.7	—
1899...	—	75.7	34.8	25.7	40.0	1.3	—
1900...	—	75.0	23.6	26.0	23.5	1.4	—
1901...	100.0	81.6	29.8	15.1	30.8	4.2	—
1902...	82.2	80.3	21.4	24.9	75.0	3.5	—
1903...	100.0	80.0	37.6	30.0	44.4	—	—
1904...	100.0	75.0	29.6	34.4	15.4	—	—
1905...	—	87.6	29.8	39.2	24.6	—	—
1906...	—	79.7	34.7	48.3	27.0	—	—
1907...	66.7	86.5	21.0	35.7	34.6	—	—
1908...	—	83.4	30.9	48.2	43.3	7.1	—
1909...	—	82.7	28.3	33.7	42.6	—	—
1910...	61.5	94.7	22.0	33.4	31.6	17.4	—
1911...	—	87.9	21.4	38.6	55.2	—	12.5

VACCINATION (No. of Pessons)

Calendar Year	Successful			Not successful			Total	Index Number	Percentage	
	Japanese	Formosans	Total	Japanese	Formosans	Total			Successful	Not successful
1899 ...	1,171	32,546	33,717	2,215	13,780	15,995	49,712	100	67.8	32.2
1900 ...	1,855	57,369	59,224	2,774	23,028	25,802	85,026	171	69.7	30.3
1901 ...	2,007	103,096	105,103	2,689	39,479	42,168	147,271	296	71.4	28.6
1902 ...	1,243	138,447	139,690	1,678	43,695	45,373	185,063	372	75.5	24.5
1903 ...	1,610	133,929	135,539	2,314	66,511	68,825	204,364	411	66.3	33.7
1904 ...	1,767	135,655	137,422	2,545	58,816	61,361	198,783	400	69.1	30.9
1905 ...	1,272	141,793	143,065	1,625	57,750	59,375	202,440	407	70.7	29.3
1906 ...	1,385	158,622	160,007	292	33,417	33,709	193,716	390	82.6	17.4
1907 ...	972	81,972	82,944	466	44,859	45,325	128,269	258	64.7	35.3
1908 ...	2,098	144,455	146,553	1,200	14,754	15,954	162,507	327	90.2	9.8
1909 ...	1,676	113,808	115,484	396	8,294	8,690	124,174	250	93.0	7.0
1910 ...	3,954	121,521	125,475	1,059	10,984	12,043	137,518	277	91.2	8.8
1911 ...	3,183	116,570	119,753	1,035	6,045	7,080	126,833	255	94.4	5.6

N.B. 382 aborigines are included in "Formosans" under "successful" and similarly 48 aborigines under "unsuccessful," for 1906.

Besides the above, there were 44 Formosans vaccinated with result unknown, and 1 foreigner successful in 1906; 1 foreigner successful, in 1909; 43 foreigners successful and 1 foreigner unsuccessful in 1910; and 15 Japanese and 49 Formosans result unknown, 16 foreigners successful and 2 foreignes unsuccessful in 1911

WATER-WORKS (1911 Fiscal Year)

Water Works	When Open	At the End of Fiscal Year		During Fiscal Year				
				Water Consumption (Cubic Metre)			Ordinary Expenditure (*Yen*)	
		Hydrants, Exclusive Use	Hydrants Used in Common	Measure Supply	Unrestricted Supply	Total	Receipts	Disbursements
Taihoku ...	April 1909	2,758	2,908	502,649	2,392,313	2,894,962	112,950	107,570
Keelung ...	March 1902	752	107	283,676	189,509	473,185	31,225	19,534
Kobi ... (Tamsui)	March 1899	191	33	42,757	186,913	229,670	7,482	6,819
Hokuto ...	July 1911	26	17	—	?	?	727	624
Shirin ...	July 1911	15	31	—	?	?	632	840
Kinhori ...	June 1910	1	11	?	?	?	—	—
Shokwa ...	March 1908	86	26	19,969	91,250	111,219	6,992	4,800

N.B. The annual waste estimate amounting to 36,500 cubic metres, is included in the "unrestricted supply" for Taihoku.

No measuring apparatus being provided at the Hokuto, Shirin and Kinhori intakes, the supply quantities for those places are unknown.

Kinhori makes no supply charges, but collects an annual maintenance rate of 96 *yen* 89 *sen*.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF LICENSED PROSTITUTES

Calendar Year	No. of Prostitutes Examined Once on an Average			Extended No. of Examined			No. of Affected per 100 Examined
	Japanese	Formosan	Total	Found Affected	Found Unaffected	Total	
1897...	254	16	270	608	11,138	11,746	5.2
1898...	736	19	755	1,390	33,725	35,115	4.0
1899...	858	22	880	2,376	43,069	45,445	5.2
1900	967	33	1,000	2,484	49,813	52,297	4.8
1901...	661	25	686	1,933	33,983	35,916	5.4
1902...	712	36	748	1,708	36,366	38,074	4.5
1903...	765	34	799	2,293	38,891	41,184	5.6
1904...	720	22	742	1,637	37,321	38,958	4.2
1905...	568	28	596	1,969	33,629	35,598	5.5
1906...	747	28	775	1,896	37,806	39,702	4.8
1907...	728	64	792	2,065	39,134	41,199	5.0
1908...	777	124	901	1,928	44,853	46,781	4.1
1909...	868	161	1,029	2,217	51,280	53,497	4.1
1910...	863	180	1,043	2,201	50,948	53,149	4.1
1911...	904	178	1,082	2,416	53,797	56,213	4.3

QUARANTINE

Calendar Year	Vessels Examined				Total Tonnage	Officers and Crew	Passengers
	Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Others	Total			
1900	95	255	—	350	207,956	10,759	12,050
1901	281	794	6	1,081	639,101	33,657	35,582
1902	370	1,675	5	2,050	775,075	54,076	34,201
1903	291	983	5	1,279	660,144	37,981	34,658
1904	292	941	—	1,233	615,932	31,373	22,028
1905	341	741	—	1,082	736,210	31,291	32,195
1906	396	617	—	1,013	959,704	36,488	32,082
1907	415	450	—	865	1,060,772	34,805	33,681
1908	429	417	—	846	1,193,614	37,041	35,469
1909	416	432	1	849	1,261,898	35,756	37,890
1910	487	355	—	842	1,585,013	41,127	47,588
1911	556	281	—	837	1,831,064	43,536	51,646

N.B. Quarantine work was opened on September 1, 1900.

The ports of departure of vessels in 1911 included in the preceding table were as follow :—

Ports of Departure		No. of Vessels			Tonnage	Officers and Crew	Passengers
		Steamers	Sailing Vessels	Total			
Ports of Japan Proper		349	1	350	1,217,801	24,820	37,834
Foreign Ports	Chinese...	80	280	360	106,059	7,711	1,484
	Others ...	127	—	127	507,204	11,005	12,328

LICENSED OPIUM SMOKERS AND EATERS

(On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	Smokers and Eaters			Index Number			Percentage		No. of Opium Users per 100 Formosans	No. of Opium Users per 100 Formosans of or above License Age
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1897	47,868	2,909	50,597	—	—	—	94.2	5.8	1.9	?
1898	88,486	6,963	95,449	—	—	—	92.7	7.3	3.7	6.5
1899	121,602	9,360	130,962	—	—	—	92.9	7.1	5.0	8.3
1900	152,950	12,802	165,752	100	100	100	92.3	7.7	6.1	11.0
1901	145,267	12,352	157,619	95	96	95	92.2	7.8	5.6	9.8
1902	130,149	13,343	143,492	85	104	87	90.7	9.3	5.0	8.9
1903	119,959	12,944	132,903	78	101	80	90.3	9.7	4.6	8.1
1904	123,228	14,724	137,952	81	115	83	89.3	10.7	4.7	8.6
1905	115,462	15,014	130,476	75	117	79	88.5	11.5	4.4	8.0
1906	107,199	14,131	121,330	70	110	73	88.4	11.6	4.5	7.4
1907	99,883	13,282	113,165	65	104	68	88.3	11.7	3.7	7.1
1908	105,019	14,972	119,991	69	117	72	87.5	12.5	3.9	7.5
1909	96,032	13,923	109,955	63	109	66	87.3	12.7	3.5	6.9
1910	86,282	12,705	98,987	56	99	60	87.2	12.8	3.2	6.2
1911	80,947	12,028	92,975	53	94	56	87.1	12.9	2.9	5.8

N.B. Prior to 1903 figures are those at the end of each fiscal year.

As the result of careful enquiries and researches, the entire number of opium smokers and eaters in the Island at the end of September 1900 was ascertained to be 169,064. The above Index Number is on the basis of taking the number just mentioned at 100.

For reasons of straightening the Opium Ledger, new license certificates were issued by calling in the old, and in the course of the work some errors of one kind, or another were found, and a number of fresh license was issued in consequence.

In 1904 it was discovered that many people were secretly using opium and as the result of medical examinations 30,543 fresh license certificates were issued for those habitually addicted.

Similar discoveries being made in 1908, the law breakers were visited with punishments, at the same time 15,869 fresh license certificates were issued.

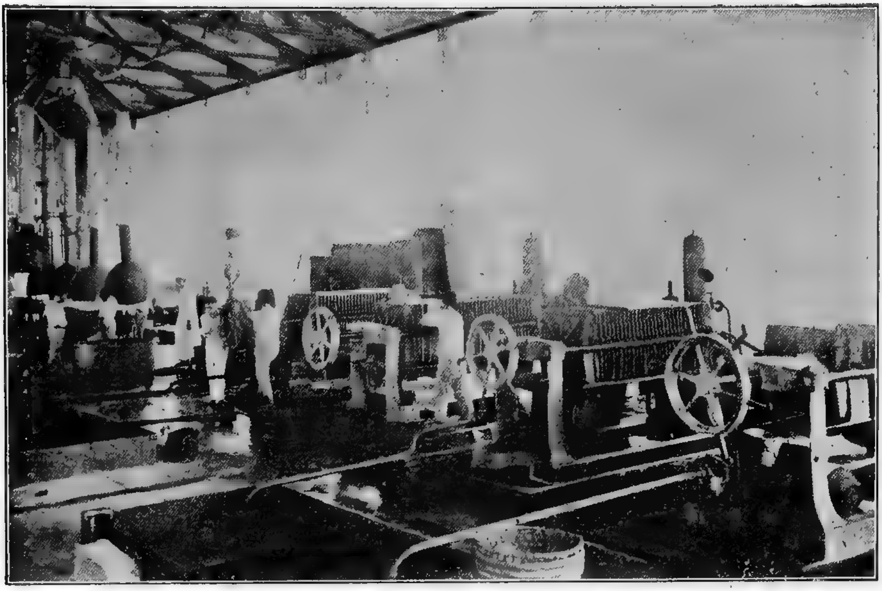
OPIUM HABITUÉS DEATHS AND ABANDONMENT OF HABIT

Calendar Year	Deaths	Abandonment	Per 1,000 Opium Licensees	
			Deaths	Abandonment
1897	1,181	1,136	23.3	22.5
1898	1,682	890	17.6	9.3
1899	2,765	289	21.1	2.2
1900	7,398	244	44.6	1.5
1901	7,928	721	50.3	4.6
1902	13,942	3,077	97.2	21.4
1903	8,125	1,713	61.1	12.9
1904	8,065	2,480	58.5	18.0
1905	7,727	4,705	59.2	36.1
1906	7,311	634	60.3	5.2
1907	7,338	353	64.8	3.1
1908	7,989	593	66.6	5.0
1909	7,384	1,603	67.4	14.6
1910	6,160	3,123	62.2	31.6
1911	5,319	531	57.2	5.7

N.B. Figures refer only to Formosans.

AVERAGE PER DAY PER PERSON QUANTITY OF OPIUM SMOKED OR EATEN BY OPIUM HABITUÉ

Calendar Year	Average Quantity
	momme
1897	0 74
1898	1.21
1899	1.24
1900	0.89
1901	0.55
1902	0.80
1903	0.92
1904	1.04
1905	0.95
1906	0.99
1907	0.97
1908	0.94
1909	1.03
1910	0.86
1911	0.82



Collecting liquid opium, Monopoly Bureau Opium Factory

Shipping opium in chests

XXXI. MONOPOLIES

(1) OPIUM MONOPOLY. In the manufacture of opium paste (prepared opium), Persian and Indian opium is chiefly used with Turkish and Chinese opium as occasional substitutes. Of late difficulty has been experienced in the purchase of foreign opium, owing to a steady and surprising rise in its prices, beginning with the close of 1909. The high price ruling throughout the year 1910 was certainly unprecedented since the opium monopoly was first undertaken. There may be more causes than one for this; but it may in a large measure be traced to the recent great reduction in the production of Chinese opium, as also to the reduction of amount of opium put to auction sale by the Indian Government, both as the result of China's adoption of prohibition policy, and the consequent cornering of stocks by speculators. The price of the raw material had in this way become more than doubled, and it was found imperative to raise the schedule of its whole-sale price, the schedule then in force being the one adopted in 1901 when its price was comparatively low. In May 1910, therefore, the price of the first class prepared opium was raised from 14 *yen* to 21 *yen* per can containing 100 *momme*, and that of the third class from 7 *yen* to 13 *yen* for the same quantity; while the sale of the second class opium paste was stopped as there was no demand for it. Still price of raw material continued to rise, till, in October 1911, it was quoted at double the average price of the year previous, viz. $4,500 per 100 lb. Indian and $3,800 per 100 lb. Persian opium. The upshot of it was that the Government General was obliged to make a special arrangement for the direct purchase of the drug from the Indian

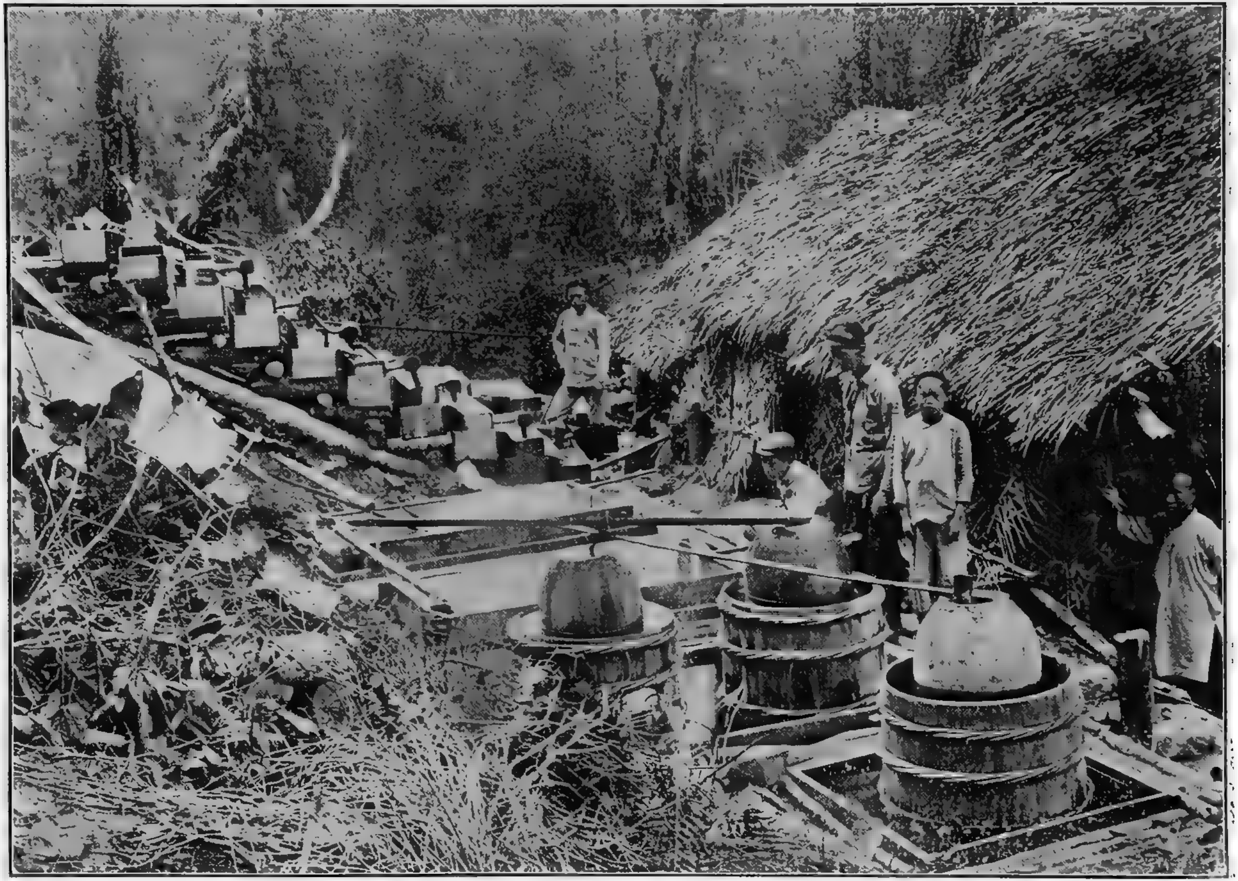
Government. As for Persian opium, its purchase was suspended, it being decided to renew it when its price came down, while its place was taken by the Turkish, a considerable stock of which the Monopoly Bureau happened to have on hand as a substitute. Thus it was managed to manufacture the drug with materials of comparatively low price.

The amount of opium paste manufactured in 1911 totaled 26,400 *kwan* and 100 *momme*, which compared with the amount of output in the preceding year showed an increase of 972 *kwan* and 300 *momme*. Of this amount, 28,751 *kwan* and 100 *momme*, valued at 5,501,449 *yen*, was sold to opium agents, through the Prefectural Governments, the figures showing an increase of 1,005 *kwan* and 200 *momme*, valued at 656,915 *yen* over the figures of the previous year. This increase was probably due to an unusually larger amount purchased at the end of the year by agents and dealers, in view of an unfounded rumor that the Bureau was about to raise the prices again. It may be noted that there is an increasing demand on the part of smokers for the first class opium paste ; 80 % of the entire amount consumed in 1911 being taken up by the first class opium paste and only 20% by the inferior kind. This percentage compared with that for the previous year shows it higher by 3 per cent. for the better class opium.

(2) TABLE SALT. It has long since been a settled policy of the Monopoly Bureau to expand or newly open salt fields. In 1907, a five-year program for the extension of salt fields was adopted and permission was given in 1910 to lay out new salt fields to the total extent of 47.54 *ko*, at the same time granting 45,000 *yen* in aid. In 1912, 131.145 *ko* more were opened, with

Salt farms in the Takao Superintendance Section

Salt gathering in the Hoteikaku Superintendance Section



Sokei Camphor Factory, Tōyen Prefecture: Left, Sandman Process; Centre, Tosa Process; Right, Potting Process, experiments

the grant of another 45,000 *yen*. At the same time, however, 63.8735 *ko* of salt farms had to be given up owing to the construction of Takao harbor and other causes, and the net gain was 67.2715 *ko*.

Throughout the year 1911, the weather was unseasonable; but particularly in summer unusually strong storms swept over the Island inflicting great damage on salt-fields, embankments and canals. Consequently much time was spent in repairing, and the total output, of salt for 1911, notwithstanding the above stated increase in its production area was found to be 58,650,000 *kin* less than in the previous year.

In 1911 Taiwan salt found market in Japan Proper, Chosen, Karafuto, Russian Litoral, Hongkong and Manila; the last named place being a new market opened for it for the first time —with fairly encouraging results. The export to the mother country amounted to 64,000,000 *kin*, or an increase of 17,000,000 *kin*, over the previous year. Heavy orders were received also from other directions but they could not be all filled owing to the year's reduced output. The total amount of salt sold by the Monopoly Bureau of Taiwan during the year under review was 1,440,000,000 *kin* which is 42,000,000 *kin* in excess of the total output of the year. This was made possible as there was a large stock held over from the previous year when the gathering was abundant.

(3) CAMPHOR. The camphor trade continuing brisk abroad, the Island's Monopoly Bureau sold 5,470,000 *kin* of camphor to the Western countries and 860,000 *kin* to the refiners in Japan Proper in 1811, making a totol 6,330,000 lb., valued at 4,892,748

yen. This was short of the year's showing by 1,080,000 *kin* in quantity and 636,811 *yen* in value.

It is undoubted that the camphor industry had sufferred more or less as the operations for the better control of aborigines progressed; but fortunately the output of the year under consideration did not fall far short of the estimates, the figures being 4,506,412 *kin* in crude camphor and 5,306,044 *kin* in camphor oil. Of these the actual amounts received by the Monopoly Bureau were: crude camphor 4,589,047 *kin* and camphor oil 5,679,886 *kin* which were less than the receipts for the previous year by 1,077,491 *kin* in crude camphor and of 770,773 *kin* in camphor oil.

Camphor oil is turned into camphor by a process of distillation. Untill 1911 the work of distillation was conducted entirely, by private firms under contract with the Monopoly Bureau; but as there was much unnecessary waste and inferiority of quality in the camphor produced, owing to imperfections in the arrangement for distillation, the Monopoly Bureau decided to undertake the work under its immediate control. In 1909 a distillation-machine was put up within the premises of the Monopoly Bureau; but as the new plant was found unsatisfactory in distilling and cooling much pains were taken to make improvements. It was only in 1911 that a satisfactory new distillation arrangement was successfully completed. The old machine was then removed and the new plant installed in its place, and the making of camphor from camphor oil commenced as a part of the monopoly undertaking. But as this arrangement is not yet large enough to distill all the camphor oil annually produced, a part of the work is still leased out to private firms as formerly.

Camphor tree peeling, Tōgansan, Toyen Prefecture

Refining camphor oil, Monopoly Bureau Camphor Factory

(4) TABACCO. The places that were given permission to cultivate tobacco plants extended over six prefectures in 1911, and there was a decrease of 226.9 *ko* in the cultivation area but an increase of 494 in the number of cultivators.

The output of leaf-tobacco is generally on the increase, but not accompanied by the much needed improvement in quality. The Monopoly Bureau, therefore, is making every effort to produce tobacco of a better quality, model tobacco plantations being started, one in Nantō Prefecture, for Chinese brand and another in Shinchiku Prefecture for Japanese plants. The Bureau is further carrying out investigations to find lands best suited for tobacco cultivation, and giving encouragement for planting Chinese tobacco plants, from which the well-known Taiwan cut tobacco is made. In the Prefectures of Shinchiku and Ako experimental farms for Turkish tobacco plants have been opened, and preparations are now being made for cultivating Manila tobacco plants. The output of leaf-tobacco in 1911, as compared with that for the year previous was less by 478,528 *kin,* and the remuneration paid to the cultivators by the Bureau by 41,276 *yen.* But the average rate of remuneration, that is, 11 *yen,* 56 *sen* and 7 *rin* per 100 *kin* was higher than that for the previous year by 1 *yen,* 7 *sen,* and 9 *rin.*

The Monopoly Bureau in 1911 imported Chinese leaf-tobacco to the amount of 3,912 915 *kin,* valued at 913,570 *yen,* which compared with the figures for 1910, was a decrease of 14,373 *kin* in quantity and an increase of 68,421 *yen,* in value The Chinese leaf-tobacco forms raw material for the Taiwan cut tobacco.

The preparing of cut tobacco was in 1911 entrusted by contract to private manufacturers, as had been the case in former years. As, however, the machine used for the purpose was out-of-date kind and the product unsatisfactory, the Monopoly Bureau had for sometime back been contemplating to undertake the work under its direct control, by introducing power plants; and as the first step in this direction adopted a definite plan in 1908. For three following years it carried on experiments on machines to be worked for the purpose. In the meantime a factory building was put up and the installation of plants in it was practically completed in 1911. It being decided finally to start work regularly from the 1912 fiscal year, the contract arrangement was discontinued altogether at the close of the 1911 fiscal year. As for the manufacture of cigarettes with mouth-piece, it was commenced in 1910, by using a mixture of native leaves and those of Japanese tobacco plants raised in Taiwan. But owing to the presence of a peculiar flavor with a touch of sharpness, they did not sell well and the enterprise was consequently discontinued in the following year.

Coming to the grade of goods in demand, the tendency is generally for tobacco of better quality, the Shikishima taking the lead in popular favor among the cigarettes imported from Japan. In fact the demand for that particular brand is so great that its supply can never be too large.

Below are given statistics concerning various monopolies :—

MANUFACTURE OF PASTE OPIUM

(Amount-*momme*)

Calendar Year	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total	Index Number	Percentage		
						1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1896	217,945	609,260	415,957	1,243,162	100	17.5	49.0	33.5
1897	2,209,978	5,665,431	31,437,173	39,312,582	3,162	5.6	14.4	80.0
1898	404,300	8,225,800	40,159,000	48,789,100	3,925	0.8	16.9	82.3
1899	295,527	15,372,490	42,686,470	58,354,487	4,694	0.5	26.3	73.2
1900	5,550,000	12,609,760	37,800,350	55,960,110	4,501	9.9	22.5	67.6
1901	5,214,750	3,793,050	25,986,600	34,994,400	2,815	14.9	10.8	74.3
1902	8,807,150	1,034,350	19,011,100	28,852,600	2,321	30.5	3.6	65.9
1903	13,203,000	68,400	27,385,450	40,656,850	3,270	32.5	0.2	67.3
1904	16,351,850	—	22,816,850	39,168,700	3,151	41.7	—	58.3
1905	20,028,850	—	24,661,750	44,690,600	3,595	44.8	—	55.2
1906	27,155,900	—	16,274,700	43,430,600	3,494	62.5	—	37.5
1907	28,916,350	—	7,653,200	36,569,550	2,942	79.1	—	20.9
1908	29,074,400	—	7,745,700	36,820,100	2,962	79.0	—	21.0
1909	26,610,300	—	13,420,350	40,030,650	3,220	66.5	—	33.5
1910	17,732,850	—	4,694,950	22,427,800	1,800	77.2	—	22.8
1911	21,971,200	—	4,428,900	26,400,100	2,124	83.2	—	16.8

N.B. 90 *Kwamme* 50 *momme* of A Class paste and 381 *kwamme* 50 *momme* of B Class manufactured to the order of the Government General of Kwangtung (leased territory in China) are not included in the above table.

PASTE OPIUM SOLD—I

(Quantity-*momme*)

Calendar Year	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total	Index Number	Percentage		
						1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1897	269,649	1,950,155	11,396,760	13,616,564	100	2.0	14.3	83.7
1898	630,297	6,131,589	35,673,205	42,435 091	312	1.5	14.4	84.1
1899	810,600	11,593,414	40,230,351	52,634 365	387	1.5	22.0	76.5
1900	2,977,456	13,608,545	36,860,469	53,446,470	393	5.6	25.5	68.9
1901	4,755,079	6,407,448	25,410,421	36,572,948	269	13.0	17.5	69.5
1902	6,089,282	2,904,518	24,709,806	33,700,606	247	18.1	8.6	73.3
1903	11,135,134	591,168	25,308,920	37,035,222	272	30.1	1.6	68.3
1904	14,391,987	44,238	24,803,724	39,239,949	288	36.7	0.1	63.2
1905	17,812,626	17,369	24,161,893	41,991,888	308	42.4	0.1	57.5
1906	22,377,420	12,951	18,863,112	41,253,483	303	54.2	0.1	45.7
1907	25,440,067	100	12,098,235	37,538,402	276	67.8	(.0003) 0.0	32.2
1908	28,602,247	—	9,438,437	38,040,684	279	75.2	—	24.8
1909	27,162,676	—	12,200,046	39,362,722	289	69.0	—	31.0
1910	22,501,663	—	7,540,791	30,042,454	221	74.9	—	25.1
1911	21,391,590	—	5,624,685	27,016,275	198	79.2	—	20.8

PASTE OPIUM SOLD—II (Value-*Yen*)

Calendar Year	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total	Index Number	Percentage		
						1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1897	29,958	157,539	742,818	930,315	100	3.2	16.9	79.9
1898	81,504	596,866	2,756,406	3,434,776	369	2.4	17.4	80.2
1899	108,713	1,160,408	3,211,002	4,480,122	482	2.4	25.9	71.7
1900	391,649	1,350,761	2,931,458	4,673,868	502	8.4	28.9	62.7
1901	703,165	719,861	2,119,626	3,542,951	381	19.9	20.3	59.8
1902	922,586	348,348	1,920,829	3,191,763	343	28.9	10.9	60.2
1903	1,698,237	70,626	1,962,060	3,730,923	401	45.5	1.9	52.6
1904	2,206,961	5,453	1,917,487	4,129,901	444	53.5	0.1	46.4
1905	2,743,092	2,085	1,882,609	4,627,786	497	59.3	(.05) 0.0	40.7
1906	3,439,654	1,541	1,473,546	4,914,742	528	70.0	(.03) 0.0	30.0
1907	3,906,486	12	946,392	4,852,890	522	80.5	(.0002) 0.0	19.5
1908	4,388,273	—	738,069	5,126,342	551	85.6	—	14.4
1909	4,169,627	—	953,504	5,123,131	551	81.4	—	18.6
1910	4,460,648	—	838,449	5,299,097	570	84.2	—	15.8
1911	4,902,117	—	805,369	5,707,486	614	85.9	—	14.1

SALT FARMS AND SALT MANUFACTURERS

Calendar Year	Actual on March 31			Salt Factory Hands Extended Number	Average per Factory per Extended Day	Index Number				
	Salt Factories	Salt Fields Area	Salt Manufacturers			Salt Factory	Salt Fields Area	Salt Manufacturers	Salt Factory Hands Extended Number	Average per Factory per Extended Day
1900...	7	ko 465.82	631	186,095	151	100	100	100	100	100
1901...	9	636.60	1,254	298,400	165	129	137	199	160	109
1902...	10	951.63	1,180	427,447	147	143	204	187	230	97
1903...	10	1,043.58	1,235	303,839	111	143	224	196	163	74
1904...	10	1,068.46	1,646	429,103	114	143	229	261	231	75
1905...	9	1,099.30	1,480	361,235	141	129	236	235	194	93
1906...	10	943.56	1,342	368,792	134	143	203	213	198	89
1907...	11	1,097.53	1,483	322,020	80	157	236	235	173	53
1908...	12	1,098.26	1,566	376,942	161	171	236	248	203	107
1909...	12	1,252.03	1,738	481,246	189	171	269	275	259	125
1910...	12	1,352.71	1,809	532,000	169	186	290	287	286	112
1911...	14	1,367.02	1,794	435,869	121	200	293	284	234	89

TABLE SALT TURNED IN (*Kin*)

Calendar Year	Taiwan Salt	Imported Salt	Increase : *Tsubo*	Confiscated	Miscellaneous	Total	Index Number
1899	18,396,508	12,904,601	—	13,525	—	31,314,634	100
1900	62,395,458	17,991,572	266,222	41,291	—	80,694,543	258
1901	79,271,087	5,254,372	2,959,082	21,945	—	87,506,486	279
1902	100,182,185	—	8,243,207	18,803	—	108,444,195	346
1903	59,151,327	8,990,273	9,623,885	12,284	—	77,777,769	248
1904	101,704,245	2,600,994	15,974,801	7,841	6,656	120,294,537	384
1905	94,023,406	11,370,802	—	3,220	—	105,397,428	337
1906	110,261,346	8,768,540	10,673,692	9,771	9,206	129,722,555	414
1907	91,941,594	—	13,962,033	22,560	300	105,926,487	338
1908	102,131,488	—	11,106,217	10,593	—	113,248,298	380
1909	131,733,580	—	13,508,248	12,323	—	145,254,151	464
1910	160,720,506	—	12,717,890	11,783	—	173,450,179	554
1911	102,073,517	—	19,115,889	10,096	3,056	121,202,958	387

N.B. By miscellaneous salt is meant salt brought from other jurisdictions and also table salt made experimentally by the Monopoly Bureau.

TABLE SALT REMUNERATION

(Amount—*yen*)

Calendar Year	Taiwan Salt	Imported Salt	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
					Taiwan Salt	Imported Salt
1899	31,730	68,041	99,771	100	31.8	68.2
1900	122,865	103,140	226,005	226	54.4	54.6
1901	151,597	14,572	166,169	167	91.2	8.8
1902	175,833	—	175,833	177	100.0	—
1903	95,872	30,961	126,833	127	75.6	24.4
1904	176,781	7,758	184,539	185	95.8	4.2
1905	152,970	45,590	198,560	199	77.0	23.0
1906	212,260	22,798	235,058	236	90.3	9.7
1907	178,540	—	178,540	179	100.0	—
1908	206,221	—	206,221	207	100.0	—
1909	256,691	—	256,691	257	100.0	—
1910	321,357	—	321,357	322	100.0	—
1911	215,264	—	215,264	216	100.0	—

TABLE SALT SOLD AND DELIVERED, OR PAID OUT (*Kin*)

Calendar Year	Sold and Delivered				Loss	Mis-cellaneous Payments	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
	Within Taiwan	Japan Proper	Others	Total					Within Taiwan	Outside Taiwan
1899...	33,961,995	—	—	33,961,995	42,401	—	34,004,396	100	100.0	—
1900...	33,810,529	17,281,140	—	51,091,669	4,191,064	—	55,282,733	163	66.2	33.8
1901...	42,858,600	35,074,057	—	77,932,657	7,533,380	5,400	85,471 437	251	55.0	45.0
1902...	38,219,139	75,848,349	—	114,067,488	10,661,214	9,396	124,738,098	367	33.5	66.5
1903...	46,626,056	36,666,600	150,000	83,442,656	39,029	4,564,260	88,045,945	259	55.9	44.1
1904...	47,851,137	64,422,800	350,000	112,623,937	2,202	8,923,548	121,549,687	357	42.5	57.5
1905...	42,410,514	48,500,000	5,000,000	95,910,514	469,964	8,676,705	105,057,183	309	44.2	55.8
1906...	47,182,247	42,900,000	13,653,700	103,735,947	345,416	10,885,845	114,967,208	338	45.5	54.5
1907...	44,236,560	51,850,000	8,500,000	104,586,560	700,545	11,745,796	117,032,901	344	42.3	57.7
1908...	46,508,593	25,000,000	15,500,000	87,008,593	41,840	7,878,902	94,929,335	279	53.5	46.5
1909...	46,029,779	60,000,000	19,500,000	125,529,779	276,150	18,202,258	144,008,187	423	36.7	63.3
1910...	44,086,145	46,860,000	35,085,500	126,031,645	19,605,115	300,775	145,937,535	429	35.0	65.0
1911...	47,555,389	63,798,800	32,916,800	144,270,989	24,066,393	1,175,351	169,512,733	499	33.0	67.0

N.B. By miscellaneous is meant salt used for sample and other purposes.

TABLE SALT SOLD AND DELIVERED

(Amount *Yen*)

Calendar Year	Within Taiwan	Outside Taiwan	Others	Total	Index Number	Percentage	
						Within Taiwan	Outside Taiwan
1899... ...	270,828	—	—	270,828	100	100.0	—
1900... ...	245,138	113,196	—	358,334	132	68.4	31.6
1901... ...	318,259	191,944	—	510,203	188	62.4	37.6
1902... ...	278,215	394,600	—	672,815	248	41.4	58.6
1903... ...	383,824	88,379	648	472,851	175	81.2	18.8
1904... ...	408,667	144,500	1,370	554,537	205	73.7	26.3
1905... ...	477,848	173,200	14,480	665,528	246	71.8	28.2
1906... ...	549,054	154,320	41,602	744,976	275	73.7	26.3
1907... ...	513,955	185,743	32,640	732,339	270	70.2	29.8
1908... ...	522,240	111,100	59,285	692,624	256	75.4	24.6
1909... ...	537,334	218,719	69,120	825,173	305	65.1	34.9
1910... ...	515,194	174,033	130,409	819,636	303	62.9	37.1
1911... ...	557,658	230,474	105,264	893,396	330	62.4	37.6

CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL OUTPUT (*Kin*)

Calendar Year	Camphor			Camphor Oil		
	Government Undertaking	Private Undertaking	Total	Government Undertaking	Private Undertaking	Total
1899... ...	155,477	1,663,750	1,819,227	93,728	1,276,159	1,369,887
1900... ...	490,568	2,988,611	3,479,179	295 394	2,066,714	2,362,108
1901... ...	759,995	2,907,892	3,667,887	459,411	2,127,775	2,587,186
1902... ...	283,938	2,864,804	3,148,742	162,942	2,225,193	2,388,135
1903... ...	—	3,595,814	3,595,814	—	2,678,794	2,678,794
1904... ...	—	3,540,953	3,540,953	—	2,805,809	2,805,809
1905... ...	37,720	2,827,397	2,865,117	80,745	2,293,043	2,373,788
1906... ...	150,630	3,101,778	3,252,408	521,126	2,464,897	2,986,023
1907... ...	272,628	3,641,970	3,914,598	1,140,356	3,040,538	4,180,894
1908	456,312	3,078,658	3,534,970	1,662,258	2,784,565	4,446,823
1909... ...	209,119	3,328,593	3,537,712	377,228	3,493,026	3,870,254
1910... ...	102,526	5,258,116	5,360,642	220,443	5,637,702	5,858,144
1911... ...	—	4,509,412	4,509,412	* 20,567	5,306,044	5,306,044 * 20,567

N.B. * Indicates odoriferous camphor oil.

INDEX NUMBER FOR THE PRECEDING TABLE IS AS FOLLOWS

Calendar Year	Index Number		Percentage	
	Camphor	Camphor Oil	Camphor	Camphor Oil
1899...	100	100	57.0	43.0
1900...	191	172	59.6	40.4
1901...	202	189	58.6	41.4
1902...	173	174	56.9	43.1
1903...	198	196	57.3	42.7
1904...	195	205	55.8	44.2
1905...	157	173	54.7	45.3
1906...	179	218	52.1	47.9
1907...	215	305	48.4	51.6
1908...	194	325	44.3	55.7
1909...	194	283	47.8	52.2
1910...	295	428	47.8	52.2
1911...	248	387	45.9	54.1

CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL REMUNERATION

(Amount-*yen*)

Calendar Year	Camphor	Camphor Oil	Total	Index Number
1899...	455,822	174,537	630,359	100
1900...	895,532	316,948	1,212,480	192
1901...	968,076	456,542	1,424,618	226
1902	764,437	315,402	1,079,839	171
1903...	964,607	380,406	1,345,013	213
1904...	968,490	415,844	1,384,333	220
1905...	885,730	400,579	1,286,309	204
1906...	1,090,924	651,907	1,742,831	276
1907...	1,364,863	1,036,267	2,401,131	381
1908...	1,331,733	1,222,097	2,553,830	405
1909...	1,257,556	857,995	2,115,551	336
1910...	2,010,828	1,244,617	3,255,445	516
1911...	1,632,078	1,120,132 * 4,722	2,756,932	437

N.B. * Indicates odoriferous camphor oil given to contractors.

The table does not include the following amounts paid to the Imperial Treasury for camphor produced in Japan Proper: 712,355, *yen* in 1904 1,161,581 *yen* in 1906, and 807,040 *yen* in 1907.

TOBACCO RAISING AND CROP

Calendar Year	No. of Cultivators	Cultivation Area	Crop	Remuneration	Average per Cultivator		
					Cultivation Area	Crop	Remuneration
		ko	*kin*	*yen*	*ko*	*kin*	*yen*
1906...	356	147.94	287,466	32,803	0.4155	807	92
1907...	310	269.25	355,724	38,984	0.8685	1,147	126
1908...	636	820.81	700,435	73,881	1.2906	1,101	116
1909...	1,115	379.00	629,279	71,975	0.3399	564	65
1910	2,172	636.40	1,304,949	136,865	0.2930	601	63
1911...	2,666	409.50	826,421	95,589	0.1536	310	36

LEAF TOBACCO RECEIVED AND CHARGES

	Calendar Year	Carried Over from Previous Fiscal Year	Received by Purchase	Otherwise Received	Total	Production Charge	Losses and Other Charges	Total	Balance
Quantity (*Kin*)	1905	—	1,680,521	2,669	1,683,191	1,368,091	47,043	1,451,133	268,057
	1906	268,057	4,528,815	780	4,797,652	3,868,304	101,462	3,969,765	827,887
	1907	827,887	4,644,442	50,007	5,522,336	3,647,996	142,005	3,790,001	1,732,335
	1908	1,732,335	3,739,064	78,434	5,549,833	3,506,458	261,299	3,767,757	1,782,076
	1909	1,782,076	3,826,963	95	5,609,134	3,762,269	266,961	4,029,230	1,579,905
	1910	1,579,905	5,281,987	279	6,862,171	3,550,448	149,045	3,699,493	3,162,679
	1911	3,162,679	4,758,585	32,453	7,953,917	3,820,584	545,258	4,365,942	3,587,975
Value (*Yen*)	1905	—	380,059	544	380,603	310,775	9,234	320,009	60,594
	1906	60,594	992,671	79	1,053,344	866,359	22,943	889,302	164,041
	1907	182,642	1,005,210	19,096	1,206,948	828,389	34,980	863,369	343,579
	1908	343,579	643,297	8,079	994,955	654,712	9,544	691,256	300,699
	1909	300,699	711,258	9	1,011,966	716.389	44,322	760,711	251,255
	1910	251,255	1,004,352	19	1,255,627	472,814	31,097	773,911	481,716
	1911	481,716	1,021,126	9,420	1,512,082	789,336	68,352	857,588	654,494

N.B. "Otherwise received" means leaves experimentally raised or confiscated. "Other charges" means samples and leaves used for experimental purposes.

The reason why the amcunt carried over to 1907 does not argee with the balance for the previous year is because various expenses, such as storage expense, packing expense, transportation expense, etc. are included.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE ACCOUNT (*Yen*)

Fiscal Year		Carried Over from Previous Fiscal Year	Received	Total	Paid	Balance
Taiwan Make	1905	—	658,022	658,022	610,227	47,795
	1906	47,795	2,153,141	2,200,936	2,013,039	187,896
	1907	187,896	2,285,634	2,473,530	2,379,299	94,231
	1908	94,231	2,267,485	2,361,716	2,189,176	172,540
	1909	172,540	2,402,343	2,574,883	2,253,869	321,014
	1910	321,014	2,414,314	2,735,329	2,478,940	256,389
	1911	256,389	2,819,603	3,075,992	2,552,066	523,926
Japanese Make	1905	—	1,197,483	1,197,483	875,909	321,574
	1906	321,574	914,064	1,235,638	1,032,611	203,027
	1907	203,027	1,106,831	1,309,858	1,158,068	152,906
	1908	152,906	1,067,446	1,220,351	1,184,404	35,948
	1909	35,948	1,523,411	1,559,359	1,429,831	129,527
	1910	129,527	1,608,372	1,737,899	1,516,008	221,891
	1911	221,891	1,863,930	2,085,821	1,829,588	256,234
Foreign Make	1905	—	11,795	11,795	6,497	5,298
	1906	5,298	10,665	15,963	9,401	6,562
	1907	6,562	17,369	23,931	18,887	5,045
	1908	5,045	23,619	28,664	26,597	2,026
	1909	2,026	35,233	37,259	32,578	5,914
	1910	5,914	44,670	50,584	34,291	16,293
	1911	16,293	42,334	58,627	46,330	12,292
Total	1905	—	1,867,300	1,867,300	1,492,634	374,666
	1906	374,666	3,077,870	3,452,537	3,055,051	397,485
	1907	397,485	3,409,834	3,807,319	3,556,254	252,181
	1908	252,181	3,358,550	3,610,732	3,400,177	210,514
	1909	210,514	3,960,987	4,171,500	3,716,378	456,456
	1910	456,456	4,067,356	4,523,813	4,029,239	494,573
	1911	494,573	4,725,867	5,220,440	4,427,983	792,450

N.B. The reason why the balance for Japanese tobacco for 1907 and that for foreign tobacco for 1908 and 1909 do not agree is because of changes in the schedule prices.

XXXII. CHARITY WORKS

Charity work and institutions existed in Taiwan from long ago in the days of Chinese regime. They were established and conducted under the auspices of the Government that stood for good and kindly administration or by local men of wealth and position, taking such names as Ikuei Do, Jutkyu Kyoku, Yosai In, Fusai Do, Gicho, Seryu Jo, Dozen Do, Ryuyo Kyoku, Hoei Kyoku, etc. (Japanese phonetics). These institutions attended to the care aud rescue of orphans, deserted children worthy but helpless widows and the deserving poor. For a time after the Sino-Japanese war and when confusion prevailed on the passing of the Island into Japanese possession these institutions and their work, were in an abandoned state. However, along with the progress made toward the perfection of the Island's administrative organs and systems, enquiries and investigations were carried out with a view to reviving them in the Island. It happening about the same time that the Imperial Court granted a charity and relief fund to remember by the death of the late Empress Dowager, 5 charity homes were established throughout the Island in 1903, by distributing the grant in fair proportions among those homes that were formed by judicial amalgamations and closing down the old institutions, the Prefectural Chiefs being appointed their head. Every effort was made thus and continues to be made to maintain and promote the objects of the Imperial foundation, in caring for and helping the lonely, the friendless and the blind. As, however, these provisions did not meet the requirements of the cases of natural calamities and of paupers throughout the Island, the Taiwan Natural Calamities Fund

Rules were issued in December 1899, while the same year, an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated extending to the Island the operation of the Law dealing with the cases of illness and death of friendless and stranger travellers. At the same time a Government General Order in Council was issued providing for the relief of the extreme poor. Thus were established social measures which, with the above described charity institutions, have since put the philanthropic enterprises in the Island on fairly good working order.

In addition to the above the Island possesses a number o private charity institutions conducted by individuals or social bodies, namely 4 rescue homes, 7 charity hospitals, 2 orphanages, 2 ex-convicts homes and 1 reformatory. They are devotedly engaged in and doing excellent work, two or three of them being encouraged with some subsidies.

The following are tables giving particulars of charity work in Taiwan :—

CALAMITY RESCUE FUND (*Yen*)

Fiscal Year	Bank Deposits	National Bonds	Land	Buildings	Accom-modation Fund	Total	Index Number
1900	152,134	880	1,557	8,000	6,742	169,313	100
1901	88,402	180,636	1,557	8,000	30,000	308,596	182
1902	293.487	162,936	1,557	8,000	—	465,980	275
1903	125,220	494,779	1,334	8,000	—	629,337	372
1904	436,584	494,779	12,844	11,778	—	955,985	565
1905	595,709	496,003	13,432	11,778	—	1,116,922	660
1906	757,782	495,227	13,432	9,809	—	1,276,251	754
1907	880,182	557,002	13,432	9,809	—	1,460,425	863
1908	686,783	307,576	12,777	8,717	650,000	1,665,854	984
1909	1,546,217	307,576	12,777	8,717	—	1,875,288	1,108
1910	310,840	687,576	16,828	8,312	1,080,000	2,103,555	1,242
1911	646,557	380,000	16,983	8,312	1,080,000	2,131,852	1,259

N.B. The accommodation fund for 1908, 1910 and 1911 were loans.

FINANCE OF CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS (*Yen*)

Fiscal Year	Taihoku Jinsai-in		Shokwa Jikei-in		Kagi Jikei-in		Tainan Jikei-in		Hoko Fusai-in	
	Receipts	Disburse-ments	Receipts	Disburse-ments	Receipts	Disburse-ments	Receipts	Disburse-ments	Receipts	Disburse-ments
1897...	—	—	—	—	1,260	1,260	—	—	—	—
1898...	—	—	—	—	1,357	1,357	—	—	—	—
1899...	26,888	5,652	—	—	1,922	1,922	626	549	—	—
1900...	28,847	4,863	—	—	1,517	1,517	2,573	2,531	3,756	3,167
1901...	28,261	6,365	—	—	1,087 *koku* 187	1,087 *koku* 187	20,381	14,803	3,077	2,260
1902...	27,506	20,296	—	—	1,525	1,525	13,152	6,196	2,585	1,696
1903...	13,007	2,428	—	—	1,234	1,180	19,383	14,134	2,415	1,831
1904...	20,455	18,568	27,705	25,909	1,524	1,524	28,462	23,714	2,086	1,303
1905...	7,576	6,949	8,502	8,119	2,658	2,399	13,139	9,749	2,233	1,513
1906...	7,106	5,496	7,831	6,345	43,716	42,955	11,791	9,140	2,325	1,623
1907...	9,859	7,234	10,400	9,399	10,557	7,493	9,945	7,226	2,060	734
1908...	13,979	6,836	7,398	7,274	7,054	4,609	10,677	6,627	2,911	2,274
1909...	14,519	13,611	3,410	3,410	7,182	5,230	12,689	11,09[illegible]	2,046	1,919
1910...	12,216	10,539	7,478	6,951	6,916	6,835	13,192	8,947	1,414	1,063
1911...	16,702	13,012	4,426	4,426	6,921	4,845	14,751	12,316	1,736	1,265

N.B. The Kagi Jikei-in was opened in October 10, 1906 and succeeded to the work of the Kagi Ikuei-in.

FRIENDLESS STRANGERS ILL AND DEAD

Calendar Year	Friendless Strangers, Ill							Friendless Strangers Dead	Index Number	
	No. of Persons Cared for from Previous Year	Newly Rescued	Total	Detail for 1st Column					Friendless Strangers, Ill	Friendless Strangers, Dead
				Cured	Other-Wise Sent Away	Died While Cared for	Actual Number at Year End			
1900	133	227	360	137	47	102	74	102	100	100
1901	62	319	381	239	6	81	55	46	141	45
1902	55	204	259	123	9	74	53	53	90	52
1903	53	210	263	127	7	78	51	86	93	84
1904	51	177	228	79	35	76	38	84	78	82
1905	34	141	175	78	23	55	19	96	62	94
1906	19	139	158	66	8	62	22	87	61	85
1907	22	151	173	79	10	62	22	117	67	115
1908	22	241	263	128	28	80	27	149	106	146
1909	27	168	195	69	31	61	34	152	74	149
1910	34	128	162	64	51	15	32	180	56	176
1911	32	146	178	67	26	41	44	180	49	176

XXXIII. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

It has been inevitable that with the progress of the Island's administrative affairs, the work should become more and more diversified with consequent increases in the number of officials, as may be seen by looking over the trend of things in the last 16 years, that have elapsed since its annexation. For all that the Island Government has not neglected to dismiss superfluous officials from time to time.

The following tables give particulars of the Government and public officers and officials of the Island :—

OFFICIALS

Calendar Year	Government General and Other Offices		Prefectural Governments		Total		Index Number	
	Officials	Annual Salary	Officials	Annual Salary	Officials	Annual Salary	Officials	Annual Salary
		yen		*yen*		*yen*		
1896	1,656	802,390	2,982	956,854	4,638	1,759,244	100	100
1897	1,952	977,477	5,630	1,664,377	7,582	2 641,854	163	150
1898	2,059	954,284	5,674	1,762,351	7,733	2,716,635	167	154
1899	2,725	1,327,475	6,811	1,941,735	9,536	3,269,210	206	186
1900	4,059	1,833,267	5,573	2,123,246	9,632	3,956,513	208	225
1901	4,585	2,130,519	7,409	1,939,853	11,994	4,070,372	259	231
1902	5,238	2,382,660	7,161	2,007,689	12,399	4,390,349	267	250
1903	6,163	2,408,674	6,925	2,014,570	13,088	4,423,244	282	251
1904	5,627	2,357,352	6,874	2,039,838	12,501	4,397,190	270	250
1905	6,165	2,494,982	7,042	2,110,342	13,207	4,605,324	285	262
1906	6,326	2,563,624	7,355	2,258,914	13,681	4,822,538	295	274
1907	6,510	2,652,112	8,209	2 590,585	14,719	5,242,697	317	298
1908	6,955	2,874,595	8,521	2,763,721	15,476	5,638,316	334	320
1909	7,165	2,904,091	8,185	2,714,063	15,350	5,618,154	331	319
1910	7,742	3,553,399	15,095	4,113,242	22,837	7,666,641	492	462
1911	9,231	4,092,495	16,586	4,589,452	25,817	8,681,947	557	494

OFFICIALS BY THEIR RANK (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	*Chokunin* Rank	*Sōnin* Rank	*Sōnin* Treatment	*Hannin* Rank	*Hannin* Treatment	Temporarily Engaged	Clerks	Employees	Total	Percentage		
										Chokunin and *Hannin* Rank	*Hannin* Rank	Temporarily Engaged, Clerks, Etc.
1896...	10	125	?	1,730	1,443	464	439	427	4,638	2.9	68.4	28.7
1897...	10	253	15	2,577	2,983	361	1,058	325	7,582	3.7	73.3	23.0
1898...	8	177	20	2,146	3,629	247	1,117	389	7,733	2.7	74.6	22.7
1899...	8	190	22	2,659	4,603	316	1,433	305	9,536	2.3	76.2	21.5
1900...	7	218	21	2,865	3,984	280	1,763	494	9,632	2.6	71.1	26.3
1901...	6	223	?	3,178	5,535	306	1,849	397	11,994	1.9	72.7	25.4
1902...	7	233	?	3,544	5,525	285	2,181	624	12,399	1.9	73.2	24.9
1903...	9	227	?	3,157	5,296	262	2,135	2,002	13,088	1.8	64.6	33.6
1904...	9	188	4	2,891	5,126	346	1,849	2,088	12,501	1.6	64.1	34.3
1905...	10	192	5	2,887	5,249	366	1,998	2,500	13,207	1.6	61.6	36.8
1906	10	203	6	3,071	5,323	418	2,271	2,379	13,681	1.6	61.4	37.0
1907...	11	221	6	3,302	5,916	479	2,327	2,457	14,719	1.6	62.6	35.8
1908...	12	235	11	3,510	5,942	698	2,663	2,405	15,476	1.7	61.1	37.2
1909...	15	254	7	3,240	5,868	857	2,686	2,423	15,350	1.8	59.3	38.9
1910...	12	271	18	3,768	7,884	1,072	7,306	2,503	22,837	1.3	51.0	47.7
1911...	11	294	21	4,136	8,575	873	8,484	3,423	25,817	1.3	49.2	49.5

OFFICIALS' SALARIES (*Yen*) (On December 31 of each year)

Calendar Year	*Chokunin* Rank	*Sōnin* Rank	*Sōnin* Treatment	*Hannin* Rank	*Hannin* Treatment	Temporarily Employed	Clerks	Employees	Total
1896	44,200	190,342	?	764,010	370,728	212,277	102,936	74,256	1,759,244
1897	48,750	363,632	6,780	1,117,428	603,220	162,912	281,988	57,144	2,641,854
1898	41,500	281,355	8,820	971,288	937,752	119,172	281,616	75,132	2,716,635
1899	43,000	328,885	9,300	1,270,293	1,[illegible]24,440	147,792	378,120	66,480	3,269,210
1900	40,050	397,915	8,700	1,453,044	1,337,224	120,684	479,712	113,184	3,956,513
1901	38,550	417,755	?	1,580,903	1,222,884	128,988	532,764	153,528	4,070,372
1902	38,650	463,507	?	1,778,571	1,298,040	118,404	566,244	126,933	4,390,349
1903	49,550	479,990	?	1,692,601	1,083,016	128,076	578,148	411,8[illegible]3	4,423,244
1904	41,075	416,305	7,000	1,576,756	1,256,356	156,180	528,984	414,534	4,397,190
1905	53,850	437,795	9,700	1,592,839	1,292,504	188,652	556,704	473,280	4,605,324
1906	51,900	447,795	9,600	1,717,143	1,322,024	192,444	620,496	461,136	4,822,538
1907	57,750	483,470	10,000	1,846,221	1,559,540	212,124	616,464	457,128	5,242,697
1908	61,500	511,870	10,300	2,028,596	1,620,524	244,442	689,100	471,984	5,638,316
1909	75,750	537,595	10,600	1,904,023	1,646,110	252,992	714,660	476,424	5,618,154
1910	75,000	695,180	11,220	2,614,969	2,049,792	272,952	1,389,384	558,144	7,666,641
1911	69,450	772,965	15,652	2,982,604	2,260,796	232,908	1,655,748	619,824	8,681,947

N.B. By salary is meant the annual amount to be paid to officials actually on the list on December 31 of each year.

ANNUITY, AND PENSION, RECIPIENTS AND AMOUNTS (On March 31 of each year)

Fiscal Year	Decoration Annuity		Civil Service Pension		Army and Navy Pension		School Retirement Allowance		Total		Index Number	
	Officials	Amount	Officials	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount
		yen		*yen*		*yen*		*yen*		*yen*		*yen*
1899	37	2,858	20	3,462	31	1,920	—	—	88	8,240	100	100
1900...	51	3,765	33	4,666	99	4,404	—	—	183	12,835	208	156
1901...	58	5,276	70	11,644	159	8,478	—	—	287	25,398	326	308
1902...	67	6,478	77	12,315	191	10,836	1	259	336	29,888	382	363
1903...	69	7.872	77	12,743	211	11,676	3	529	360	32,820	409	398
1904...	40	2,566	90	15,294	185	9,191	3	556	318	27,607	361	335
1905...	38	2,730	99	16,434	192	9,363	6	686	335	29,213	381	355
1906...	241	41,674	126	2,222	246	18,725	11	1,686	624	84,307	709	1,023
1907...	164	25,668	144	25,192	303	21,995	12	1,499	623	74,354	708	902
1908...	158	24,298	162	27,307	335	24,247	14	2,005	669	77,857	760	945
1909...	160	23,779	198	31,793	294	24,204	17	2,235	669	82,011	760	995
1910	152	21,713	420	62,424	354	27,562	13	1,783	939	113,482	1,067	1,377
1911...	189	25,842	464	55,733	460	31,463	18	3,039	1,131	116,077	1,285	1,409

N.B. Suspended recipients are included in figures for years down to 1909. Those for 1910 include only actual recipients and in the decoration annuities are included the Rising Sun and Golden Kite pensions.

The school retirement allowance includes school pensions.

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